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Effects of Minimum Wage in Southern Sawmills
Price Movements—World War II and 1950
Pattern of Working Life for Men in 1940
Collective Bargaining in Maritime Shipping

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Chief, Office of Publications*

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This Issue in Brief...

SOUTHERN SAWMILLING, typically a low-wage industry, reacted markedly and immediately to the application of the 75-cent Federal minimum wage in January 1950. An analysis of this reaction appears in *EFFECTS OF MINIMUM WAGE IN SOUTHERN SAWMILLS* (p. 313). In substance, between the fall of 1949 and March 1950, 61 percent of all sawmill workers received wage increases sufficient to raise their hourly pay to 75 cents or more. Another expected effect was a reduction of industry occupational differentials.

The importance of a minimum wage rate as an industry wage-determining factor may, in time, be offset by the economic factors of labor supply and product demand. Rising lumber prices, following the Korean outbreak, accompanied by a possible future decrease in the labor pool may well have this effect on southern sawmills.

Similarities and differences between the pattern of price movements following the outbreak of war in Korea and that in the early years of World War II are pointed out in *COMPARISON OF PRICE MOVEMENTS, WORLD WAR II—1950* (p. 318). The 1950 pattern does not parallel either that of 1939 or 1941, but more nearly approximates that of the latter year. Differences between 1950 and 1939 lie in the fact that in 1950 available consumer purchasing power is higher per capita than in 1939 and manpower reserves are lower. The 1941 picture and the 1950 picture are similar in that many of the same inflationary factors exist now as then. The difference appears in the fact that in 1950 the effect of war was felt on prices long before there was any direct impact on either the supply of goods or the incomes of people.

Demands on maritime shipping, stemming from a new war emergency, focus attention on the stability of labor relations in this critical industry. *COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN THE MARITIME SHIPPING INDUSTRY* (p. 332), indicates that increasing

maturity and stability in labor relations have developed in the industry in recent years. This stability was achieved during a period of decreased job opportunities for American seamen, uncertainty as to the legality of the operation of union hiring halls, and a union's internal fight to free itself of Left-wing influences. Analyzing the union structure on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, the article traces the history of the bargaining process from the formation of the first effective union. It concludes on an encouraging note—the adoption of a common program by both CIO and AFL unions.

A significant development in the realm of applied statistics is described in *THE PATTERN OF WORKING LIFE FOR MEN IN 1940* (p. 323). This is the second of a series of five articles describing the Tables of Working Life, and their uses. Development of these tables was accomplished through a meshing of the National Office of Vital Statistics' actuarial tables with Bureau of the Census figures on the size of the labor force. The result is a basis for comparing work-life expectancy with life expectancy, thus measuring the growing gap between the two. This article describes the pattern of working life of men in 1940 and differentiates the work-life expectancy of white and nonwhite and rural and urban workers.

A lower accident-frequency rate in an industry long handicapped by a substantially high one, is reported in *WORK INJURIES IN PULP AND PAPER MANUFACTURING* (p. 338). Well above the all-manufacturing rate for 10 years, the injury frequency rate in the pulp and paper industry declined from 29.2 in 1944 to 20.2 in 1948. These figures were 59 percent and 19 percent above the all-manufacturing rate for the respective years. Preliminary 1949 figures indicate a further improvement. The article compares rates prevailing in the various types of plants and intraplant departments which compose the industry.

Continuing a series, this issue presents the results of a survey of office salaries in another major city. *SALARIES OF OFFICE WORKERS: DETROIT, MICH., APRIL 1950* (p. 348), discloses that women outnumber men 2 to 1 in office jobs in the Detroit area, that more than a third of all office workers are employed by automotive manufacturers, and that these employers generally pay larger salaries than do other manufacturers.

The Labor Month in Review

THE THREAT OF INFLATION arising from the impact of the Korean war dominated the economic situation throughout August and early September. Broad powers to control a defense economy, to be exercised by the President at his discretion, were authorized by Congress. The President asked that consumers, labor, and business use voluntary restraints to prevent inflation.

Rising living costs and expanding business activity brought new demands for wage increases, with a number of important wage raises negotiated during the month outside recent contracts. The accelerating pace of economic activity, resulting from growing civilian and defense demands, was reflected in a further increase in employment during August.

Defense Production Act

Authority to exercise economic controls was granted the President under the Defense Production Act of 1950, passed by Congress on September 1. The wide discretionary powers given to the President permit him to establish a system of priorities and allocations to channel essential material into defense production; to impose controls on installment and other consumer credit and for new real estate construction; and to order price and wage controls and rationing of consumer goods if he considers it necessary. A special fund is set up from which the President may make loans to stimulate defense production. He may requisition materials or property for defense purposes and may require acceptance of defense production orders.

In the control of prices and wages the President may seek voluntary agreements from industry, labor, agriculture, and consumers. If voluntary action fails to achieve price and wage stabilization in a particular industry, the President may impose a price ceiling on its products. However, if a price ceiling is imposed, then wages and salaries in the industry must also be stabilized. When these "selective" wage and price ceilings affect a substantial part of all retail sales, the

President is required to impose wage and price ceilings on all industry.

President Truman signed the bill on September 8, and the following day the Federal Reserve Board, exercising authority granted in the Act, reimposed controls over consumer credit, effective September 18. In a radio address on September 9, the President told the country that he had issued an Executive order "authorizing the appropriate agencies of the Government to exercise these new defense production powers." The Executive order sets up an Economic Stabilization Agency, the President said, to "guide our voluntary efforts to hold down inflation. . . . The agency will consult with management and labor and will attempt to work out the necessary safeguards without compulsion. However, if these efforts fail, price ceilings and wage restrictions will have to follow."

Higher Living Costs

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumers' price index increased between June 15 and July 15 by 1.4 percent, reaching 172.5 percent of the 1935-39 average, the highest level since October 1948. This was the third consecutive increase in living costs, each one of relatively significant magnitude. As was the case for several months, the largest increase was in food prices.

However, by the end of August there had been some decline in the average of prices for all foods according to special BLS surveys of food prices. Seasonally lower prices for many fresh fruits and vegetables, and reductions for some cuts of meat, offset increases for most other items.

Reports of continued price increases of industrial commodities, especially building materials, textiles, and chemicals, were quite general during August. Prices of farm products were practically unchanged at the end of the month from the August 1 level, with higher prices for livestock offsetting a decrease for grain. Wholesale meat prices gained more than 2 percent in the course of the month.

Wage Increases in Auto Industry

The increase in consumer prices to date and the expectation of higher living costs have been important factors in the demand for wage increases on the part of many unions.

In the automobile industry a series of wage raises began with the increase, effective September 1, for 411,000 employees of the General Motors

Corp., under the terms of the company's contract with the United Automobile Workers (CIO). The contract provides for quarterly adjustments in wages to changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumer' price index.

On August 25 the UAW and the Chrysler Corp. announced jointly that an immediate wage increase of 10 cents an hour, outside the contract signed in May, would be granted to that corporation's more than 100,000 employees.

The other member of the "big three" in the industry, the Ford Motor Co., signed a 5-year contract with the union on September 4, providing immediate increases of 8 cents an hour and other benefits for 110,000 hourly rated workers. The Ford contract sets aside the old agreement 4 months before it could be reopened on wage matters. In addition to the wage increase the agreement also gives workers \$125 a month pensions and includes a cost-of-living clause patterned after that in the General Motors agreement. Annual increases of 4 cents an hour for general productivity improvement are added to the basic wage for the duration of the contract.

Another agreement, similar to that of General Motors, ended a work stoppage of 8,000 Packard Motor Car Co. employees on August 28. Immediate wage increases for 38,000 Briggs Manufacturing Co. employees were agreed to by the company, also outside its recent contract. Other wage increases in the industry were reported for the Hudson Motor Car Co., Budd Co., Kaiser-Frazer, Studebaker, and several small suppliers.

Other Labor Developments

Labor-management difficulties in the railroad industry brought action by the Federal Government on August 27 when the Department of the Army took over the operation of the country's railroads. Threat of a Nation-wide strike on August 28 by the independent Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors led the President to order seizure. The strike was called off by the unions as soon as the seizure order was issued.

White House mediation, however, was successful in the dispute between the Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL) and 10 western railroads. On September 1 an agreement was reached under which the switchmen received 23 cents an hour increase to compensate for the reduction of hours from 48 to 40. In addition,

quarterly wage adjustments will allow an increase of 1 cent an hour for each 1-point rise in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumers' price index after the index reaches 174.

The International Union of Electrical Workers (CIO), agreed to call off a strike against the General Electric Co. set for September 5, at the request of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. However, three G. E. plants had already been struck prior to the strike date, at which time some additional locals went out, raising the number of strikers to about 33,000. The dispute has centered on the method of financing worker pensions.

Agreements between Armour and Co. and the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL) were reached during the month. These unions had worked closely together in their collective bargaining negotiations with the meat-packing companies. The 2-year contracts provide 11 cents an hour pay increases and other benefits.

Action against its left-wing affiliates was completed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations on August 29 when the CIO executive board expelled 3 more unions on charges of adherence to Communist policy. The ousted unions were the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, and the International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America.

Final action on the amended social security law, H. R. 6000, was taken by both Houses of Congress during the month and the measure signed by the President. An estimated 10 million more persons will be covered by old-age insurance under the amended law, which raises benefit payments substantially.

Employment at New Peak

Bureau of the Census employment estimates for early August indicate that a greater number of people were working than ever before in the Nation's history. Total civilian employment, at 62,367,000, was a million higher than in July and 750,000 above the previous peak reached in 1948. The increase of 1.4 million in nonagricultural employment to the record level of 54,207,000 was considerably above seasonal expectations. Agricultural employment declined seasonally and unemployment dropped by 700,000 to a level of 2,500,000.

Effects of Minimum Wage in Southern Sawmills¹

Analysis of wage structure changes

between the Fall of 1949 and March 1950

arising from application of the 75-cent minimum wage

A SHARP INCREASE in the level of wage rates in southern sawmilling and a marked influence on the industry's wage structure followed the introduction of the 75-cent minimum in January 1950. What happened to the general distribution of wage rates is revealed vividly by the tabulation below.

Average hourly earnings:	Percent of all workers	
	Fall 1949	March 1950
Under 75 cents.....	69.2	8.2
75-79.9 cents.....	11.0	66.3
80-99.9 cents.....	11.4	16.0
100 cents or more.....	8.4	9.5
Total.....	100.0	100.0

This type of distribution is characteristic only of relatively low-wage industries that had to respond to a sharp and uniform increase in the minimum rate. The period over which a heavy concentration of workers at or near the minimum rate will persist depends on the play of economic forces in the industry. The basic forces involved are those affecting the industry's labor market and the market for its product. In time, the legal minimum may lose its effectiveness as a wage-determining factor. The distribution gradually may move upward and assume a more normal shape.

A natural and immediate effect of the 75-cent minimum was greatly to compress the lower end of the wage structure (see table 1 and chart 1). In the 1949 period, slightly more than 69 percent of the workers received various rates below 75 cents, with sizable concentrations of workers in all the wage intervals between 50 and 75 cents. In March 1950, for a variety of reasons, 8.2 percent of the workers remained below the 75-cent level. Almost two-thirds of the workers were in the wage

interval 75.0-79.9 cents, and nearly all of them earned exactly 75 cents.

Introduction of the 75-cent minimum evidently affected the wages of some workers already earning this amount or more. By March 1950, this secondary effect had been, on the whole, comparatively slight. In the fall of 1949, almost 20 percent of the workers were earning 80 cents an hour or more; this proportion had increased to about 25 percent by March 1950. Apparently this change is due largely to the movement of some workers from the 75.0-79.9-cent bracket into the next highest wage interval, 80.0-84.9 cents. Of the 11-cent average increase over the period covered by this study, only about 1 cent is attributable to increases granted workers already earning 75 cents an hour or more.

Minimum Rates and Wage Levels, 1938-49

In few industries have the effects of Federal minimum-wage legislation been more strikingly apparent than in saw-milling in the South. All but one change in the Federal minimum rates applicable to the industry had a measurable effect on wages. These earlier changes are broadly reflected in the Bureau's monthly employment and payroll data and in occasional special surveys.²

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 provided a statutory minimum rate of 25 cents an hour effective October 24, 1938. Average hourly earnings in the southern lumber industry were about 27 cents at that time. Although the 25-cent minimum did not affect all establishments, since many mill operators considered themselves in intrastate business, its immediate effect was to increase the industry average to about 31 cents an hour (see chart 2).

In September 1939, just prior to the effective date of the statutory 30-cent minimum, the industry average wage was 32 cents. The effect of the 5-cent increase in the minimum was to advance the average rate by almost 3 cents an hour. After this adjustment, about half the workers in the industry were being paid exactly 30 cents an hour. Intramill adjustments and some general rate increases gradually advanced the average hourly wage to 39 cents by November 1941, when a 35-cent minimum rate was established through industry committee procedure under the original Fair Labor Standards Act. This increase in the minimum raised the industry average to about 42 cents an hour in December 1941.

By 1942, wages in the industry began to be influenced decisively by defense preparation and war. The level of wages gradually increased, and the 40-cent minimum, effective in February 1944, had negligible effect on the industry average. During the war and immediate postwar periods, wages in the industry increased, percentage-wise, more rapidly than for manufacturing as a whole. By

October 1946, the general level of rates stood at 64 cents an hour, an increase of almost 70 percent over the November 1941 level, compared with the all-manufacturing increase of about 50 percent. From 1946 to the fall of 1949, however, the increase in the wage level in southern lumber was less than 8 percent, as compared with a 30-percent increase in all-manufacturing.

General Wage Effects of 75-Cent Minimum

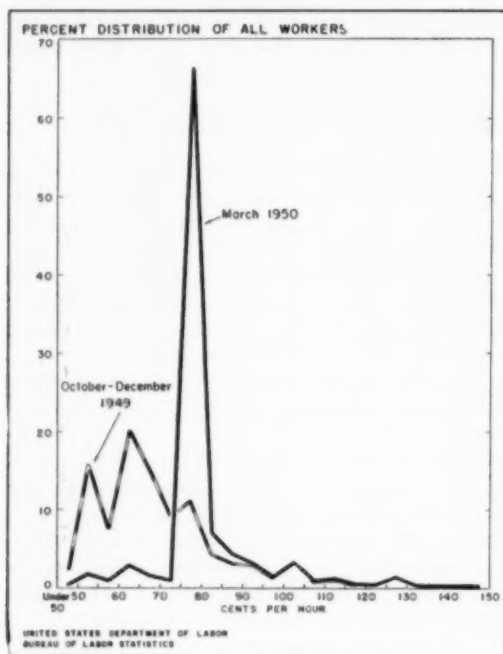
The level of rates or straight-time hourly earnings for the industry as a whole increased from 69 cents in the fall of 1949 to 80 cents in March 1950 (table 1). This 11-cent adjustment represents an

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of workers in sawmills in the South by straight-time average hourly earnings,¹ fall of 1949 and March 1950

Average hourly earnings ¹	All workers		Sawmill workers		Logging workers	
	March 1950	Fall 1949	March 1950	Fall 1949	March 1950	Fall 1949
Under 50.0 cents.....	0.4	2.3	0.4	2.7	0.1	1.3
50.0-54.9 cents.....	1.7	15.6	2.0	16.1	.7	13.7
55.0-59.9 cents.....	.9	7.5	1.0	7.5	.7	7.4
60.0-64.9 cents.....	2.8	20.0	2.4	19.4	4.4	21.7
65.0-69.9 cents.....	1.5	14.8	1.1	15.0	2.7	14.2
70.0-74.9 cents.....	.9	8.0	.6	8.3	2.0	8.2
75.0-79.9 cents.....	65.3	11.0	67.4	10.7	62.2	12.2
80.0-84.9 cents.....	7.0	4.4	7.1	4.6	6.9	3.6
85.0-89.9 cents.....	4.4	3.0	4.1	2.7	3.5	4.1
90.0-94.9 cents.....	3.2	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.5
95.0-99.9 cents.....	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.4
100.0-104.9 cents.....	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.9
105.0-109.9 cents.....	.8	.5	.7	.5	1.2	.6
110.0-114.9 cents.....	1.0	.9	1.0	.8	.9	1.0
115.0-119.9 cents.....	.5	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5
120.0-124.9 cents.....	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.8
125.0-129.9 cents.....	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	.8	.9
130.0-134.9 cents.....	.3	.2	.3	.3	.4	.2
135.0-139.9 cents.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
140.0-144.9 cents.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
145.0-149.9 cents.....	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
150.0-159.9 cents.....	.7	.6	.7	.6	.6	.4
160.0-169.9 cents.....	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2
170.0 cents and over.....	.4	.3	.3	.2	.7	.6
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	172,711	175,968	135,040	134,136	37,671	41,832
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$0.80	\$0.69	\$0.80	\$0.69	\$0.80	\$0.71

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Chart 1. Hourly Earnings of Lumber Workers in the South



increase of almost 16 percent. The average rate increase for sawmill workers was about 2 cents an hour greater than for logging workers employed by integrated mills. This may reflect in part the slightly higher initial level of rates for logging employees as well as an exemption from the minimum wage applicable to some of these workers.

The case of logging employees requires brief examination. The amended Fair Labor Standards Act exempts from the minimum wage and maximum hour provisions logging employees in

firms employing fewer than 13 logging workers.¹ Despite this exemption, many mills with small logging operations adjusted the pay of logging as well as of sawmill workers to the higher minimum. Thus, the level of straight-time hourly earnings for logging employees in mills with 12 or fewer such workers increased by 10 cents an hour between the fall of 1949 and March 1950, practically equaling the increase for sawmill workers who were not exempt. In the latter period, 12.4 percent of the logging workers in these mills remained under the 75-cent level as compared with 8.8 percent in mills with larger logging operations.

Changes in Occupational Differentials

In the 1949 period, the level of occupational rates in sawmills ranged from 57 cents an hour for watchmen to \$1.36 for band-head-saw operators. Of the 22 selected sawmill occupations shown in table 2, average rates for 17 occupations fell in the relatively narrow range of 57 to 70 cents; average rates in 3 occupations exceeded \$1.

Among the seven occupations in logging, average rates varied from 63 cents an hour for ground loaders to 75 cents for cat drivers.

The 75-cent minimum had the expected effect of reducing occupational differentials in the industry. Increases in the level of occupational rates in sawmilling between the 1949 period and March 1950 ranged from 5 cents an hour for planer operators (including set-up) to 16 cents for watchmen. In those occupations averaging \$1 or more in the earlier period, increases ranged from 5 to 8 cents, but in those averaging 70 cents or less, increases were from 10 to 16 cents in all except one occupation. The differential between watchmen and highly skilled band-head-saw operators in the March 1950 period remained very substantial—71 cents an hour. An 11-cent differential between watchmen and edgermen, however, dropped to 5 cents an hour between 1949 and 1950.

In the 7 logging occupations, wage increases ranged from 9 to 12 cents an hour between the two periods, the largest increases affecting the lowest-wage occupations.

TABLE 2.—Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in southern sawmills, by region, March 1950 and fall of 1949

Occupation	Total South				Border States		Southeast		Southwest	
	March 1950		Fall 1949		Average hourly earnings ¹ in—					
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	March 1950	Fall 1949	March 1950	Fall 1949	March 1950	Fall 1949
Sawmill										
Band-head-saw operators.....	522	\$1.44	517	\$1.36	\$1.40	\$1.44	\$1.41	\$1.31	\$1.46	\$1.40
Block setters.....	3,769	.79	3,626	.69	.86	.83	.77	.65	.80	.73
Carrier drivers.....	1,490	.78	1,364	.68	.75	.67	.78	.65	.80	.73
Circular-head-saw operators.....	4,861	1.13	4,930	1.07	1.21	1.20	1.11	1.04	1.11	1.05
Cut-off-saw operators (treadle or swinging).....	2,366	.76	2,341	.66	.77	.73	.75	.63	.76	.66
Edgermen.....	5,317	.78	5,263	.68	.79	.74	.77	.65	.80	.73
Firemen, stationary boiler.....	3,818	.76	3,727	.64	.83	.79	.75	.61	.77	.67
Graders, lumber (green chain).....	868	.88	829	.80	1.01	.99	.89	.80	.84	.74
Graders, planed lumber.....	1,731	.86	1,753	.79	1.06	1.04	.88	.79	.83	.78
Janitors (mill clean-up men).....	1,045	.76	1,068	.64	.82	.79	.75	.60	.73	.66
Loaders, car and truck.....	8,718	.74	8,486	.62	.77	.70	.74	.59	.73	.63
Log deckmen.....	5,671	.75	5,684	.63	.77	.71	.74	.60	.73	.65
Lumber stackers, air drying or storage.....	9,129	.77	9,185	.65	.78	.72	.76	.62	.79	.71
Lumber stackers, kiln drying.....	3,396	.81	3,251	.70	.83	.79	.77	.64	.88	.82
Off-bearers, machine.....	8,731	.74	8,821	.63	.76	.74	.74	.60	.71	.65
Planer operators (feed only).....	2,292	.77	2,308	.66	.73	.69	.77	.63	.77	.70
Planer operators (set-up and operate).....	1,289	1.09	1,343	1.04	1.07	1.02	1.09	1.04	1.08	1.03
Pondmen and yardmen.....	4,971	.74	5,191	.61	.77	.71	.75	.59	.73	.63
Sorters, green chain.....	4,228	.78	4,192	.62	.76	.68	.75	.59	.75	.63
Trimmermen.....	2,693	.77	2,125	.66	.81	.77	.70	.63	.77	.68
Truck drivers, sawmill.....	6,184	.77	6,023	.69	.82	.78	.76	.67	.76	.68
Watchmen.....	2,948	.73	2,950	.57	.80	.69	.74	.54	.71	.59
Logging										
Cat drivers, skidding.....	1,804	.84	1,854	.75	.94	.90	.78	.66	.88	.81
Chokermen.....	1,434	.76	1,535	.64	.83	.78	.73	.58	.75	.67
Fallers and buckers, hand.....	14,431	.84	16,518	.74	.87	.83	.74	.61	1.01	.93
Fallers and buckers, power.....	2,425	.79	2,448	.70	.83	.78	.76	.65	1.05	.84
Ground loaders.....	2,279	.75	2,583	.63	.79	.70	.73	.59	.75	.68
Teamsters, logging.....	4,126	.76	4,511	.66	.79	.76	.74	.59	.76	.71
Truck drivers, logging.....	5,051	.76	5,757	.67	.83	.78	.75	.63	.76	.70

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Regional and State Reaction

For purposes of analysis, the South was subdivided into 3 regions. The wage adjustment to the 75-cent minimum rate varied considerably among States within these regions (see table 3). The heaviest impact was felt in the Southeast, where the average level of rates increased by 13 cents an hour. Least affected were the border States, with an average increase of 4 cents. An average advance of 7 cents an hour occurred in the Southwest.

Among the individual States, the smallest adjustment in the level of rates occurred in West Virginia. The 1-cent increase in the average in that State is accounted for by the relatively high level of rates that existed prior to the effective date of the 75-cent minimum. By contrast, the rate level in Alabama and Georgia advanced 16 cents. These States have the largest volume of employment in the industry; they also had the lowest average rates in the 1949 period. The comparatively small increase in Texas, 3 cents an hour, results from the fact that in March 1950 rates of

about 31 percent of the workers remained under 75 cents an hour. In no other State did this proportion exceed 12 percent; in most States, the proportion was measurably smaller.

Wage-rate differentials among States dropped appreciably after the 75-cent minimum became effective. In the 1949 period, the individual State

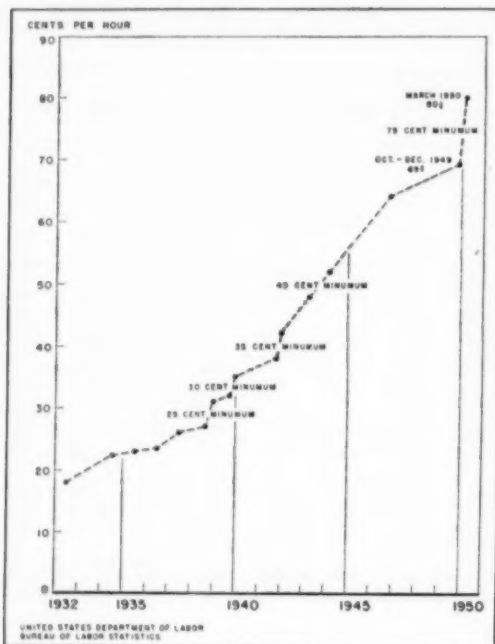
TABLE 3.—Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ in southern sawmills, by region and State, fall 1949 and March 1950

Region and State	Straight-time average hourly earnings ¹		Increase, 1949 to 1950
	Fall 1949	March 1950	
Border States.....	\$0.80	\$0.84	\$0.04
Kentucky.....	.79	.83	.04
Virginia.....	.75	.81	.06
West Virginia.....	.90	.91	.01
Southeast.....	.65	.78	.13
Alabama.....	.61	.77	.16
Florida.....	.70	.82	.12
Georgia.....	.62	.78	.16
Mississippi.....	.67	.80	.13
North Carolina.....	.69	.78	.09
South Carolina.....	.64	.77	.13
Tennessee.....	.72	.82	.10
Southwest ².....	.74	.81	.07
Arkansas.....	.75	.82	.07
Louisiana.....	.71	.83	.12
Texas.....	.75	.78	.03

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Data for Oklahoma not shown separately.

Chart 2. Estimated Trend of Average Hourly Rates of Lumber Workers in the South



averages ranged from 61 cents in Alabama to 90 cents in West Virginia. This 29-cent spread was reduced to 14 cents by March 1950, when wage rates ranged from 77 to 91 cents. Average wage levels in 12 of the 13 States for which data are shown in table 3 fell within a 6-cent range in March 1950.

Other Effects of Higher Minimum

The nature of the effects a minimum wage requiring substantial wage adjustment may have on an industry will depend on a number of factors. These include the magnitude of the wage adjustment, the ratio of labor to total costs, the character of the demand for the products of the industry, profit levels and pricing policies, the technical feasibility of substituting capital (in the form of machinery and other aids to output) for labor.

Even under the most ideal circumstances it is difficult to trace precisely the nonwage (and in some instances even the wage) effects of a higher minimum rate. In southern sawmilling, establishment of the 75-cent rate coincided with a production upswing to meet the demands for lumber

attending the 1950 construction boom. Lumber prices increased sharply in 1950 after a marked decline in 1949. For example, Southern Yellow Pine No. 2 common 1 by 6 averaged \$74.08 per thousand board feet in 1948. By June 1949, the average price was down to \$59.03; it had risen to \$65.01 by November 1949 and to \$72.12 by June 1950. The only statement that can be made with assurance is that this price increase was greater than that required to adjust to the minimum rate alone. What would have happened to prices in the absence of the upsurge of demand in the spring of 1950 can only be conjectured.

More than most industries, southern sawmilling is inconstant. Comprising thousands of small establishments and portable mills, the industry ordinarily has high firm birth and death rates. Temporary shutdowns are not unusual. Some southern mills reported that they had closed in the winter of 1949-50 but were again operating at the time of the survey in March 1950.

These considerations should be remembered in construing the following brief analysis of some of the supplementary information derived from the survey.

Employment. Based on the sample of establishments studied, estimated total mill employment in the industry (defined in footnote 1) fell from 180,000 in the 1949 period to 176,000 in March 1950. It is difficult to assess the significance of these figures. Only two payroll periods are involved, and the decline of approximately 2 percent in employment could reflect more or less fortuitous factors.

The survey indicated that between 1 and 2 percent of the mills had gone out of business between the fall of 1949 and March 1950. These closed mills, it is estimated, had previously employed about 7,500 workers. Wage rates in mills operating in 1949 but closed in 1950 were practically identical with rates in mills still operating. None of the mill operators interviewed stated that the 75-cent rate was the sole reason for closing. Other factors, such as difficulty in obtaining logs, were frequently cited. Moreover, the rate at which new firms were established exceeded that at which old ones dissolved. Although sampling methods were not designed to measure accurately changes in the number of establishments, apparently more establishments

were operating in March 1950 than in the earlier period.

Hours of Work. The new minimum apparently influenced many firms to reduce scheduled hours of work. Between the 1949 period and March 1950, a substantial number of firms reduced their scheduled workweek of more than 40 hours to 40. The reduction in occupational wage differentials, some firms reported, was partially offset by reducing overtime for the less skilled workers and by allowing their more skilled workers some overtime and hence greater take-home pay.

Mechanization. The Bureau's field representatives reported that a substantial number of mills have begun installing labor-saving equipment. For example, many of the larger firms are now using or indicated their intention of using mechanical stackers. A trend toward mechanization in the southern lumber industry which has been evident for some time, will probably be accelerated by the higher minimum rate. The smaller mills, however, find that there are few mechanical devices adaptable to their operations.

—JAMES F. WALKER and H. M. DOUTY
Division of Wage Statistics, BLS

¹ The survey was made by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics to determine the immediate impact of the 75-cent minimum-wage rate, effective January 25, 1950. Data were obtained for the latest available payroll period ending between October 1 and December 24, 1949, and for a period in March 1950.

The study was limited to establishments with 5 or more workers. Wages in establishments with fewer workers were believed to differ little, on the average, from those in larger establishments. From more than 5,000 establishments with about 175,000 employees found in this size limitation, a sample of approximately 500 establishments was carefully selected to represent the industry in the South.

Straight-time wage rates or earnings were obtained for workers in selected occupations and for all workers regardless of occupation. Information on selected supplementary wage benefits was also collected together with some general information on the ways in which mills had adjusted to the higher minimum rate.

The industry was defined to conform with Standard Industrial Classification 2421. Both independent and integrated sawmills (i. e., those without and with logging operations) were covered. Data were obtained for logging operations of integrated mills, but not for independent or contract logging. Planing mills, veneer mills, and box departments operating in conjunction with sawmills were included.

Representatives of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions research staff participated in planning the survey. Data were obtained by Bureau's field representatives in the Chicago and Atlanta regional offices, with the cooperation of the industry.

² Special surveys of the lumber industry were made in 1932, 1939, 1944, and 1946. Average hourly rates are quoted from those studies. Intervening rates were obtained by approximating straight-time average hourly earnings from gross average earnings obtained by the Bureau's Division of Employment Statistics.

³ Fair Labor Standards Act, revised, sec. 13 (a) (15).

Comparison of Price Movements, World War II-1950

AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WAR in Korea, prices moved ahead at a very rapid rate, particularly in primary markets and on the commodity exchanges. This movement was a continuation of a slower advance which began in the spring of 1950.

In general, prices reached their over-all peaks in the summer of 1948 and then declined slowly until the spring and summer of 1949. At that time, prices became relatively stable and moved very little until the spring of 1950. An upward movement between April and mid-June 1950 largely reflected high consumer incomes and generally good business. By mid-June there were some indications that, for basic raw materials at least, there was once again a tendency toward stability.

Late in June, when the Korean outbreak occurred, prices began to rise sharply, first on the organized commodity exchanges, especially for imported raw materials, and then in primary markets in general. By mid-July the Korean war had produced relatively little effect on retail prices. Some foods, particularly meats, sugar, and coffee, were a notable exception. It appears that retailers as a whole acted to hold prices down, at least on current inventories. However, as retail stocks become diminished and require replacement at the higher cost, retail prices may also be expected to rise.

The current pattern of price movements bears no comparison with that of 1939. In 1939, a very sharp upward movement of prices on spot markets occurred in September. This was partly speculative and partly the result of the sudden cutting off of many imported commodities. However, the increase never spread beyond the spot markets,

and by the end of the year it had run its course and prices turned downward. Prices continued to decline until August 1940, at first because of the relative inactivity of the war and later because continued German victories exerted a depressing effect upon business sentiment. By that time, all but a small fraction of the 1939 advance had been lost.

The current pattern, however, is more comparable to that of 1941. The charts below compare the movements at two market levels in 1950 and 1941.¹

The similarity of the pattern of upward movement, allowing for the differences in time between the start of the upward movement in each of the 2 years, is very close. This is not surprising inasmuch as some of the fundamental economic conditions in both periods were also similar. In both cases, production was relatively high—the limit of capacity was within sight and large expansions of military output required cutbacks in the production of civilian goods. Both periods had the same underlying inflationary forces—increased income from high employment and overtime work at high wages with no means of increasing civilian output proportionately. In both periods, civilians were pushing prices up by heavy purchases, and private and public agencies were stockpiling. Allocations were begun and controls were imposed on prices on a selective basis in 1941, and early in 1942 the General Maximum Price Regulation was established. In July and early August 1950, the Congress was carefully considering measures to increase productive capacity, to provide controls on credit and for allocations and priorities, as well as standby powers to control prices and wages and institute rationing, if needed.

Even though many economic forces are common to both 1941 and 1950, there are even greater differences: In 1941, we had emerged from a depression; in 1950, we were at, or close to, peak levels in production and employment before there was any appreciable increase in defense expenditures. The pool of purchasing power through savings and liquid assets in 1950 permitted a great amount of individual advance purchasing and possible hoarding—this was not available in 1941. Possibly the greatest differences, however, between the two periods are the ones of timing.

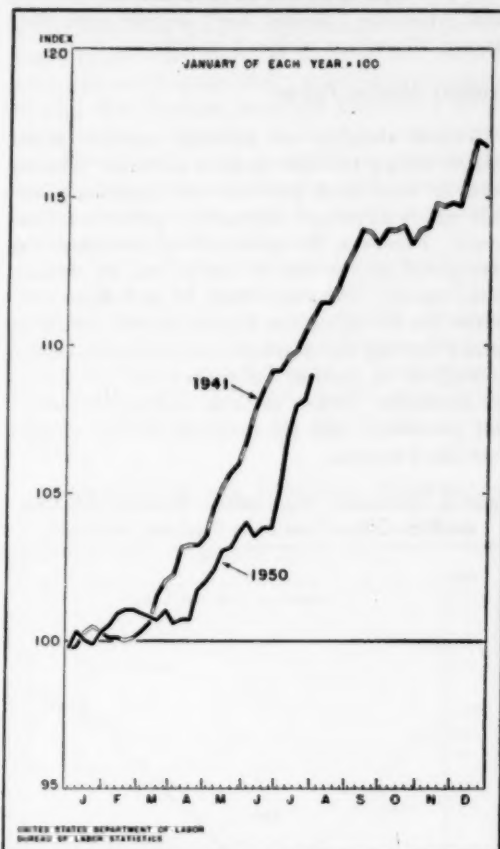
In 1941, the upturn in prices came after 2 years of European war and only when the basic inflationary factors of an increased demand and a decreased supply of civilian goods actually reached the markets. In 1950, American forces were involved suddenly in Korea. The effect on prices was felt long before there was any direct impact on either the supply of goods or the incomes of people. Large numbers of people—ranging from the housewife to large manufacturers—clearly remembered the effects of World War II on the supply of goods and acted on the strength of that memory. There had been diversion of production to military needs or disruption of supply because of the Korean fighting in only a very few commodities by early August 1950. The price advance in the summer of 1950, therefore, represents a change in timing from that of 1941.

Prices on the Commodity Exchanges

Prices of commodities traded on organized exchanges and markets were generally stable through the middle of April 1950. As business sentiment strengthened, and as conditions in the Far East worsened, these prices started up. There appears to have been, during this period, a crystallization of the opinion that inventories of raw materials were unduly low, and that the economic situation was strong enough to support a re-expansion of inventories after the contraction of 1949. Between April 13 and June 6, prices of both industrial commodities and raw food-stuffs increased nearly 10 percent, more or less across the board. However, as is typical of these markets, the advance was too great for the underlying situation, and prices receded about 3 percent before Korea.

When the Korean war broke, prices on the organized commodity markets reacted immediately. Between June 23 and August 23 they jumped more than 19 percent on the average. The increases, however, were highly selective. The largest changes were generally restricted to the imported commodities and some fats and oils. Rubber prices increased 95 percent and tallow advanced more than 70 percent; increases of more than 33 percent were registered by tin, lard, silk, burlap, and wool tops. With the exception of tin and lead, basic metals were generally un-

Chart 1. Wholesale Price Index—
Weekly: All Commodities



changed in price or only slightly higher; grain prices also changed by only a small amount. Hog prices increased 23 percent from June 23 to August 23 and were rapidly reflected both in higher prices for pork and for hog byproducts such as lard. The price of wool tops continued to advance steadily, reaching new postwar highs almost daily during July and August; a report of an unexpectedly small cotton acreage caused the price of cotton to increase 15 percent during July to a price near its postwar peak.

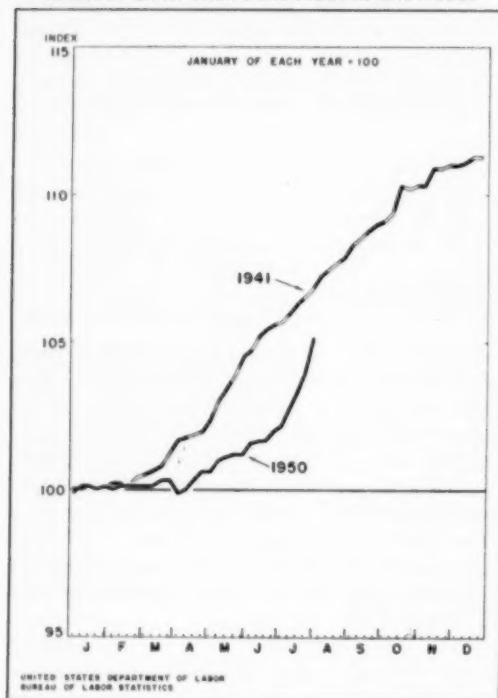
These price movements in sensitive markets tend to be typical of a war situation—manufacturers build raw material inventories on the assumption that prices are much more likely to be higher than lower in the foreseeable future. In

1939, for example, when the war broke in Europe, these prices jumped 25 percent in one month. In 1941, when the "phony war" became real, they jumped 20 percent within 3 months.

Primary Market Prices

General stability of primary market prices existed during the first quarter of 1950. The exceptions were farm products and building materials which advanced 2.6 and 1.5 percent, respectively. However, the period of relative inactivity terminated at the end of April, and an upward trend set in. Between April 18 and June 27—before the effects of the Korean conflict could be spread through the markets—the increases ranged as high as 14 percent for meats and 12 percent for livestock. Prices of both building materials and petroleum and its products rose 4 percent over the 2 months.

Chart 2. Wholesale Price Index—Weekly: All Commodities Other Than Farm Products and Foods



After the outbreak of war in Korea, prices moved ahead even more rapidly. In the 2 months between June 20 and August 22, the average of all primary market prices jumped 6 percent. The average of all commodities except farm products and foods increased 5 percent in this period. Increases in industrial prices during July and August 1950 were widespread—building materials, textiles, and chemicals and allied products increased between 7 and 10 percent. The building materials group, which was led by sharply higher prices for lumber, reached an all-time high during July.

The July and August increase in industrial prices is particularly noteworthy since the prices of many finished products, such as automobiles, refrigerators, and some clothing items, remained unchanged in price. The price increases for the most part were confined to raw and semifinished materials.

Retail Prices

Prices of goods purchased by consumers conformed to the pattern of stability followed by a marked advance. The Bureau's index of consumers' prices rose 2 percent between February 1950 (its 1948-50 low point), and June 15, 1950—this, before the outbreak of war in Korea. The increase in 1950 was primarily the result of higher prices for meats and slowly rising rents. It wiped out about half of the decline from the postwar peak to February 1950.

Retail food prices in February 1950 had declined to their lowest point since July 1947. They then turned sharply upward, increasing 5 percent by June 1950, to a level less than 6 percent below the postwar peak of July 1948. Although there have been wide fluctuations in the prices of seasonal commodities, such as fruits and vegetables and eggs, the change in retail food prices has, in the main, reflected higher prices for meats. Between December 1949 and June 1950, retail meat prices advanced 13 percent on the average; pork and pork products were the most sensitive, increasing 18 percent. Pork chops, for example, had a national average price of 62 cents a pound in January 1950; as of June 15, the average was almost 81 cents, more than 31 percent higher.

The increase through June 15, 1950, in no way reflected the Korean situation—rather it mirrored general prosperity in the Nation and high consumer incomes. Meats, for example, are among the first commodities for which people spend more as their incomes increase. High prices for meats and other high quality foods go hand-in-hand with high disposable personal incomes.

The 2-percent increase in food prices from June 15 to August 15, 1950, was a continuation of the same trend, reinforced by higher prices for a few foodstuffs, particularly sugar and coffee which were the center of a wave of scare buying and hoarding. Fresh produce prices declined seasonally in this period.

Retail prices of fuel, electricity, and refrigeration moved to a postwar high in April, and then receded when seasonal discounts on heating fuels went into effect. The slow, but steady, advance in rents continued through the first half of 1950. Decontrol actions in individual cities were primarily responsible for the 1.4 percent advance from December to June. This 6-month rise is the largest since the period ending December 1948, when general rent adjustments were legally permitted.

With the exception of foods and rents, the other commodities included in the June Consumers' Price Index were either lower or practically unchanged from their levels at the start of 1950. Limited and scattered reports indicate that they have not shown any substantial increase since Korea.

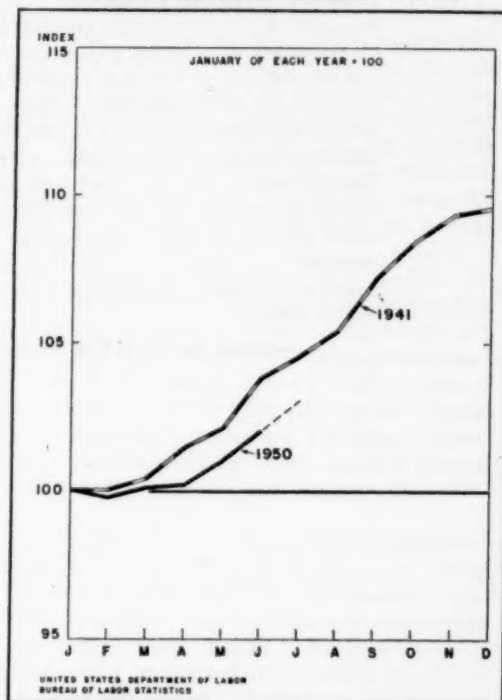
Usual summer clearance sales of apparel and housefurnishings naturally have not been so numerous nor have they offered as great bargains as last year. It is also no longer easy to buy appliances at substantial discounts. On the whole, however, the picture is not yet one of actual retail price rises. Ordinarily, however, higher costs of raw materials will filter through the manufacturing and distributive processes of the economy. Reports on primary market prices early in August showed increases in the manufacturers' selling prices for stoves and refrigerators, sheets and mattresses, rugs and tires, hosiery, and underwear. When this merchandise reaches the retail counters, these increases will be reflected in

higher prices. But these increases do not appear overnight—it takes weeks and even months before they are fully reflected in the prices consumers pay.

It is clear that the price situation is very uneven. Some prices have risen 50 or even 100 percent; some have risen moderately; some have not moved at all. The greatest increases have been in the prices of raw materials, of basic commodities in general, and imported commodities particularly. The increases in manufacturers' selling prices have been somewhat less; and the increases in retail prices, except foods, least of all.

Some of this rise is attributable to scare buying, the building up of inventories, and filling of pipelines all the way from consumer to producer. This kind of buying has its own limits—when the locker is stocked up, that kind of demand ends. Then prices will be influenced by the demand and supply situation—they can level off or even decline.

Chart 3. Consumers' Price Index: All Items



On the demand side the new factor is the rearmament program—the speed with which it progresses and the commodities on which it falls. This is superimposed on an already high level of regular consumer demand.

On the supply side, we are producing at a very high level. The real squeeze will come, and prices could start to move very rapidly, when consumer goods capacity is diverted to military uses. Un-

less consumer purchasing power has been cut back through taxes or purchases of savings bonds, the buying power will clearly exceed the supply of goods.

—EDGAR I. EATON

Division of Prices and Cost of Living, BLS

¹ For ease of comparison of relative movements, data for each year have been related to January of that year.

“ . . . it takes much more than laws, cleverly drafted contract provisions, or other nostrums to evolve a strong labor-management relationship that will protect the parties and the public from industrial conflict. Such relationships, of course, require a proper statutory environment, well-drafted agreements, and a helpful social atmosphere in which good human relations may flourish. They are also affected by other factors frequently beyond the control of the parties themselves, such as general national and international economic conditions, struggles within and between unions for jurisdiction and recognition, the competitive relationship of industries, and by the effectiveness of voluntary arbitration and governmental mediation facilities. Frequently the coincidence of contract reopenings or terminations and competition between union or management leaders results in stoppages and resort to economic force as an alternative to peaceful collective bargaining and a cooperative accommodation of viewpoints. International political considerations, particularly when unions or employers are activated by ideological approaches to the problems of labor relations, frequently produce stoppages which are even more difficult to resolve than those in which differences relate to economic matters . . . industrial conflict is the product of many causes, and a program to eliminate or minimize such conflict must proceed not on one but on many fronts.”

—Annual Report, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Fiscal Year 1949.

The Pattern of Working Life for Men in 1940

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of five articles describing the Tables of Working Life. These tables offer, for the first time, a basis for comparing the work-life and the life expectancy of men in the United States. The present article describes the structure of these tables and highlights the differences among major population groups as they prevailed under 1940 conditions. The August 1950 Monthly Labor Review contained a summary of some of the key facts developed by the study. Subsequent articles in the series will elaborate on the expected trend in the pattern of working life between 1900 and 1975; the application of such tables; and the statistical methods employed in the preparation of this basic information.*

THE AGES at which men typically begin to work and at which they cease working are, in a general sense, fairly well known. Most young men enter on a work career during their late teens or early twenties; if they survive, they are most likely to retire during their sixties. By adapting standard life-table techniques, it has been possible in the Tables of Working Life to develop, more precisely, estimates of the rates of labor-force entry and separation due to death and retirement, as well as estimates of average working-life expectancy, at successive ages. Separate development of these tables for urban and rural residents and for whites and nonwhites indicates the factors affecting the length of working life and the extent of the period of old-age dependency among various groups in the working population.

Table of Working Life, Males, 1940

A standard life table is a statistical device for summarizing the mortality experience of the population during a calendar year or similar brief period. For this purpose, a hypothetical population is constructed, starting with a given number of persons (usually 100,000) assumed to be born at the same time. This initial group is then reduced at successive ages on the basis of the prevailing mortality rates, until each individual has been accounted for. The resulting population is called the "stationary population" because the number of assumed births each year exactly equals the number of deaths. From the stationary population, a number of related variables are computed. The most significant of these is the average number of years of life remaining after each specified year of age, commonly referred to as the "average expectation of life" or the "average life expectancy."¹

Similarly, a table of working life summarizes, through successive ages, the work-life experience of an initial group of 100,000 persons at birth. In addition to showing the attrition caused by mortality, the working-life table shows the number and proportion of persons in the stationary population who may be expected to work or seek work over the life span, i. e., the "stationary labor force." The rates of entry into, and separation from, the labor force and the average working-life expectancy at successive years of age are derived from this stationary labor force.

The pattern of labor-force participation described by the Table of Working Life, it should be emphasized, is based on observed experience at a particular time. It shows what might be expected for men of a given age, if the prevailing rates of mortality and of labor-force participation should remain unchanged over their life span. Therefore, like the standard life table, it is not a forecast of future trends.

Stationary Population. The number of men who would survive in each year of age, of an initial group of 100,000 births under 1940 mortality conditions, is shown in chart 1. The stationary population declines fairly sharply in the first few years of life, owing to the toll of mortality in infancy and early childhood. Thereafter, attrition is

slow, but increases gradually during the periods of youth and middle age. After the fifties, the decline in the stationary population becomes progressively more rapid.

The stationary population shown in column 2, table 1, begins with the age of 14 years; measurement of labor-force status begins at this age, under current Census definitions. At age 14, the original cohort of 100,000 has already been reduced to about 92,000. By age 52, the stationary population has dropped below the three-quarter mark; by age 67, to only about half of the original group; and by age 78, to less than a fourth.

Stationary Labor Force. The number and percent of men in the stationary population who are in the labor force are shown in columns 3 and 4, table 1, for each year of age, under conditions of labor-force participation similar to those prevailing in 1940. In accordance with Bureau of Census definitions, the labor force includes, in general, all persons 14 years of age or over (not in institutions) who are employed or who are seeking work. In its classification of the population, labor-force activity thus defined takes priority over other types of activity or status (such as student or retired). Thus, the labor force, at any time, may

include a certain proportion of part-time or irregular workers in addition to those who normally engage in full-time work during the entire year.²

The stationary labor force, unlike the stationary population, starts at a very low initial level at age 14 and increases rapidly during the late teens and early twenties, when most young men normally begin their work careers. The stationary labor force reaches its peak in the late twenties, when about 85,000 of the initial group of 100,000 males at birth may be expected to be in the labor force. Between the mid-twenties and the mid-fifties, the labor-force curve follows that of the population closely. During this age span (the "prime" of working life), nearly all men are normally in the labor force; the remainder are largely those unable to work or those confined in institutions.

After the mid-fifties, the labor-force curve descends much more rapidly than does that of the stationary population, as an increasing proportion of men withdraw from gainful activity. The percentage of men in the labor force (column 3) thus drops sharply from over 90 percent at age 50 to less than 70 percent at age 65. By age 75, less than 30 percent of the men in the stationary population are also in the labor force.

Chart 1. Stationary Population and Labor Force, Total Males, 1940

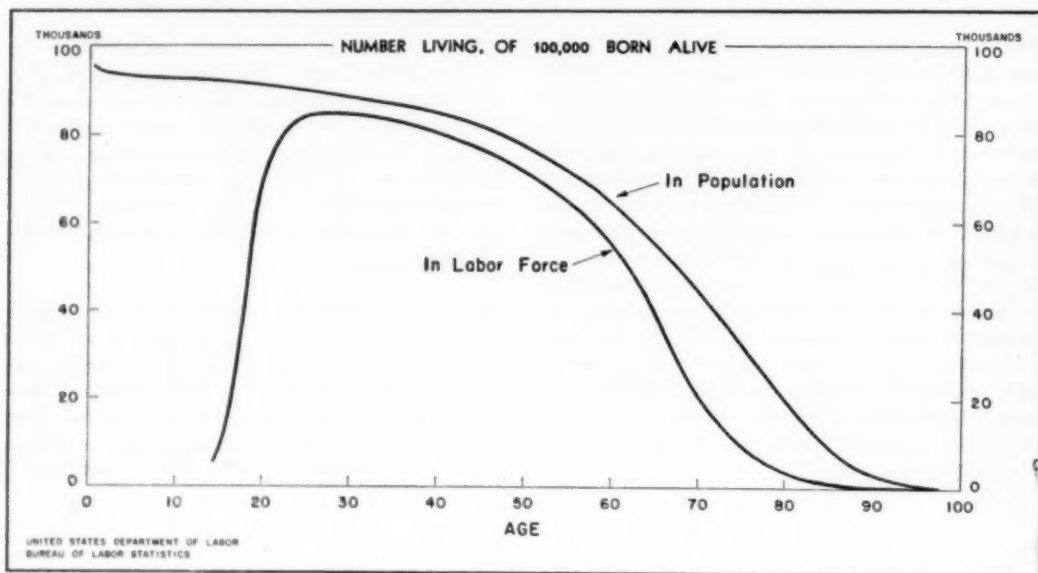


TABLE 1.—Table of working life, total males, 1940

Year of age (1)	Number living of 100,000 born alive			Accessions to the labor force (per 1,000 in popula- tion) (5)	Separations from the labor force (per 1,000 in labor force)			Average number of re- maining years of—	
	In popu- lation (2)	In labor force			Due to all causes (6)	Due to death (7)	Due to re- tirement (8)	Life (9)	Labor force par- ticipation (10)
		Number (3)	Percent of population (4)						
	In year of age			Between years of age			At beginning of year of age		
14-15	92,115	5,610	6.1	60.7	1.6	1.6	52.2	46.6	
15-16	91,968	11,192	12.2	108.5	1.7	1.7	51.3	45.7	
16-17	91,812	21,152	23.0	158.8	1.9	1.9	50.4	44.8	
17-18	91,638	35,692	38.9	181.4	2.1	2.1	49.5	43.8	
18-19	91,446	52,240	57.1	147.7	2.3	2.3	48.6	42.9	
19-20	91,236	65,626	71.9	86.5	2.5	2.5	47.7	42.0	
20-21	91,008	73,354	80.6	49.7	2.6	2.6	46.8	41.1	
21-22	90,771	77,686	85.6	35.4	2.7	2.7	45.9	40.2	
22-23	90,526	80,690	89.1	24.1	2.8	2.8	45.0	39.3	
23-24	90,273	82,646	91.6	13.7	2.9	2.9	44.1	38.4	
24-25	90,011	83,824	93.1	9.0	3.0	3.0	43.3	37.6	
25-26	89,741	84,383	94.0	6.5	3.1	3.1	42.4	36.7	
26-27	89,463	84,705	94.7	4.4	3.2	3.2	41.5	35.8	
27-28	89,177	84,828	95.1	2.7	3.3	3.3	40.6	34.9	
28-29	88,883	84,789	95.4	1.6	3.4	3.4	39.8	34.0	
29-30	88,581	84,643	95.6	.7	3.5	3.5	38.9	33.1	
30-31	88,271	84,409	95.6	.3	3.6	3.6	38.0	32.2	
31-32	87,953	84,132	95.7	.3	3.8	3.8	37.2	31.3	
32-33	87,619	83,812	95.7	.3	4.0	4.0	36.3	30.5	
33-34	87,269	83,452	95.6	.3	4.2	4.2	35.5	29.6	
34-35	86,902	83,090	95.6	.3	4.4	4.4	34.6	28.7	
35-36	86,520	82,636	95.5	.3	4.6	4.6	33.7	27.8	
36-37	86,122	82,173	95.4	.3	4.9	4.9	32.9	27.0	
37-38	85,700	81,694	95.3	.3	5.2	5.2	32.0	26.1	
38-39	85,254	81,109	95.1	.3	5.6	5.6	31.2	25.3	
39-40	84,777	80,501	95.0	.3	6.0	6.0	30.4	24.5	
40-41	84,268	79,849	94.8	.3	6.4	6.4	29.5	23.7	
41-42	83,729	79,162	94.5	.3	6.8	6.8	28.7	22.9	
42-43	83,160	78,442	94.3	.3	7.3	7.3	27.9	22.1	
43-44	82,553	77,681	94.1	.3	7.9	7.9	27.1	21.3	
44-45	81,901	76,885	93.9	.3	8.5	8.5	26.3	20.5	
45-46	81,205	75,996	93.6	.3	9.2	9.2	25.5	19.7	
46-47	80,458	75,069	93.3	.3	9.9	9.9	24.8	18.9	
47-48	79,661	74,078	93.0	.3	10.7	10.7	24.0	18.2	
48-49	78,809	73,026	92.7	.3	11.6	11.6	23.2	17.4	
49-50	77,895	71,906	92.3	.3	12.5	12.5	22.5	16.7	
50-51	76,921	70,723	91.9	.3	13.5	13.5	21.8	15.9	
51-52	75,883	69,471	91.6	.3	14.5	14.5	21.0	15.2	
52-53	74,783	68,144	91.1	.3	15.6	15.6	20.3	14.5	
53-54	73,616	66,733	90.7	.3	16.8	16.8	19.6	13.8	
54-55	72,379	65,225	90.1	.3	17.9	17.9	18.9	13.1	
55-56	71,076	63,620	89.5	.3	19.2	19.2	18.3	12.4	
56-57	69,704	61,902	88.8	.3	20.6	20.6	17.6	11.7	
57-58	68,261	60,057	88.0	.3	22.0	22.0	17.0	11.0	
58-59	66,752	58,051	87.0	.3	23.4	23.4	16.3	10.3	
59-60	65,177	55,828	85.7	.3	25.0	25.0	15.7	9.7	
60-61	63,528	53,215	83.8	.3	26.9	26.9	15.1	9.1	
61-62	61,800	50,469	81.7	.3	28.9	28.9	14.5	8.6	
62-63	59,969	47,512	79.2	.3	30.9	30.9	13.9	8.0	
63-64	58,069	44,272	76.2	.3	33.1	33.1	13.3	7.5	
64-65	56,129	40,704	72.5	.3	36.2	36.2	12.7	7.1	
65-66	54,080	36,426	67.4	.3	37.8	37.8	12.2	6.8	
66-67	51,955	32,354	62.3	.3	40.7	40.7	11.6	6.5	
67-68	49,757	28,604	57.5	.3	43.8	43.8	11.1	6.3	
68-69	47,493	25,177	53.0	.3	47.0	47.0	10.6	6.1	
69-70	45,171	22,058	48.8	.3	50.3	50.3	10.1	5.8	
70-71	42,804	19,217	44.9	.3	53.6	53.6	9.6	5.6	
71-72	40,390	16,552	41.2	.3	57.0	57.0	9.1	5.4	
72-73	37,946	14,341	37.8	.3	60.5	60.5	8.6	5.2	
73-74	35,472	12,296	34.6	.3	64.1	64.1	8.2	4.9	
74-75	32,971	10,410	31.6	.3	67.8	67.8	7.7	4.7	
75-76	30,445	8,758	28.8	.3	71.5	71.5	7.3	4.5	
76-77	27,906	7,296	26.1	.3	75.3	75.3	6.9	4.3	
77-78	25,369	6,013	23.7	.3	79.2	79.2	6.5	4.1	
78-79	22,855	4,896	21.4	.3	83.2	83.2	6.1	3.8	
79-80	20,391	3,935	19.3	.3	87.3	87.3	5.8	3.6	

TABLE 1.—Table of working life, total males, 1940—Continued

Year of age (1)	Number living of 100,000 born alive			Accessions to the labor force (per 1,000 in popu- lation) (5)	Separations from the labor force (per 1,000 in labor force)			Average number of re- maining years of—	
	In popu- lation (2)	In labor force			Due to all causes (6)	Due to death (7)	Due to re- tirement (8)	Life (9)	Labor force par- ticipation (10)
		Number (3)	Percent of population (4)						
	In year of age				Between years of age			At beginning of year of age	
80-81	18,005	3,118	17.3		319.9	120.4	90.5	5.5	3.5
81-82	15,724	2,432	15.5		232.9	129.8	103.1	5.2	3.3
82-83	13,571	1,806	13.7		246.7	139.7	107.0	4.9	3.1
83-84	11,868	1,406	12.2		261.3	149.9	111.4	4.6	2.9
84-85	9,752	1,039	10.7		276.7	160.3	116.4	4.3	2.7
85-86	8,076	752	9.3		292.9	171.0	121.9	4.1	2.6
86-87	6,605	532	8.1		309.9	182.0	127.9	3.8	2.4
87-88	5,321	367	6.9		327.7	193.0	134.7	3.6	2.3
88-89	4,220	247	5.9		346.3	203.9	142.4	3.4	2.1
89-90	3,294	161	4.9		365.7	214.7	151.0	3.2	2.0
90-91	2,529	102	4.0		385.9	225.2	160.7	3.0	1.9
91-92	1,910	63	3.3		406.9	235.5	171.4	2.8	1.7
92-93	1,418	37	2.6		428.7	245.7	183.0	2.6	1.6
93-94	1,035	21	2.0		451.3	255.7	195.6	2.4	1.5
94-95	742	12	1.6		474.7	265.6	209.1	2.1	1.4
95-96	522	6	1.1		498.9	275.3	223.6	1.8	1.1
96-97	360	3	.8		524.9	284.7	240.2	1.4	1.0
97-98	244	1	.5		552.7	293.7	259.0	.8	.5

Labor-Force Accessions. Column 5, table 1, shows the rate of labor-force entry per 1,000 persons in the stationary population, between successive years of age. This rate could not be determined directly from available data, because precise measures of the number of young people who start work each year are not available. Many youths pass through a transitional phase when their attachment to the labor force is casual and ill-defined; for example, some high-school students may work occasionally after school hours or during school vacation periods, but do not regard themselves as "workers" until they enter on a year-round work career.

The rate of labor-force accessions was, therefore, determined from the net increases in the percentage of population in the labor force between successive years of age. To the extent that some young men shift intermittently between worker and nonworker status, these figures understate the gross rates of labor-force entry. Since these rates are based on April labor-force activity, they also exclude youths who initially work during the summer school-vacation period.

Although most young men enter the labor force in their late teens, net additions to the working force continue until the late twenties. At age 14, only 6 percent of all males were in the stationary labor force, under 1940 conditions. The annual

rate of entry rose sharply thereafter to a peak of 181 per 1,000 between attained ages 17 and 18, when many youths completed their high-school education. After age 18, the entry rate dropped rapidly to less than 10 per 1,000 by age 24.

Labor-Force Separations. Separations from the labor force are classified as due to death and due to "retirement." Those due to death also include persons who leave the labor force because of illness followed by death in an interval of less than 1 year. Separations due to "retirement" cover all other withdrawals from the labor force, whether because of disability, old age, eligibility for a pension, prolonged unemployment, or other reasons. The separation rate—and, specifically, the retirement rate—represents a net figure after allowance for any reentries into the labor force.

During the age span between 14 and 31, when the proportion of men in the labor force is rising, it is assumed that separations from the labor force are due entirely to death, and that retirements are statistically insignificant. For ages 32 and over, the rate and number of separations are derived directly from the year-to-year changes in the stationary labor force, and include losses due to both death and retirement.

Separation rates per 1,000 men in the labor force remain fairly low until the late fifties, de-

spite a gradual rise (see chart 2). Between ages 55 and 65, the annual separation rate rises rapidly—from 27 per 1,000 workers for age 55–56 to 105 for age 64–65. The sharpest increase occurs in the interval between attained ages 64 and 65 (which includes separations at the 65th birthday). For those persons remaining in the labor force after age 65, the rate of separations continues upward, but at a slower rate.

The pattern of labor-force separations in relation to age can be explained by the separate probabilities of death and retirement. Mortality rises fairly evenly over the life span, although at a progressively greater rate. However, the probability of retirement remains quite low between the thirties and mid-fifties, but rises abruptly between the late fifties and the mid-sixties—from an annual rate of 15 per 1,000 workers between ages 58 and 59 to almost 70 per 1,000 by ages 64–65. The rise continues but at a much slower rate, after age 65.

In terms of numbers, annual losses from the labor force due to death and to retirement are at their maximum in the mid-sixties, but the retirement peak is much more pronounced. The age span, 60–70, accounts for over half of the retirements of men from the stationary labor force, as contrasted to only about a fourth of the deaths.

The sharp rise in retirements during the sixties is due in part to the progressive increase in the proportion of men no longer physically or mentally able to continue in regular employment. Thus, in the 1940 Census, the percentage of men reported as unable to work rose from 6.4 percent, in the age group 55–59 years, to 12.1 percent among men 60–64 years of age, and to 31.5 percent, in the group 65–74 years of age.³

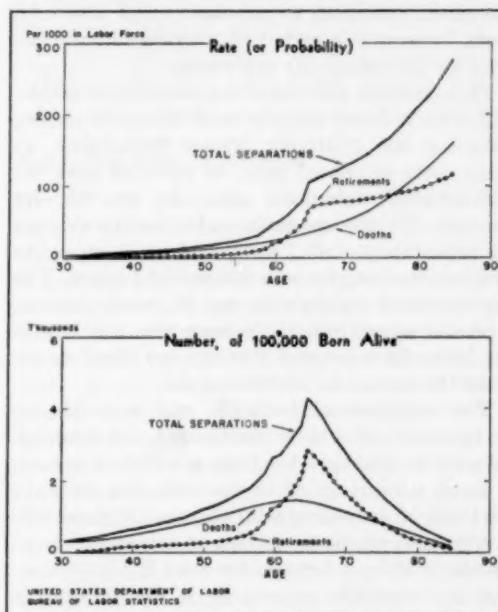
In addition, a variety of social and economic factors play an important part in shaping the retirement curve. The age span of the sixties—particularly age 65—has come to be accepted as the conventional retirement age for men in many fields of employment. State old-age assistance laws, which antedated the Federal social-security program in many States, generally established age 65 as the minimum for assistance grants to the needy aged. This age was subsequently adopted under two major Federal old-age security systems—the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program and the Railroad Retirement Act.⁴ An overwhelming majority of pension plans in private

industry likewise establish age 65 as the initial age of eligibility for a full annuity, exclusive of disability.⁵

Prevailing employer attitudes and policies towards employment of aging workers are probably even more significant in determining the ages at which workers retire. Even under relatively favorable labor-market conditions, some employers are reluctant to hire workers above certain ages, such as 45 years, and observe formal or informal maximum age limits in hiring.

After a decade marked by severe depression, partial recovery, and the sharp recession of 1937–38, about 8 million workers were still unemployed in the spring of 1940. Long-term unemployment (as measured by the proportion of wage and salary workers seeking work for 6 months or more) was almost twice as severe among men 55 years of age and over as among younger adult workers.⁶ Lack of job opportunities probably had led many older men, still capable of working, to abandon the search for work; they were therefore reported as “not in the labor force” in the 1940 Census.

Chart 2. Annual Labor Force Separations Due to Death and Retirement, Total Males, 1940



Life and Work-Life Expectancy. The "average number of years of life remaining" (column 9, table 1) measures the average, or mean, life expectancy of men at a given exact age, on the assumption that in all subsequent years they will be subject to the mortality conditions prevailing in 1940. Similarly, the "average number of years remaining in the labor force" (column 10) represents the average working-life expectation of workers, on the assumption that through their lifetime they will be subject to the prevailing rates of labor-force separation. Since the average working-life expectation is computed only for men in the labor force at a given year of age, rather than all men in the population at that age, it is determined solely by the pattern of labor-force separations and is not affected by the ages of labor-force entry.

By comparing the two averages, at different ages, a number of conclusions are possible regarding the duration of working life. Under 1940 conditions, a young man beginning his work career at his 18th birthday could typically expect to live for an additional 48½ years, or to age 66½. However, he could expect to continue working for slightly under 43 years, or until age 61, before being separated from the labor force. He could, therefore, anticipate an average gap of about 5½ years between his period of working-life and his total (or biological) life expectancy.⁷

This absolute difference remained fairly stable, and even widened slightly until the early sixties, reflecting the relatively greater probability, at these more advanced ages, of survival past the conventional retirement age. At age 60, for example, the average male worker had an average life expectancy of 15.1 years and could expect to continue working for an average of 9.1 years. The gap narrowed rapidly after age 65, partly because a greater proportion of the men who continue in the labor force beyond this age are likely to remain "in the saddle" until they die.

The estimates of both life and work-life expectancies, it should be emphasized, are meaningful only as averages for large population groups. A small percentage of 18-year-olds, for example, are likely to die before attaining age 19; those who survive may continue working to extreme old age. Similarly, the gap between the total life expectancy and the work-life expectancy is for an average situation. This difference, which may be defined

as the "average retirement-life expectancy," includes cases of men who are separated from the labor force because of death (i. e., with zero years in retirement), as well as those of men who may spend a protracted period of years in retirement.

Under 1940 conditions, less than half of all men workers could expect to spend any significant period of their life outside the labor force. The average span of retirement for men who retired was considerably longer than the "average retirement-life expectancy" for all men workers of the same age. Thus, men workers retiring at age 65 would probably live in retirement about 12 years, provided their mortality experience corresponded to that of other men of the same age.

Urban-Rural Differences

From the comparisons of working-life tables for urban and rural residents, some insight may be gained as to the differentials between farm and nonfarm workers.⁸ In rural areas more than half of all employed men in 1940 were engaged in agricultural pursuits, while in urban areas almost all men workers were in nonagricultural activities. Agriculture, still largely a family enterprise, offers more flexible work opportunities both for the very young and for the elderly men than does urban employment. This is reflected both in the ages of labor-force entry and separation and in the comparisons of average working-life expectancy.

Age at Labor-Force Entry. As shown in table 2, men in rural areas begin working at an earlier age, on the average, than do urban residents. Several factors account for this differential. Many teenage farm youths work on the family farm while

TABLE 2.—Median ages of accession and separation for the stationary labor force, males, by color and by urban-rural residence, 1940¹

Color and residence	Age at accession	Age at separation		
		All causes	Death	Retirement
Total.....	17.5	63.2	59.0	65.5
White.....	17.7	63.6	60.0	65.5
Nonwhite.....	16.5	57.7	52.6	60.2
Urban, total.....	17.8	62.1	57.7	65.0
White.....	17.8	62.6	58.5	65.0
Nonwhite.....	17.0	54.8	49.9	64.1
Rural, total.....	17.1	64.7	61.1	66.5
White.....	17.3	65.0	62.1	66.4
Nonwhite.....	16.1	61.7	55.7	66.5

¹ Estimated on basis of tables of working life for 1940.

attending school. Moreover, the low-income level of rural families in many sections of the country, relative to urban levels, tends to place greater pressure on rural youth to leave school earlier than urban youth. Finally, child-labor legislation and compulsory school-attendance laws, which limit the labor-force participation of youth in cities prior to age 16, are not applicable to rural youth to the same degree.

Age at Labor-Force Separation. Annual rates of labor-force separation were higher for urban workers, as a group, than for rural workers. These differentials reflect both higher mortality and an earlier average age at retirement among urban than among rural workers.

Rates of separation from the labor force because of death were consistently lower for rural than for urban men workers. As a result, for rural men, the median age of labor-force separation because of death was 61.1 years, about 3½ years higher than for urban men. This difference appears to be due largely to the high proportion of farm residents among the rural group.⁹ Farmers, because of their relatively more healthful mode of life and their lesser exposure to contagious diseases, have characteristically experienced much lower age-specific mortality rates than city workers.

Retirement rates were also higher for urban than for rural workers at all ages. The contrast becomes particularly pronounced after the conventional retirement period, in the mid-sixties. Thus, between age 64 and 65, the annual retirement probability of 85 per 1,000 urban workers was more than 50 percent above the corresponding rural rate. This difference was reflected, too, in the earlier median age at retirement of the urban worker: 65.0 years compared with 66.5 years for rural men.

The lower retirement rates among the rural group, like mortality differentials, are due to the importance of farming as a source of livelihood for rural men workers. The elderly man has much more scope for useful employment on the family farm than in urban industry. Consequently, a relatively small proportion of farmers withdraw completely from the labor force while still able to perform gainful work; rather they tend to "ease off" by adjusting their workload to their physical abilities.

Life and Work-Life Expectancies. The lower mortality rates of men living in rural areas are reflected in a significantly higher average life expectancy than for urban men workers. In 1940, the rural resident at age 20 had an average life expectancy of 48½ years, or 3 years more than men in urban areas (table 3). At age 60, the differential in favor of the rural worker was still fully 2 years.

Since the rural worker tends to retire at a later age than the urban worker, his greater average longevity has contributed to his working life, rather than to his period of retirement (chart 3). Thus, the average work-life expectancy of the rural worker at age 20 (42.8 years), was about 3 years greater than that of the urban worker; in contrast, the rural worker's average retirement-life expectancy of 6 years was about the same as for the urban man.

TABLE 3.—Average number of remaining years of life, in labor force and in retirement, males, by color and by urban-rural residence, 1940

Color	Age 20			Age 40			Age 60		
	Total	In labor force	In retirement	Total	In labor force	In retirement	Total	In labor force	In retirement
Total.....	46.8	41.1	5.7	29.5	22.7	5.8	15.1	9.1	6.0
White.....	47.7	41.8	5.9	30.1	24.0	6.1	15.1	9.1	6.0
Nonwhite.....	39.8	36.2	3.6	25.4	21.3	4.1	14.6	9.5	5.1
Urban, total.....	43.6	40.0	5.6	28.3	22.5	5.8	14.1	8.2	5.9
White.....	46.4	40.7	5.7	28.7	22.8	5.9	14.1	8.2	5.9
Nonwhite.....	37.0	33.4	3.6	23.0	18.8	4.2	12.9	7.3	5.6
Rural, total.....	48.6	42.8	5.8	31.4	25.4	6.0	16.2	10.1	6.1
White.....	49.6	43.4	6.2	31.9	25.6	6.3	16.2	10.1	6.1
Nonwhite.....	43.1	39.3	3.8	28.1	23.9	4.2	15.9	10.8	5.1

White-Nonwhite Differences

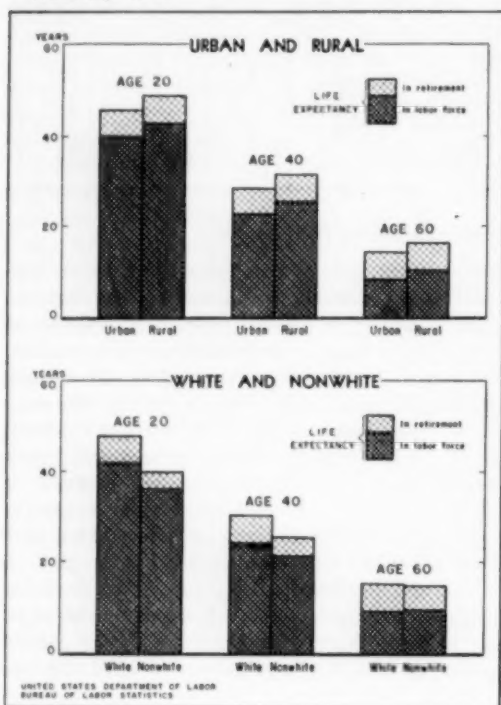
Labor-Force Accessions. Nonwhite youths typically begin working at an earlier age than do white youths. At age 14, almost 15 percent of the nonwhite males were in the labor force in 1940, as compared with only 5 percent of the whites. Labor-force entry rates were higher for the nonwhites until ages 16-17; after this age interval, white youths began working in proportionately greater numbers. This contrasting pattern of labor-force entry resulted in a median age at accession of 16.5 years for nonwhites—over a year lower than that for white youths.

This differential is closely related to the relatively unfavorable social and economic status of the nonwhite youths as a group. Lower family income and the larger average number of children

per family have made it necessary for nonwhite youths to contribute to the family livelihood at an earlier age than white youths. Relatively more limited access to occupations requiring substantial training or education has also tended to reduce the incentive for Negroes, as a group, to obtain advanced education and has encouraged them to leave school at an earlier age.

Labor-Force Separations. Nonwhite men are subject to substantially higher rates of labor-force separation than are white men until the early sixties; above this age, the situation is reversed. For all nonwhite men in the 1940 stationary labor force, the median age at separation of 57.7 years was about 6 years lower than for white men. The differential was greatest for nonwhites in urban areas, who stopped working about 8 years earlier, on the average, than white men. In rural areas, the median age at labor-force separation of non-whites was only about 3 years lower than for whites.

Chart 3. Average Number of Remaining Years of Life, in Labor Force and in Retirement, Male Workers, 1940



The nonwhites' lower average age of labor-force separation is largely due to their much higher mortality rates during the period of working age. At age 30, the death rate among nonwhite men was about 3 times as high as among whites, and—even at age 60—it was still about 50 percent above that for whites. These striking differences in mortality experience reflect the less adequate level of nutrition, hygiene, and medical care available to the nonwhite population, as well as the other basic handicaps associated with a lower standard of living.

The more favorable mortality rates reported for nonwhite men in the upper ages (i. e., above age 75) are partially explained by the fact that the nonwhite population surviving to these advanced ages includes a high proportion of farmers, a group with particularly favorable mortality rates. The lower nonwhite mortality at these ages may, however, be due in part to incomplete death registration of nonwhites and to biases in age reporting, and should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Retirement rates among nonwhite workers as a group tend to be lower, at most ages, than among white workers, thus differing from the mortality pattern.

However, separate examination of the retirement patterns of urban and rural workers discloses significant contrasts between retirement rates of whites and nonwhites in each group. In urban areas, the median retirement age of nonwhites in the stationary labor force (64.1 years) was about 1 year below that for white workers. This is probably due to a combination of factors: higher rates of unemployment among the urban nonwhites, a higher incidence of disability, and a much greater concentration in unskilled and semiskilled jobs, in which age and physical disabilities are likely to be greater handicaps to continued employment.

In rural areas, the reverse was true: the median retirement age of rural nonwhites (68.5 years) was fully 2 years higher than for the white group. With work opportunities more readily accessible to them, virtually all able-bodied nonwhites in rural areas apparently continued working even at the most advanced ages. Thus, in rural areas in 1940, only about 5 percent of the nonwhite men, 75 years and over, not in institutions were reported as outside the labor force for causes

other than disability, as compared with 14 percent of the whites.¹⁰

Life and Work-Life Expectancies. A comparison of color differentials in working-life expectancy shows that, at most ages, the known differences in life expectancy apply to working life, although in lesser degree. Under 1940 conditions, the average life expectancy for the nonwhite worker aged 20 was about 8 years less than that for a white youth of the same age. His working-life expectancy of 36.2 years was about 5½ years less than for the white worker—largely reflecting his poorer chances of surviving through the “prime” of working life. Just as for total life expectancy, this differential narrowed gradually over the period of middle age and, by age 60, the working-

life expectancy of the surviving nonwhite workers, as a group, actually exceeded that of white workers.

Largely as a result of the shorter life expectancy of the nonwhites, their average retirement-life expectancy was also less than for white workers. At age 20, the difference between the life and the working-life expectancies of the nonwhite worker, about 3½ years, was over 2 years less than for a white man of the same age, mainly because a smaller proportion of nonwhite workers could expect to attain retirement age. The retirement-life expectancy of nonwhites at age 60, however, showed a pronounced rise to over 5 years, reflecting the relative improvement in life expectancy of those nonwhite workers surviving to advanced ages.

—HAROLD WOOL

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¹ The standard life table normally shows two “population” columns: the number of survivors at each exact year of age (lx), and the stationary population (Lx) which is also identified as the number of man-years lived by the cohort from one exact age interval to the following one. For detailed descriptions of the standard life table, see Dublin, Lotka, and Spiegelman, *The Length of Life*, Roland Press, 1949; and Thomas N. E. Greville, *United States Life and Actuarial Tables, 1939-41* (Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940).

² Moreover, the stationary labor force is based on a particular seasonal level of activity, i.e., that of early April, when the 1940 Census was taken. However, the April seasonal level is fairly typical of the annual average level of labor-force participation for men in different age groups, except for school-age youth, whose labor-force participation rises sharply during the summer vacation period. In 1947, for example, differences between the April and the annual average level of worker rates for men in various age groups were 1 percent or less, except for the age group 14-19, for which the April 1947 worker rate was about 8 percent below the 1947 annual average.

³ Source: 16th Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Characteristics of Persons Not in the Labor Force, table 1. The classification of workers as “unable to work” in the 1940 Census was based on responses to the Census enumerators by individual workers or members of their household, rather than on an independent medical determination. It is likely that a considerable proportion of workers who regarded themselves as “unable to work” under the relatively depressed labor market conditions existing in the spring of 1940 could have engaged in some gainful employment under more favorable circumstances.

⁴ The Social Security Act establishes age 65 as the minimum age of eligibility for a primary old-age insurance benefit. Under the Railroad Retirement Act, age 65 is the minimum age for a full annuity; however, the act also provides for disability retirements prior to age 65 and for the retirement of long-service employees between ages 60 and 65 at a reduced annuity.

⁵ Of 376 group annuity plans surveyed by the Social Security Administration, 363 establish age 65 as the “normal retirement age” for men. However, most of the plans permit optional retirement at an earlier age, under certain conditions. Weltha van Eenam: *Analysis of Recent Group Annuities Supplementing Retirement Benefits under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance*, Actuarial Study No. 25, Social Security Administration, February 1948.

⁶ Of all experienced wage or salary workers, excluding those on public emergency work projects, the following proportions in each age group had been seeking work for 6 months or more in March 1940:

Age group—	Per- cent	Age group—	Per- cent
14-24 years.....	7.0	45-54 years.....	6.2
25-34 years.....	4.5	55-64 years.....	9.1
35-44 years.....	4.7	65 years and over.....	9.2

Source: 1940 Census of Population, The Labor Force (Sample Statistics), Employment and Personal Characteristics, table 35.

⁷ In this and subsequent comparisons between the average life expectancy and the average working-life expectancy, it has been assumed that the life expectancy of workers, at any given age, is identical with that of all persons alive at that age. This assumption is believed to be reasonably valid for ages when most men are either workers or potential workers.

⁸ Separate tables of working life of men by color and by urban-rural residence appear in Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1001; Tables of Working Life: Length of Working Life for Men.

⁹ Separate tables could not be constructed for men living on farms, as distinct from total residents in rural areas, since mortality statistics were available only for the latter group.

¹⁰ 16th Census of Population, 1940, Persons not in the Labor Force, table 1.

Collective Bargaining in Maritime Shipping Industry

POSTWAR DEVELOPMENTS have demonstrated increasing maturity in labor relations in the deep-sea shipping industry. This is evident in the ability of shipping labor and management to regularize their collective-bargaining relationships during a period of instability in the industry. Contributing to this instability were uncertainty over the applicability of the provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 on the maritime hiring halls operated by unlicensed seamen's unions, the decline in American shipping, and the consequent decreased employment of seamen.

Organization for Collective Bargaining

The virtually complete union organization among offshore seamen assumes one of the most complicated collective-bargaining patterns in American industry. The profusion of organizations, and the confusion of jurisdiction have resulted in an industry characterized by explosive tensions. Notwithstanding this organizational confusion, all collective bargaining is conducted on a coastwise basis. This attends the industry's continued practice of pooling manpower within a broad area, thus necessitating uniform wage rates and working conditions within a given area. Divergent historical influences operating on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts explain the different coastal collective-bargaining structures.

West Coast. The first effective seamen's organizations on the Pacific Coast were the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific in the coastwise lumber trade, organized during the 1880's.

The Marine Cooks and Stewards Union was organized in 1901. The factors favorable to organization on the West Coast included (1) the widespread and constant demand for labor which could not be satisfied because of geographic inaccessibility; (2) the protected nature of the coastwise lumber-carrying trade through the exclusion of foreign flag ships; (3) the unusually arduous work involved in this trade, requiring the sailors to load and unload lumber as well as to man the ships; (4) the existence of few ports—conducive to ready organization and more facile administration by the union; (5) a smaller volume of foreign trade than on the East Coast, consequently less direct competition from lower paid seamen with similar skills; and (6) the relative homogeneity of the men sailing the ships, most of whom were of Scandinavian origin.

The impetus for organization and activity during the entire history of the seamen's unions up to 1921 derived from the compact organization and active leadership of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. This union was mainly instrumental in organizing the International Seamen's Union in 1892 to unify and organize the seamen on all coasts and to advance the program of political action formulated by the SUP.

Effective union organization on the West Coast was accompanied by cohesive employer organization. In the maritime field, operators of coastwise lumber schooners organized the Shipowners Association of the Pacific Coast which maintained successful collective-bargaining relationships with the three ISU unions from 1902 until 1921.¹ In 1921, when the open-shop offshore operators organized in the Pacific American Steamship Association, and the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast joined forces against the unions, collective bargaining was terminated.²

The ISU and its constituent unions continued to exist during the 1921-34 period, but remained virtually dormant during these years.

When collective-bargaining relations were resumed after 1934, the employers reorganized and formed the Pacific American Shipowners' Association to negotiate with the unions. The Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast resumed its former function of negotiating on behalf of the coastwise lumber schooner operators. In 1949, following a prolonged and costly 95-day

West Coast strike, these associations and the Waterfront Employers Association were merged to form the Pacific Maritime Association.

The three West Coast unlicensed seamen's unions continue to maintain their separate identities and represent their respective departments on dry-cargo vessels. The Sailors' Union of the Pacific, affiliated with the Seafarers' International Union (AFL), both under Harry Lundeborg's leadership, has maintained a militantly anti-Communist position. This union has succeeded in organizing all departments on tankers operating from the Pacific Coast. The Marine Firemen's Union, led by Vincent Malone, has maintained an independent position. The National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards is one of the left-wing unions whose expulsion is under consideration by the CIO executive board.

East Coast. Although parallel union organizations were established on the Atlantic Coast at about the same time as on the Pacific, these proved to be ineffectual. All of the factors favorable to organization on the West Coast were lacking. There were many ports; an ample labor supply, particularly during depression periods, with direct competition from foreign and unskilled labor; and a heterogeneous labor force. The Atlantic Coast unions were unable to obtain recognition from employers for any more than brief periods prior to the First World War.

Organization among East Coast employers was generally loose prior to 1938. Employers acted together whenever union organization appeared to be gaining strength. The American Steamship Association, organized in 1904, was reorganized as the American Steamship Owners' Association in 1919 during a brief period (1917 to 1921) when relations were maintained with the unions. Following the unions' defeat in 1921, collective bargaining was terminated until 1934, when an agreement was reached with the ISU unions.

These unions were unable to survive, however, and in 1937 a new union, the National Maritime Union (CIO), organized employees in all departments. Subsequently, East Coast shipowners reorganized their association as the American Merchant Marine Institute. Negotiations on behalf of the members of the institute and some non-members are conducted by several committees which deal respectively with the unions of licensed

and unlicensed personnel. These committees, although independent bodies, are closely identified with the institute.

The Atlantic and Gulf District of the Seafarers' International Union (AFL) was organized in 1938 as a vertical organization paralleling the NMU. Several companies carry on joint negotiations with this union.²

Licensed Personnel. The structural organization for licensed officers in the deck, engine, and radio departments is less complex than that among unlicensed seamen. Separate East and West Coast locals of the National Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots (AFL) and the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association (CIO) represent the licensed personnel of the deck and engine departments, respectively. The American Radio Association (CIO) and the Commercial Telegraphers Union (AFL) represent radio operators on both coasts.

The following tabulation of union membership in their deep-sea jurisdiction is based on recent union statements:

	Number of members
Masters, Mates, Pilots.....	8,000
Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.....	12,000
American Radio Association.....	2,000
Commercial Telegraphers Union.....	1,500
National Maritime Union.....	40,000
Atlantic and Gulf SIU.....	15,000
Sailors Union of the Pacific.....	10,000
Marine Firemen's Union.....	6,300
Marine Cooks and Stewards.....	6,500
Total.....	101,300

Changing Status of Seamen

A vast improvement in the seamen's status occurred during the past half century. Collective bargaining played a major role in this advance. Legislation providing for operating and construction subsidies, and setting certain minimum requirements for working conditions also contributed to this advance.

Early Conditions. The Commissioner of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics, investigating the condition of seamen in 1887, found: "On the day he [the seaman] arrives in port, until the day of his departure, he is never out of the hands of sharpers, to coax, wheedle, debauch, and pander

to his worst vices, until his last dollar is gone. Not even then is he a free agent. As the price of release from their clutches, he must submit to have his future earnings mortgaged."⁴

The seamen's status at the turn of the century was inadequate by any standards. To obtain employment, they had to turn to "crimps" who had a virtual monopoly over assignments to job openings. To obtain employment, the seamen had to stop at boarding houses operated by crimps, where they were overcharged for food, drink, and lodging. Wages were frequently nominal, for the crimps received advances on the seamen's earnings.⁵ When actually paid, able seamen's wage rates were usually \$15 to \$20 a month, except in the organized Pacific coastwise trade where they ranged from \$25 to \$30.⁶

Working conditions were of the worst. Ships often went to sea undermanned beyond the danger point. While in theory the traditional two watch system (4 hours on duty and 4 hours off duty) prevailed, in practice, men on deck and in the engine room generally worked longer hours. With their hours unfixed by any tradition, the steward department employees frequently worked 16 hours a day.

Opportunities for rest and recreation on shipboard were lacking. The crew's quarters were primitive—unprotected from the elements, cramped, and unsanitary. Mess room and sleeping quarters were frequently the same. Seamen had the choice of providing their own bedding, or sleeping on hard boards.⁷

First Efforts at Collective Bargaining. The seamen's unions sought to ameliorate the seamen's status through the combination of collective bargaining and political action. Through political action, the ISU, led by Andrew Furuseth, sought Federal legislation which would provide a favorable climate for extending West Coast conditions to East Coast shipping operations. Its efforts culminated in the enactment of the Seamen's Act in 1915 which ended the remnants of medieval maritime codes which set a penalty of imprisonment for desertion. In addition, however, this statute limited the sailor's calling to skilled seamen, sought to improve the physical conditions on shipboard, and abolished all advance payments.

Immediate marked improvement in seamen's conditions occurred, primarily as a result of the

war and the temporary acceptance of collective bargaining by East Coast shipowners. In the interest of maintaining stability and increasing manpower resources, the Government encouraged shipowner recognition of the East Coast seamen's unions, and limited preference in employment was granted union men.⁸ Men were recruited, trained, and placed on ships through United States Shipping Board agencies, although hiring off the pier and through the crimps persisted.

The membership of the ISU increased from 50,000 to 150,000 between 1918 and 1921, as the merchant marine expanded under the stimulus of European needs and the completion of Shipping Board vessels. Able seamen's wage rates rose from \$45 to \$85 on the East Coast during the 5 years prior to 1921.

The depression in 1921 altered the situation; many ships were laid up and unemployment spread. The ISU and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association struck when the shipowners and the Shipping Board proposed wage reductions.⁹ As a result of the unsuccessful outcome of the strike, union organization was decisively crushed among seamen for more than a decade.

Employer hiring practices differed on the East and West Coasts between 1921 and 1934. On the West Coast, seamen had to register with the employer-operated Marine Service Bureau and carried continuous discharge books issued by the bureau containing records of service and efficiency. A rotary system of hiring was established whereby men longest on the beach were employed first.¹⁰ On the East Coast, shipowners required the use of a discharge book, but made no effort to regularize employment, preferring to hire through personnel offices, off the pier, or through shipping masters. The deterioration of wages and working conditions following the 1921 strike was only partially relieved during the 1920's. With the depression of 1929, however, men were shipping for rates as low as \$25 a month and many were willing to accept nominal pay for berths.

Collective Bargaining Established. The atmosphere in which union organization revived on the West Coast did not encourage early reestablishment of harmonious labor relations. The maritime unions' demand for control of hiring through union hiring halls was met by united and prolonged employer opposition. The 1934 water-

front strike, accompanied by a brief and abortive general strike in San Francisco, was the result. The outcome of this strike may be compared with an armed truce. The terms governing employers and unions were determined by arbitration boards appointed by the Federal Government. Their awards established jointly controlled hiring halls which were unacceptable to the unions. Resort to frequent unauthorized strikes eliminated employer participation. The issue was fought out again in the 100-day 1936-37 strike, after which employers agreed to call the unions for personnel.

On the east coast, the National Maritime Union and the Seafarers International Union negotiated agreements with ship operators which also provided that employers would call on the unlicensed seamen's unions for personnel.

At the time of American entry into the Second World War, therefore, the union hiring hall was an established feature of labor-management relations affecting unlicensed personnel. In addition, virtual uniformity in wages and working conditions had been established by the unlicensed seamen's unions on both coasts. Uniformity, while substantial in other respects, was incomplete in the case of wages paid licensed personnel.

During World War II the War Shipping Administration and the unions reached an agreement known as the "Statement of Principles," under which the War Shipping Administration agreed to continue the customary union hiring hall arrangements and to place men trained in Government schools through these halls. During the life of this agreement, the number of jobs in the merchant marine expanded from 55,000 in 1942 to a peak of about 200,000 in 1945; the labor force increased from 75,000 to 250,000 during the war. Wages and working conditions improved somewhat immediately after the outbreak of the war, but the greatest gains came from war-risk bonus earnings. A joint study undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and War Shipping Administration indicated that average annual wartime earnings of able seamen amounted to about \$2,600 a year, with war-risk bonuses accounting for nearly 50 percent of earnings. As in other industries, wartime disputes depended for their settlement on decisions of the War Labor Board. One such decision resulted in increasing uniformity between East and West Coast wages and practices relating to licensed personnel.

The Current Period

The statistical record of collective bargaining in the maritime industry since the end of the war appears to indicate a resumption of the labor-management difficulties which preceded the war. However, closer examination of the trends indicates an increasing desire for, and successful achievement of, harmonious labor relations. The epidemic character of maritime strikes in 1946 and the 95-day West Coast maritime strike of 1948, has, if anything, resulted in intensifying both employer and union desire to achieve greater stability in labor relations. The successful culmination of negotiations on both coasts during 1949 and 1950, despite apparently serious obstacles, clearly demonstrates that the new willingness is bearing fruit.

The major postwar issues in collective bargaining have been determined by three factors: reduced earnings, changed position of the merchant marine, and hiring hall arrangements.

(1) Take-home earnings declined, because of the loss of war-risk bonuses and the rise in the cost of living. Compensation for these was achieved through more substantial wage increases than any on record in the history of the merchant marine. For example, the basic monthly rate for able seamen increased from \$100 in 1945 to \$233.50 in 1949 (including a \$7.50 clothing allowance). In addition, in 1946, the basic workweek was reduced from 56 to 48 hours of work at sea, and from 44 to 40 hours in port. The increased overtime work resulting from this adjustment also increased earnings. Furthermore, in recent months unlicensed seamen have obtained welfare plans under which employers contribute 25 cents per employee per day to funds from which hospital and death benefits are to be paid.

(2) The American merchant marine suffered a decline at a time when the national economy was operating at high levels of employment and full utilization of capacity. Since 1948, shipping opportunities for American merchant ships have dropped sharply as European production and land transportation revived and as foreign merchant marines resumed normalcy. The number of active merchant ships declined from about 2,500 in 1946 to 1,150 in 1950. Available positions for licensed and unlicensed seamen declined from approximately 125,000 to about 60,000 during this period.

This resulted in extensive unemployment among the members of the maritime unions. The unions, therefore, sought to obtain employer agreement to the right of joint decision on manning provisions. Currently, manning arrangements are management's prerogative, subject only to Government regulation on minimum requirements for safe operation of the vessel; employers are free to carry any additional ship personnel deemed necessary. Recent agreements provide that employers are not to change the present manning arrangements for the duration of the contract term.

The seriousness of the unemployment situation turned the attention of the licensed seamen's unions to the union hiring hall as a device for protecting and equalizing job opportunities for their members. The licensed seamen's unions have sought to obtain employer agreement to hiring hall arrangements formerly used only by the unlicensed seamen and radio operators' unions. On the West Coast, members of the Pacific Maritime Association agreed, in 1949, to obtain all employees below the rank of chief officer and first assistant engineer from the union offices. East coast ship-owners, however, preferred to maintain existing preferential hiring arrangements; but, under the 1950 agreements, all night relief officers in outports and half of those in home ports, are to be obtained through the union offices.

(3) Another major problem since 1948 relates to hiring hall arrangements in the industry. The Labor Management Relations Act prohibits discrimination in employment for nonmembership in a labor organization, but permits union-shop arrangements under which employees are to join the union within 30 days. The unions have contended vehemently that application of this provision would reduce the unions to a state of ineffectuality. Because of the distinctively casual nature of maritime employment, the unions argue that the hiring hall, as presently administered, serves to provide union members with fair and equal opportunity to obtain employment. It also assures employers of a reservoir of skilled men when needed.

The terms of the Labor Management Relations Act have resulted in uncertainty in maritime collective bargaining. During 1948, this uncertainty caused a near strike on the East Coast, and was a major factor in bringing about the 95-day

West Coast strike. Early in 1950, further uncertainty was introduced when the Supreme Court of the United States refused to review a decision which had found that the operation of NMU halls on the Great Lakes violated the provisions of the statute.¹¹ These difficulties were overcome when agreements were negotiated on both coasts providing for the referral of men formerly employed on the vessels of companies under agreement with the union. This type of industry seniority clause now appears in virtually all unlicensed seamen and radio operator agreements.

Maritime Unity. There is further evidence that maritime labor and management are striving to attain continuous harmonious relationships. The establishment of the Pacific Maritime Association was heralded as creating a "new look" in the embattled labor-management relationships which had preceded its establishment in 1949. Despite situations, such as the Hawaiian longshoremen's strike, which would have been the signal for turmoil in earlier years, there have been few instances of lack of harmony. On the East Coast, the operators and the National Maritime Union agreed in 1949 to establish a permanent disputes board to arbitrate disputes under the contract. The board is composed of representatives of the union and of the American Merchant Marine Institute. This filled a major void in this collective-bargaining relationship, which was a major cause of difficulty in former years.

Another development which may aid further stabilization of collective bargaining is the common program adopted by the CIO and AFL seamen's unions in March 1950. Prior to this, all efforts to obtain joint action had been unsuccessful. A major impediment was the charge of left-wing influences in the affairs of the NMU. Under Joseph Curran's leadership, that union has conducted a successful campaign to eliminate left-wing influences. This development, together with the common anxiety among seamen's unions over the threat to the hiring hall and declining job opportunities, made a common program possible for the first time. All the unions (except the left-wing Marine Cooks and Stewards Union which was not invited) were represented at the conference in March 1950. Conference actions urged exemption of the maritime industry from the

Labor Management Relations Act, support of the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Pact, transfer of the functions of the Coast Guard in supervising and disciplining seamen to the Department of Commerce, and collective action to end the problem of transfers of American and foreign

ships to the flags of countries with low standards. This can only be viewed as a first and halting step toward labor unity—a promise of greater stability and responsibility in maritime labor relations.

—JOSEPH P. GOLDBERG
Industrial Relations Division, BLS

¹ *Coast Seamen's Journal*, April 20, 1903.

² *Pacific Marine Review*, August 1921.

³ The NMU and the SIU represent the unlicensed seamen on tankers operated by several East coast companies. However, independent unions represent unlicensed personnel employed by three leading East coast companies.

⁴ Commissioner of Bureau of Labor Statistics, State of California, *Investigation into the Condition of Men Working on the Waterfront and on Board of Pacific Coast Vessels*, 1887, p. 4.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 22.

⁶ Commissioner of Navigation, *Annual Reports, 1890-1900*.

⁷ *Merchant Marine Commission Hearings*, 1905, p. 1570.

⁸ U. S. Shipping Board, *Marine and Dock Labor, Work, Wages, and Industrial Relations During the Period of the War* (1919), p. 169.

⁹ U. S. Shipping Board Archives.

¹⁰ *Pacific Marine Review*, October 1921.

¹¹ *NLRB v. National Maritime Union of America* (175 F. 2d 686 (CA2), cert. denied February 13, 1950).

"Employees have as clear a right to organize and select their representatives for lawful purposes as the respondent [Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.] has to organize its business and select its own officers and agents. Discrimination and coercion to prevent the free exercise of the right of employees to self-organization and representation is a proper subject for condemnation by competent legislative authority. Long ago we stated the reason for labor organizations. We said that they were organized out of the necessities of the situation; that a single employee was helpless in dealing with an employer; that he was dependent ordinarily on his daily wage for the maintenance of himself and family; that if the employer refused to pay him the wages that he thought fair, he was nevertheless unable to leave the employ and resist arbitrary and unfair treatment; that union was essential to give laborers opportunity to deal on an equality with their employer. . . . We said that such collective action would be a mockery if representation were made futile by interference with freedom of choice. Hence the prohibition by Congress of interference with the selection of representatives for the purpose of negotiation and conference between employers and employees, 'instead of being an invasion of the constitutional rights of either, was based on the recognition of the right of both.'"

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes (speaking for the majority of the U. S. Supreme Court) in *NLRB v. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.*, April 12, 1937.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Work Injuries in Pulp and Paper Manufacturing, 1939-49

THROUGHOUT the last 11 years, the injury-frequency rate¹ for pulp and paper manufacturing has been substantially higher than the all-manufacturing rate.

In 1939, the injury-frequency rate for paper and pulp manufacturing was 22.0, about 48 percent higher than the all-manufacturing rate of 14.9. During the next few years, such wartime influences as shortages of trained workers, shortages of new equipment and repair parts, and pressure for increased production caused the rates for most manufacturing industries to rise. The pulp and paper rate, however, rose more than the average, and in 1944 reached 29.2. At this point it was 59 percent above the all-manufacturing average of 18.4. Since 1944 the pulp and paper rate has consistently improved. By 1948 it had dropped to 20.5, only 19 percent higher than the all-manufacturing average. Preliminary reports for 1949 indicate further improvement in both the all-manufacturing and pulp and paper rates.

An Estimate of 1948 Injury Costs

About 10,800 workers in the pulp and paper industry experienced disabling injuries in the course of their employment during 1948, the latest year for which final figures are available. This represents 1 disabling injury for every 22 workers in the industry.

Approximately 50 of these injured workers died as a result of their injuries and 10 others were totally disabled for the remainder of their lives. In addition, there were about 600 who experienced some lesser degree of permanent physical impairment. The remaining 10,140 workers suffered no permanent ill effects, but each was injured seriously enough to require at least 1 full day for recovery.

Although no accurate records of the costs of these injuries are available, it is apparent that they represent a tremendous economic loss which must be absorbed by the injured workers, their employers, and the consumers of the industry's products.

The actual time lost by the injured workers during 1948 is estimated at about 237,000 man-days. Time lost within the year, however, does not adequately measure the real work loss resulting from injuries. Many of the seriously injured workers will find their earning ability reduced for the remainder of their lives. The loss for fatally injured workers is equivalent to their total expected earnings for years in which they would have worked had their careers not been cut short. If additional allowance is made for the future effects of the deaths and permanent impairments included in the total, the economic time-loss chargeable to the injuries experienced in 1948 would amount to 1,300,000 man-days. Evaluated on the basis of 1948 average earnings for production workers in the industry (\$59.88 a week),² this represents a loss of about \$11 million in present and future earnings. In part, this loss is covered by workmen's compensation payments financed by the employers. Because compensation payments are never equivalent to full wages, however, a considerable portion of this loss must fall upon the injured workers and their dependents.

Wage losses, however, represent only part of the total cost of accidents which result in work injuries. In addition, there are payments for medical and hospital care and many indirect costs, such as damage to materials and equipment, interrupted production schedules, the cost of training replacement workers, time lost by other workers who stopped to offer assistance at the time of the accident, and supervisory time spent caring for the injured or reorganizing operations after the accident. Unfortunately, the indirect costs are

seldom recorded, and, as a result, cannot be determined accurately. But studies have indicated that the indirect costs of injury-producing accidents for all-manufacturing average about 4 times the direct costs of compensation payments, plus medical and hospital expenses.³ Assuming that this ratio is approximately correct for the pulp and paper industry, the indirect cost of the injury-producing accidents in 1948 would amount to about \$26 million, bringing the total costs, including medical expenses, to approximately \$39 million.

Comparisons Within the Industry

The pulp and paper industry includes a wide variety of plants differing greatly in size, type of product, and method of operation. Each of these characteristics has some influence upon the prevailing hazard level in a particular plant. But the effect of variations in these characteristics is lost when comparisons are based upon the industry-wide averages usually available. Unfortunately, the more detailed analysis based upon such variations, which would point out the particular activities in which hazards are greatest, is usually impossible because of the difficulty in assembling a sufficient volume of information to insure adequate representation in each industry division.

To provide for some of these comparisons, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' survey of injuries in pulp and paper manufacturing for the year 1948 was substantially revised. Participating plants were requested to describe their operations in detail and to report their injury experience by department rather than by plant as is customary in the regular surveys. These data have been classified into various subgroups to show the wide differences in injury experience prevailing within the industry (see tables 1 and 2).

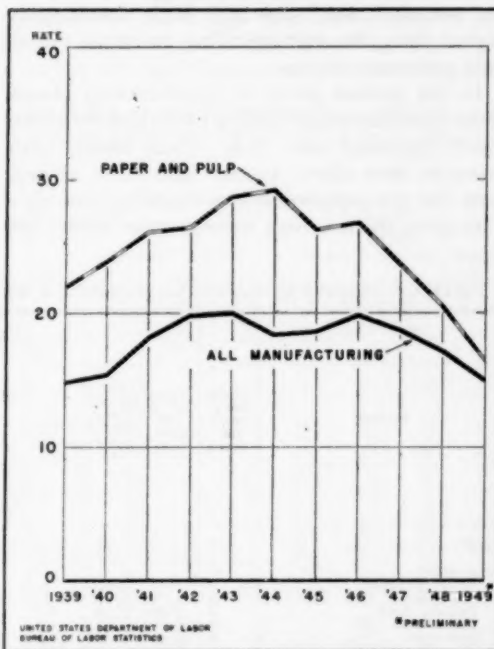
Detailed reports were obtained from 534 plants. These plants employed over 207,000 workers in 1948 and reported over 9,000 disabling injuries. Their average injury-frequency rate was 19.8, which was not significantly different from the average of 20.5 for the somewhat larger group reporting in the general survey. Of the plants reporting in detail, 14 manufactured pulp only; 281, paper; and 152, paperboard; the other 87 did not identify their principal products sufficiently to permit exact classification on this basis, but they

supplied detailed figures which could be used in other comparisons.

Frequency-Rate Variations. The range of frequency rates in the reporting group was extremely wide. Nearly 10 percent of the reporting plants had frequency rates of zero and about 2.4 percent had rates of over 100.

Most of the plants reporting zero frequency rates were small—as a group they accounted for only 1.5 percent of the total employment included in the survey. However, there was one plant in this select group which reported an average employment of 278 workers.

Comparison of Injury-Frequency Rates: Paper and Pulp and All Manufacturing



The plants with rates of over 100 were also relatively small, although there were 3 in the group which employed between 100 and 249 workers each. The entire group of 13 plants accounted for only 0.4 percent of the employment included in the survey, but they reported 3.1 percent of the injuries and 1.7 percent of the lost time. The

following tabulation shows the distribution of plant frequency rates in broad groups.

Plant frequency rates—	Percent of—			
	Plants	Total employment	Injuries	Lost time
Above 35.....	30	15	39	31
Between 15 and 35.....	35	40	44	34
Under 15.....	35	45	16	34

Product Comparisons. The plants exclusively engaged in manufacturing pulp had a comparatively high injury-frequency rate, 26.7. Their record also showed a relatively high incidence of fatal and permanent impairment cases as well as a high average time loss for their temporary-total disabilities. As a result, the average time charge per disabling injury ⁴ in these plants was 175 days and the severity rate ⁵ was 4.7, both considerably higher than the corresponding averages for all pulp and paper plants.

In the general group of paper-making plants, those manufacturing building paper had the lowest injury-frequency rate, 11.8. Their fatality rate, however, was above average and their average time loss per temporary-total disability was high. This gave them a high average time charge per

disabling injury, 215 days. The influence of their low frequency rate, however, held their severity rate to 2.5.

In contrast, newsprint and absorbent-paper plants had frequency rates of 37 and 36, respectively. Neither of these groups, however, had any death cases, and the absorbent-paper plants reported no permanent-impairment cases. Their very high frequency rates, therefore, were balanced by very good injury-severity records.

The 4 groups of plants manufacturing book-paper, coarse paper, special industrial paper, and tissue paper all had frequency rates of less than 20. The bookpaper and tissue-paper plants also ranked very low in respect to the severity of their injuries. The coarse-paper and special industrial paper plants, on the other hand, stood relatively high in the severity comparisons.

Fine-paper plants had a frequency rate of 20.2, but they ranked much better than average in respect to injury severity. Sanitary-paper stock plants, on the other hand, had a relatively high frequency rate, 24.8, coupled with a rather high injury severity. The average time charge per disabling injury for these plants was 156 days and the severity rate was 3.9. The groundwood-paper

TABLE 1.—Industrial injury rates for 534 pulp and paper mills, classified by product and by extent of disability, 1948

Product	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Employee-hours worked (thousands)	Disabling injuries			Frequency rates for— ²				Severity			
				Total number	Number resulting in—		All disabling injuries	Death and permanent-total disabilities	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities	Average number of days lost or charged per injury		Severity rate ³	
					Death or permanent-total disabilities ¹	Permanent-partial disabilities					Temporary-total disabilities	All disabling injuries		Temporary-total disabilities
Total ⁴	534	207,309	454,207	9,012	(10)55	510	8,447	19.8	0.1	1.1	18.6	123	18	2.4
Paper mills:														
Absorbent paper.....	8	650	1,417	51	—	51	36.0	—	—	—	36.0	16	16	0.6
Bookpaper.....	31	29,609	65,639	1,110	—	49	1,061	16.9	—	0.7	16.2	71	17	1.2
Building paper.....	41	12,296	28,625	315	4	29	282	11.8	0.2	1.1	10.5	215	24	2.8
Coarse paper.....	43	29,538	64,271	1,073	8	79	986	16.7	—	1.2	15.4	163	23	2.7
Fine paper.....	72	22,935	50,896	1,026	(1)2	42	982	20.2	(2)	—	19.4	85	16	1.7
Groundwood paper.....	11	3,731	8,320	219	1	10	208	26.3	—	1.2	25.0	112	19	3.0
Newsprint.....	6	3,470	7,917	293	—	5	288	37.0	—	—	36.4	30	18	1.1
Sanitary paper stock.....	26	4,884	9,907	243	2	19	222	24.8	—	1.9	22.7	156	15	3.9
Special industrial paper.....	6	1,197	2,481	44	1	43	17.7	—	—	—	17.3	152	16	2.7
Tissue paper.....	39	12,019	25,844	510	1	30	479	19.7	(2)	—	18.5	96	13	1.9
Paperboard mills:														
Building board.....	15	6,536	14,841	259	(1)1	27	231	17.5	—	1.8	15.6	213	15	3.7
Container and boxboard.....	85	33,796	72,722	1,713	(6)20	79	1,614	23.6	—	1.1	22.2	137	15	3.2
Special paperboard stock.....	10	2,968	6,533	89	—	23	64	13.6	—	3.8	9.8	296	12	4.0
Wet machine board.....	12	619	1,366	47	2	2	43	34.4	—	1.5	31.4	290	13	9.6
Pulp mills.....	14	2,058	4,748	127	2	7	118	26.7	—	1.5	24.8	175	24	4.7

¹ Figures in parentheses indicate the number of cases of permanent-total disability included.

² The frequency rate is the average number of disabling injuries per million hours worked. A disabling injury is one that results in death, permanent-total disability, permanent-partial disability, or in an inability to work for at least one full shift on any day after the day of injury.

³ The severity rate is the average number of days lost or charged per thousand hours worked.

⁴ Totals include figures not shown separately because of insufficient data.

⁵ Less than 0.05.

plants similarly had high frequency and severity rates, 26.3 and 3.0, respectively; but the average time charge per case (112 days) was not particularly high.

For the 4 groups of paperboard plants, the injury-frequency rates were 13.6 for those manufacturing special paperboard stock; 17.5 for the building-board plants; 23.6 for the container and boxboard plants; and 34.4 for the wet machine-board plants. Injury severity tended to be high in each of these groups. The wet machine-board plants had a very high ratio of fatalities, and the special paper board stock plants had a very high ratio of permanent-partial impairments. The most striking element in the record of the container and boxboard plants was the unusually high incidence of permanent-total disabilities—1 in every 12 million employee-hours worked, as compared with 1 in every 95 million employee-hours for all other plants in the survey.

Production Departments. Because the internal organization of the reporting plants differed greatly, many were unable to furnish complete breakdowns of their operations according to a standardized pattern. Nearly all, however, reported on some of their operations in sufficient detail to permit the inclusion of those figures in typical departmental groups. On this basis, separate injury records were compiled for 14 standard production departments or operations.

Injuries were most common in the woodyards. Because of the very high frequency rate, for these departments, 41.3, their severity rate, 3.3, was somewhat above average; but their average time charge per injury, 79 days, was comparatively low.

The woodrooms and the paper-machine rooms had identical frequency rates, 30.1. Both of these departments had a high incidence of serious injuries. Woodrooms had the highest severity rate recorded, 6.4, and their average time charge of

TABLE 2.—Industrial injury rates for 534 pulp and paper mills, classified by department and by extent of disability, 1948

Departments	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Em- ployee- hours worked (thou- sands)	Disabling injuries					Severity					
				Total num- ber	Number resulting in—			Frequency rates for— ¹			Average number of days lost or charged per injury		Severity rate ²	
					Death or permanent-total disability ³	Perma- nent- partial disability	Tempo- rary- total disability	All disab- ling in- juries	Death and perma- nent- total disability	Perma- nent- partial disability	Tempo- rary- total disability	All disab- ling in- juries		Tempo- rary- total disability
Total ⁴	534	307,309	454,207	9,012	(10) 55	510	8,447	10.8	0.1	1.1	18.6	123	18	2.4
Production departments:														
Beater rooms	401	10,078	22,598	596	(1) 8	13	575	26.5	.4	.6	25.5	125	18	3.3
Bleaching	87	1,529	3,479	68		2	66	19.5		.6	18.9	22	14	1.4
Converting	136	27,196	57,098	972		51	919	17.0	(9)	.9	16.1	83	14	1.4
Finishing	333	23,475	50,271	831	(1) 1	40	790	16.5	(9)	.8	15.7	94	18	1.6
Ground-wood mills	72	2,436	5,403	157		7	150	29.1		1.3	27.8	58	18	1.7
Paper-machine rooms	456	23,847	53,702	1,619	(4) 13	117	1,489	30.1	.2	2.2	27.7	167	18	8.0
Rag mills	8	866	1,964	13			13	6.8			6.8	9	9	.1
Rag shredding	30	592	1,054	27		2	25	25.6			23.7	71	17	1.8
Soda mills	11	732	1,664	33		2	31	19.8		1.2	18.6	196	21	3.9
Sulphate mills	29	3,549	7,902	137	(2) 4	6	127	18.0	.5	.8	16.7	205	22	4.8
Sulphite mills	57	2,460	5,411	114		6	108	21.1		1.1	20.0	72	18	1.8
Wet rooms	66	1,638	3,716	62		3	59	16.7		.8	15.9	35	22	.9
Woodrooms	115	4,725	10,281	309		8	276	30.1	.5	2.7	26.9	214	20	6.4
Woodyards	132	5,193	11,368	469		14	453	41.3	.2	1.2	39.9	79	15	3.3
Service departments:														
Administrative and clerical	431	20,636	43,293	59	1	4	54	1.4	(9)	.1	1.3	268	22	.4
Garage	104	723	1,645	37		4	33	22.5		2.4	20.1	253	17	8.7
Laboratory	242	3,141	6,677	36		2	34	5.4		.3	5.1	144	12	.8
Plant maintenance	446	25,664	58,637	1,362	(3) 7	102	1,253	23.2	.1	1.7	21.4	128	20	3.0
Power plants	411	7,892	18,237	330	2	18	310	18.1	.1	1.0	17.0	127	20	2.3
Shipping	116	2,660	6,012	105		5	100	17.5		.8	16.7	102	15	1.8
Stock room	230	1,749	4,147	107	2	2	103	25.8	.6	.5	24.8	133	16	3.4
Watchmen	292	1,623	3,543	36	1	1	34	10.2	.3	.3	9.6	205	26	2.1
Yard	150	3,558	7,757	256		6	250	33.0		.8	32.2	83	19	1.8

¹ Figures in parentheses indicate the number of cases of permanent-total disability included.

² The frequency rate is the average number of disabling injuries per million hours worked. A disabling injury is one that results in death, permanent-total disability, permanent-partial disability, or in an inability to work for at least one full shift on any day after the day of injury.

³ The severity rate is the average number of days lost or charged per thousand hours worked.

⁴ Totals include figures not shown separately because of insufficient data.

⁵ Less than 0.05.

214 days was exceeded in only one other production department. For the paper-machine rooms, the severity rate was 5.0 and the average time charge, 167 days.

The rag-shredding departments, the ground-wood mills, the sulphite mills, and the beater rooms all had frequency rates ranging between 20 and 30. No deaths were reported in the ground-wood mills, rag-shredding departments, or the sulphite mills. As a result, their severity records were relatively good, although they each had some permanent-partial impairment cases. In the beater rooms the proportion of permanent-partial impairments was low, but the ratio of death cases was relatively high, giving them an average time charge of 125 days per injury and a severity rate of 3.3.

Sulphate mills, the soda mills, wet rooms, bleaching departments, finishing departments, and converting departments had frequency rates ranging between 10 and 20. The sulphate mills had a rather high proportion of death and permanent-total disability cases; the soda mills had some serious permanent-partial impairments. The wet rooms and the bleaching departments, with no deaths and very few permanent impairments, had outstandingly good severity records.

The rag mills had the most favorable record among the production departments. They reported no deaths or permanent impairments. Their frequency rate was only 6.8; their severity rate, 0.1; and their average time charge, only 9 days per injury.

Service and Maintenance Departments. The highest frequency rates in this group were for the yard (33.0), stockroom (25.8), plant maintenance (23.2), and garage (22.5) departments. The yard departments, however, had a very good severity record to balance their high frequency rate. The garage departments reported no death cases, but a high ratio of permanent impairments gave them a severity rate of 5.7 and an average time charge of 253 days per disabling injury. The plant maintenance departments had approximately 12 percent of all the reported employees, but they reported 15 percent of all the injuries—1,362. These injuries included 6 deaths, 1 permanent-total disability, 102 permanent-partial disabilities, and 1,253 temporary-total disabilities.

The power-plant departments had an average frequency rate of 18.1; the shipping departments, 17.5; and the watchmen's departments, 10.7. The lowest of the departmental frequency rates were 5.4 for the laboratories and 1.4 for the clerical and administrative personnel. The severity rates for these two groups were quite low, but their average time charges per disabling injury were above average.

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¹ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

A disabling work injury is one arising out of and in the course of employment, which (a) results in death or in any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any day after the day of injury, including Sundays, holidays, and periods of plant shut-down.

² Monthly Labor Review, February 1950.

³ Industrial Accident Prevention, by H. W. Heinrich, New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1941.

⁴ The average time charge is computed by adding the days lost for each temporary-total disability to the standard time charges for fatalities and permanent disabilities, as given in Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates (approved by the American Standards Association, 1945), and by dividing the total by the number of disabling injuries.

⁵ The severity rate is the average number of days lost or charged for each 1,000 employee-hours worked.

Safety Provisions in Union Agreements, 1950

CLAUSES DEALING with employee safety were included in 51 percent of the 2,411 current labor-management contracts recently examined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ These "safety clauses"—provisions designed to help reduce the risks of occupational hazards—covered more than 2¼ million workers² in 20 major manufacturing industries and 10 nonmanufacturing groups.

Fifty-six percent of the agreements covering firms engaged in manufacturing and 40 percent of the agreements of nonmanufacturing firms included safety provisions. Among manufacturing industries such clauses were most common in petroleum and coal products and transportation equipment agreements. In each of these major industry groups slightly over 80 percent of the contracts included in the survey had safety clauses.

In nonmanufacturing industries safety clauses were concentrated among contracts of two major industry groups. These were electric and gas utilities in which 86 percent of the contracts contained such clauses; and mining and crude petroleum with 79 percent of the agreements containing safety clauses.

TABLE 1.—Prevalence of safety provisions in collective-bargaining agreements, by industry group

Industry group	Number of agreements in sample	Percentage of agreements with safety provisions
Total.....	2,411	81
Manufacturing.....	1,701	88
Petroleum and coal products.....	22	82
Transportation equipment.....	80	81
Chemical and allied products.....	72	76
Paper and allied products.....	67	73
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	131	73
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery and transportation equipment.....	168	71
Primary metal industries.....	116	67
Machinery, except electrical.....	169	65
Rubber products.....	47	62
Lumber and timber basic products.....	53	60
Furniture and finished wood products.....	54	59
Leather and leather products.....	65	58
Professional and scientific instruments.....	26	46
Food and kindred products.....	169	42
Textile mill products.....	168	38
Electrical machinery.....	68	37
Apparel and other finished textile mill products.....	95	37
Tobacco.....	18	22
Printing and publishing.....	64	8
Miscellaneous ¹	49	45
Nonmanufacturing.....	710	40
Utilities, electric and gas.....	118	86
Mining, crude petroleum, and natural gas production.....	53	79
Transportation.....	160	42
Construction.....	42	40
Wholesale trade.....	64	37
Services ²	106	21
Communications.....	30	17
Retail trade.....	76	13
Hotels and restaurants.....	44	2
Miscellaneous ³	17	24

¹ Includes jewelry and silverware, buttons, musical instruments, toys, athletic goods, ordnance and ammunition.

² Includes financial, insurance, and other business services, personal services, automobile repair shops, amusement and recreation establishments, and medical and other health services.

³ Includes farming, fishing, educational institutions, nonprofit membership organizations, and government establishments.

Types of Safety Clauses

Provisions dealing with the problem of occupational hazards were incorporated in various types of clauses of the collective bargaining agreements studied. Labor-management committees to promote safe operations in the plant were established in 28 percent of the 1,232 agreements with safety provisions, a general pledge by management and labor jointly—or, by management solely—to further the safety of workers on the job. Others listed responsibilities and rights of management;

and, those of unions and of employees in maintaining safe working conditions.

A number of contracts combined several methods of dealing with the problem of workers' safety. For example, it was not uncommon for contracts to provide joint labor-management committees while also listing management responsibilities.

Joint Committees—Prevalence

In the rubber industry 65 percent of the contracts with safety clauses provided for the establishment of safety committees. (Most of these covered plants of the four largest rubber companies.) More than half of the contracts with safety clauses in mining and crude petroleum production, and in primary metals industries called for joint committees; as did about 45 percent of such agreements in the chemicals, and stone, clay, and glass products industries. Approximately 30 percent of the agreements in the petroleum and coal products, lumber and timber basic products, and machinery (except electrical) industries also provided for such committees.

Jurisdiction of Committees

Seventy-nine of the 349 contracts which established joint safety committees contained no statement as to the functions of such committees. A breakdown of safety committees' functions in the remaining 270 agreements is shown in table 2. Many of these functions appeared singly in some contracts and in various combinations in others.

TABLE 2.—Functions of safety committees in 270 contracts

	Number of times provided*
<i>Advisory functions</i>	
Formulate recommendations on safety matters to management.....	114
Inspect for safety conditions and/or sanitary facilities of plant.....	53
"Promote health and safety".....	39
Receive and study employee suggestions and reports pertaining to safety.....	23
Determine and make recommendations on safety devices to be installed.....	21
Investigate accidents and analyze their causes.....	12
Educate employees on safety.....	6
Check on welfare of employees injured on the job.....	4
Cooperate with safety engineers in formulating safety programs.....	2
<i>Executive functions</i>	
Enforce compliance with safety and health laws and rules.....	11
Settle all disputes on health or safety matters.....	4

*Since some agreements provide for more than one function the total exceeds 270.

Functions of the safety committee stipulated in the agreements analyzed were predominantly of an advisory character. Under certain provisions the committees were instructed to consider and make recommendations on any or all plant health and safety problems such as the promotion of health and safety. Under other provisions the committees were required to inspect plants for safety conditions and sanitary facilities; investigate accidents and analyze their causes; and make recommendations on safety devices to be installed, etc. The following clause illustrates those provisions which assigned an advisory role to the committee:

The functions of the safety committee shall be to advise with plant management concerning safety and health matters. * * * In the discharge of its function, the safety committee shall: consider existing practices and rules relating to safety and health, formulate suggested changes in existing practices and rules. Advices of the safety committee, together with supplementary suggestions, recommendations, and reasons, shall be submitted to the plant General Superintendent for his consideration and for such action as he may consider consistent with the company's responsibility to provide for the safety and health of its employees during the hours of their employment.

Less frequently, the committees' functions were of an executive type. The following clause, for example, made all recommendations of the safety committee mandatory.

The Employer shall adopt all recommendations agreed upon by a majority of the safety committee.

If the safety committee is unable to reach a majority decision on any question of safety, the question shall be referred to the person or persons selected by the majority of the committee to decide the issue. The decision of such person or persons shall be carried out by the employer.

Among the contracts analyzed, as in the following illustration, the committee was authorized to order employees off the job when the tasks performed were considered abnormally hazardous:

The Safety and Health Committee shall have authority, by a majority of four (4) votes, to order employees off jobs when abnormal hazards are present. In the event that the committee should be equally divided, the matter shall be referred immediately to a special safety and health arbitrator for disposition * * *

A few agreements vested in the joint committee power to settle disputes between employers and

employees involving safety matters. The following clause of the National Bituminous Coal Mining agreement is illustrative:

There is hereby established under this agreement a Joint Industry Safety Committee composed of four members, two of whom will be appointed by the Mine Workers and two of whom will be appointed by the Operators, whose duty it shall be to arbitrate any appeal which is filed with it by any Operator or any Mine Worker who feels that any reported violation of the [Mine Safety] Code and recommendations of compliance by a Federal Coal Mine inspector has not been justly reported or that the action required of him to correct the violation would subject him to irreparable damage or great injustice.

Members' Pay and Meeting Schedule

Whether committee members would be paid for time spent at meetings was not specified in most agreements. A few specifically prohibited payment for time so spent. However, about 1 in every 10 of those calling for safety committees stated that the employer would compensate union representatives for time lost from their regular jobs. In addition, 1 in every 20 agreements provided that only time spent on plant inspections would be paid for. A few contracts placed maximum limits on the amount of time for which committeemen would be paid.

Frequency of meetings was stipulated in about a fourth of the agreements establishing safety committees. Most of these called for monthly meetings; in some instances, committee meetings were scheduled 3 or 4 months apart.

The following clause is illustrative of provisions which specified the frequency of meetings and remuneration to committee members for time spent at such meetings:

One meeting a month shall be held by the Safety Committee. The date, hour and place of meeting shall be determined by the employer. Temporary changes in the date and hour for single meetings may be made by joint action of the Safety Committee. Time spent in Safety meetings by Union committeemen shall be paid for by the employer at straight time or overtime rates, whichever would be applicable under existing contracts, laws and regulations.

Other Safety Provisions

To analyze the range and variety of safety clauses in collective-bargaining agreements covered by the survey, a sample of slightly over a quarter

(329) of the 1,232 contracts with safety provisions was examined in greater detail (see table 3). No agreements providing safety committees were included in this sample. Some agreements in this sample contained more than one of the enumerated provisions. The total is therefore larger than the actual number of agreements studied.

TABLE 3.—Variety of safety clauses in union agreements

Type of provision	Frequency of occurrence in sample of 329 contracts analyzed	
	Number	Percent
<i>General safety clauses</i>		
Management, or union-management pledge to maintain safe working conditions	211	64
Management pledge to comply with Federal, State, or local laws	79	24
<i>Rights and responsibilities</i>		
Management:		
Employer required to install or furnish safety devices	113	34
Employer to maintain adequate sanitation facilities	97	29
Employer to maintain first-aid facilities	68	21
Employer to provide protective wearing apparel	55	17
Employees and unions:		
Safety rules to be observed by workers	166	32
Employees may refuse to work on unusually hazardous jobs	19	6
Employee to bear some or all costs of safety apparel specified	5	1

The general type of safety provision is usually a simple statement of the intent of management or management and union to eliminate health-safety hazards insofar as possible. One such clause stated:

The union will cooperate with the company in the objectives of eliminating accidents and reducing health hazards as far as is practical.

The following is illustrative of a general clause in which the company stated its intention of complying with safety legislation:

The company shall make reasonable provisions for the safety and health of its employees in the plant during the hours of employment in accordance with the statutes of the State of Pennsylvania and the regulations of the Department of Labor.

The most frequent type of provision dealing with rights and responsibilities of employers required the employer to install or furnish safety devices, such as guards on machines, fire fighting equipment, etc.

Examples of other types of clauses included in the agreements are:

(1) *Employer to Maintain Sanitation Facilities:*

The Company agrees to maintain satisfactory sanitary and healthful service quarters and facilities with proper lighting, heating and ventilation and to place cool water drinking fountains in convenient locations and a line for drying clothes and a locker for each employee in a locker room. When needed, suitable storage space will be provided for protective clothing in units whose operation is such as to require or make advisable keeping such protective clothing at the unit.

(2) *Employer to Maintain First-Aid Facilities:*

The company does now and shall continue to maintain first-aid equipment during all working hours, and shall have someone in the plant during such hours qualified to administer first aid.

(3) *Employer to Provide Protective Wearing Apparel:*

* * * wearing apparel * * * to protect employees from injury shall be provided by the company in accordance with practices now prevailing in the plant or as such practices may be improved from time to time by the company. Goggles; gas masks; face shields; * * * special purpose gloves; fire-proof, water-proof and acid-proof protective clothing when necessary and required shall be provided by the company without cost * * *

(4) *Employees to Observe Safety Rules:*

All rules and regulations for the promotion of safety and protection of health of the employees, prescribed by the [company], are to be submitted to the union for approval; but unless the union shall, within ten days after the receipt of any rule or regulation, make objection thereto in writing, with reasons in support of such objection, the rules and regulations will become effective * * * The union will cooperate with the [company] by assisting in securing the observance of these rules and regulations.

(5) *Employees May Refuse to Work on Unusually Hazardous Jobs:*

An employee or group of employees who believe that they are being required to work under conditions which are unsafe or unhealthy beyond the normal hazard inherent in the operation in question shall have the right to:

- (1) File a grievance in the third step of the grievance procedure for preferred handling in such procedure and arbitration; or
- (2) Relief from the job or jobs, without loss to their right to return to such job or jobs, and at Management's discretion, assignment to such other employment as may be available in the plant; provided, however, that no employee, other than communicating the facts relating to the safety of the job, shall take any steps to prevent another employee from working on the job.

The [Arbitration] Board shall have authority to establish by unanimous agreement, rules of procedure for the special handling of grievances arising under this Subsection and to appoint local qualified arbitrators when necessary. The decision of such local arbitrators shall be subject to review by the Board in accordance with Subsection J of Section 7—Arbitration.

(6) *Portion of Costs of Safety Equipment Borne by Employee:*

It is agreed that in the case of Mechanical Department employees who wear glasses, that the Company will pay one-half the cost of providing these employees with safety glasses ground to their individual prescriptions.

—IRVING RUBENSTEIN and DENA WOLK
Division of Industrial Relations, BLS

¹ Each of these 2,411 contracts was in effect during 1950. In all, they covered a minimum of 4,000,000 workers. (Employment data were available for 74 percent of the agreements in the survey.) About 49 percent of the agreements were negotiated by unions affiliated with the AFL; 39 percent by CIO unions; and 12 percent by independent or unaffiliated labor organizations.

² Employment data were available for 76 percent of 1,232 contracts with safety clauses.

Safety Activities of U. S. Bureau of Mines, 1948-49

THE PROBLEM of mine safety has been attacked from many directions by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Some measure of the Bureau's success appears in a declining rate of fatal accidents. Augmented by a larger staff and an increased appropriation, the Health and Safety Division broadened its safety education program and inspected a record number of operating mines during the year ending June 30, 1949. Reporting its activities,¹ the Bureau emphasized the effect of these two attacks, but pointed to other efforts it continually makes: (1) technical experimentation, (2) protective device and equipment testing, and (3) disaster assistance, as well as analytical investigations and studies.

Successful adaptation of roof-bolting and its installation in a number of coal mines was one result of the search for the remedy for roof collapse. This accomplishment, the Bureau considers, is the year's greatest technical advance in coal-mine safety. An increased coal-mine inspection staff

permitted concentration on small mines. Specialized training, with particular emphasis on major safety codes integrated in collective wage agreements, was given coal-mine safety committeemen and supervisory officials.

Specifically, a total of 32,305 persons received safety training in mining and allied industries during the year—2,527 in mine-rescue methods and 29,778 in first aid. This brought the total number who have completed courses in the overall training program (originated in 1910) to more than 1.7 million persons. Since January 1947 an additional 14,344 supervisory officials, safety committeemen, and other coal-mine workers have received specialized training in accident prevention.

Coal-Mine Accident Prevention

Inspection. The Coal Mine Inspection Branch of the Bureau of Mines, expanded by 50 inspectors, completed a record number of inspections (6,674) during the year. Small underground mines, employing less than 25 workers, received greatest attention because of the relatively higher accident rates in this group. Altogether, 2,031 small mines were inspected; previously only the largest mines could be covered about twice a year. Inspection revealed an excessive number of unusually hazardous conditions and practices in small mines.

The Federal Coal Mine Inspection and Investigation Act of 1941² authorized the Coal Mine Inspection Branch. This act applies to all mines operating in interstate commerce, but confers no enforcement powers. Preliminary reports involving unsafe conditions or practices of prime importance, after being posted in the mine, are transmitted from the field to State mine-inspection agencies, mine officials, and district and national union headquarters.³ The mine president is notified of disaster hazards which are indicated in the final report.⁴

Collective Agreements. The National Bituminous-Coal Wage Agreement of 1948 between the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) and operators (extended, March 5, 1950)⁵ adopted as minimum standards the Federal Mine Safety Code⁶ for bituminous-coal and lignite mines. This code, originally issued by the Director of the Bureau of Mines, was promulgated by the Secretary of

Interior. It became effective on July 29, 1946, 2 months after the Secretary, then operating the Government-seized mines during a labor dispute, reached a wage agreement with the UMWA.⁷ As part of the agreement, the Secretary of Interior agreed to formulate such a code. The bituminous wage contract calls for operator compliance with recommendations of Federal coal-mine inspectors regarding violations of the Federal Mine Safety Code, but grants operators a right of appeal to a Joint Board of Review.

Similarly, the anthracite agreement of July 3, 1948 (extended, March 16, 1950),⁸ provides for periodic investigations of anthracite mines by Federal inspectors, in accordance with the Bureau of Mines' Safety Standards for Anthracite Mines. The operator agrees to accept these standards; he is, however, entitled to a review by the Director of the Bureau of Mines, if he requests one.

The Bureau has no power to enforce compliance with either the Federal Mine Safety Code or the Federal Coal Mine Inspection Act of 1941.⁹

Members of local unions shall, under the terms of the National Bituminous Coal Wage Agreement, select a safety committee at each mine. This committee has authority to inspect any "mine development" or equipment, and the duty, if it finds that dangerous working conditions exist, to report its findings and recommendations to management. It may also order management to remove workers from an unsafe area in case of an emergency. The anthracite agreement also provides for mine safety committees functioning at the local level, with power to inspect and report on hazardous conditions.

Training. In cooperation with the United Mine Workers, the Bureau in January 1947, inaugurated a training course, conducted by mine inspectors, for mine safety committeemen. By June 30, 1949, a total of 10,968 safety committeemen and other mine workers completed the course. The program was being expanded, according to the report under review, to meet the increasing demands of committeemen (estimated at 12,000) in virtually all coal-producing States. The course is also available to mine employees not covered by UMW agreements.

The increased appropriation for the 1949 fiscal year permitted the employment of 22 mining engineers. Their functions included instruction of

supervisory officials regarding: (1) roof and coal falls, (2) ventilation, (3) handling and storage of explosives, (4) use of electricity, (5) transportation, (6) explosions and fires, (7) miscellaneous accidents, and other hazards identified with the two safety codes collectively bargained. A total of 3,376 such officials completed training by June 30, 1949.

Inspection and Injury Trends

According to the Bureau of Mines, the general trend of fatality rates in bituminous-coal and lignite mines, based on man-hours of exposure, was upward prior to Federal inspection of coal mines. When this inspection, begun in December 1941, got well under way, the trend reversed. This downward movement has since then been generally maintained, despite wartime factors and influences. The same trend is evident in the case of anthracite operations (see table).

Injury-frequency rates in coal mining, by fatality and industry branch, 1933-49¹

[Per million man-hours exposure, portal to portal]

Year	Fatality rate			Nonfatality rate		
	Total	Bituminous	Anthracite	Total	Bituminous	Anthracite
1933.....	1.34	1.31	1.40	74.58	68.87	98.13
1934.....	1.43	1.41	1.50	76.64	69.39	104.15
1935.....	1.52	1.46	1.78	77.43	71.47	103.16
1936.....	1.45	1.43	1.56	72.92	65.62	108.80
1937.....	1.55	1.54	1.58	72.63	68.05	98.72
1938.....	1.59	1.52	1.94	71.36	63.47	110.85
1939.....	1.42	1.36	1.71	68.12	60.53	107.37
1940.....	1.65	1.68	1.80	68.75	61.28	112.56
1941.....	1.37	1.35	1.49	66.26	58.93	110.83
1942.....	1.44	1.41	1.64	65.40	60.21	98.73
1943.....	1.40	1.39	1.50	62.44	57.79	89.68
1944.....	1.29	1.23	1.60	59.06	56.02	76.05
1945.....	1.11	1.13	1.01	59.58	54.52	77.32
1946.....	1.10	1.09	1.14	62.92	58.81	82.65
1947.....	1.22	1.23	1.18	60.72	57.32	79.41
1948 ²	1.11	1.15	0.91	59.53	56.28	75.69
1949 ²	0.91	0.92	0.85	58.10	54.66	75.18

¹ Source: Report of the Bureau of Mines, Health and Safety Division, Fiscal Year 1949 (Information Circular 7362, p. 45); and supplementary information from the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

² Figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

The reduction in accident rates achieved since Federal inspection of coal mines began is attributed by the Bureau to many factors. Of these, the following were considered outstanding: (1) discovery of hazards through Federal inspection which had previously been "overlooked or ignored by management, labor, and State mine inspectors;" (2) publicizing of unsafe conditions and practices; (3) inclusion in collective agreements, of Federal

safety codes specifying mandatory compliance; and (4) provisions in union contracts establishing mine safety committees on the local level, with authority vested in them to inspect and recommend improvements to management. "The functioning of these committeemen," says the Bureau, "has brought about better understanding of the need for cooperation between management and labor to maintain safer operating conditions and practices."

Despite records of improvement in accident rates, the Health and Safety Division concludes, "they also indicate that much more must be done before accident rates in coal mines will be in line with those of other major industries."

The combined fatal and nonfatal injury-frequency rate for the bituminous industry in 1948 was 57.43 per million man-hours and 76.60 for the anthracite (preliminary). In contrast, the injury-frequency rate for all-manufacturing industries averaged 17.2; construction, 36.7; miscellaneous transportation (excluding interstate carriers), 23.9; heat, light, and power, 17.1. Fatalities alone accounted for 2.0 percent of all disabling injuries in the bituminous industry and 1.2 in the anthracite industry, whereas in manufacturing, fatalities and permanent-total disabilities combined constituted only 0.4 percent of all cases.⁹

¹ U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Report of the Health and Safety Division, Fiscal Year 1949. By J. J. Forbes and W. J. Fene. Washington, 1950. (Information Circular 7362.) The present article is based largely on this source.

² Public Law 49, 77th Cong. (55 Stat. 177; 30 U. S. C. 4f.).

³ When a Federal coal-mine inspector finds unduly hazardous conditions or practices, he informs the local mine officials. If prompt action is not taken, he advises the mine safety committeemen and the supervising engineer of the Bureau of Mines, who in turn notifies the head of the State inspection service and the local State inspector by telephone or telegraph (confirmed by letter) regarding the hazard. Information Circular (p. 33).

⁴ As stated in the foregoing report (p. 36), the Bureau does not have the facilities or personnel to determine action taken by operators on these letters.

⁵ United Mine Workers' Journal, March 15, 1950.

⁶ For original code, see U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Federal Mine Safety Code for Bituminous-Coal and Lignite Mines of the United States, July 24, 1946. Washington, 1946. This was amended by the bituminous wage agreement between the UMWA and operators effective July 1, 1947.

⁷ See 1946 code (pp. III-VIII).

⁸ Proposals to amend Public Law 49, 77th Cong., introduced in the 81st Cong., 1st sess. (S. 1031 and H.R. 3023), would give inspectors authority to order withdrawal of workers from a coal mine or area thereof in which imminent danger exists. Information Circular 7362 (p. 43).

⁹ Rates for coal mining are based on Bureau of Mines data; rates for other industries are from Work Injuries in the United States During 1948; U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 975 (see table A, pp. 8ff.). Injury rates for mining are based on portal-to-portal time, and exclude the experience of office personnel and employees in stores or affiliated industries other than the production of coal. Injury rates for other industries are based on time worked, and include the experience of all employees, office and other indirect workers as well as production workers.

Salaries of Office Workers: Detroit, Mich., April 1950¹

OFFICE WORK is the principal occupation of more than 100,000 residents of the Detroit area, over half of whom are employed by manufacturing firms. About 40 percent of the office workers were employed in the 22 job categories for which salary data as of April 1950 were available. The jobs surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were those common to a large proportion of offices and involving more or less uniform duties in each firm.

Women were found to outnumber men by a ratio of 2 to 1.

Average weekly salaries of women general stenographers and clerk-typists, the 2 largest groups of women clerical workers, were \$50 and \$41, respectively, on an all-industry basis. Average pay levels for women in 12 of the other jobs fell within this range. Women in 5 jobs averaged more than \$50 with the highest average salary (\$63) recorded for hand bookkeepers. Average salaries of less than \$40 were paid to clerks doing routine filing work (\$37) and to office girls (\$36).²

Among the survey classifications for which salary information is presented in the accompanying table, the employment of men exceeded that of women only in the order clerk and office boy (or girl) jobs. Men general clerks and accounting clerks, the 2 largest job groups, averaged \$62.50 and \$65.50 a week. Among 11 classifications of men workers, average salary levels ranged from \$83 for hand bookkeepers to \$37 for office boys.

A comparison of average salaries paid to men and women engaged in similar work indicated that pay levels for both sexes were about the same in routine jobs. Among jobs involving a knowledge of office procedures or a specialized field of activity, such as bookkeeping or payroll work, however, men held a salary advantage of \$10 or more a week. This differential was maintained when the comparison was limited to the manufacturing group of industries in which more than half of the office workers were employed.

Salary rates varied widely in individual occupations. These variations are traceable to inter-industry differences in pay levels, to differences in salary rates paid among establishments in the

same industry, and to rate differences in individual establishments. Although only 90 of the 254 establishments studied had a formal rate-range for office jobs, they were among the largest employers in the community. The proportion of office workers employed in establishments with rate-ranges varied from a third in wholesale trade and the service industries to four-fifths or more in manufacturing and the transportation, communication, and other public utilities group of industries. An estimated 70 percent of the office workers within the scope of the survey were employed in establishments that had a formal rate-range policy. Few establishments reported a single-rate policy; most of the remaining workers were employed in offices in which rates were set on the basis of individual determination.

The highest and lowest rates recorded in individual jobs typically differed, on a community-wide basis, by \$35 or more. The greatest dispersion was found among men's jobs. Rates paid to men accounting clerks and order clerks, for example, ranged from less than \$35 to over \$100 a week. The salary range of the middle 50 percent of the workers in an earnings array exceeded \$10 in 9 of 11 men's jobs, but in only 8 of 22 women's jobs.

Comparatively few office workers in Detroit were paid a salary of less than \$30 a week in April 1950. Among the survey jobs, about an eighth of the office boys and office girls received less than this amount and rates of less than \$30 were recorded for some of the men and women file clerks, women accounting clerks, bookkeeping-machine operators, clerk-typists, and in several other jobs.

Manufacturing establishments as a group paid the highest salaries among the 6 broad industry divisions included in the study. Although the all-industry pay levels were determined in large part by rates paid in manufacturing, most of the job averages in this division exceeded the city-wide averages by \$2 or more. Above-average pay levels were also found in most of the women's jobs in the wholesale trade group. Lower weekly salaries in some of the other industry divisions were at least partly offset by average weekly hours of work that were below the general level for the Detroit area.

Automotive manufacture (passenger cars, auto bodies, and parts and accessories) accounted for two-thirds of the office-worker employment in all

manufacturing and fully a third of all office workers within the scope of the study. Salary levels in Detroit offices are thus greatly influenced by rates paid in this industry. Average salaries paid in the automobile industry were, with few exceptions, above those in other manufacturing industries combined. Stenographers and typists averaged the same pay in both segments of the manufacturing division, and switchboard operators and transcribing-machine operators averaged somewhat lower pay in the automobile industry. Men and women accounting clerks and payroll clerks, however, averaged about \$6 a week higher pay in offices of automotive manufacturers, and office boys held a \$3 advantage in this industry. The

Salaries¹ in selected office occupations in Detroit, by sex, April 1950²

Sex, occupation, and grade	Number of workers	Average weekly salary	Median weekly salary ³	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
Men				
Billers, machine (billing machine).....	43	\$48.00	\$44.50	\$42.50-\$53.00
Bookkeepers, hand.....	275	83.00	85.00	74.50-92.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B.....	49	43.00	44.00	35.50-45.00
Clerks:				
Accounting.....	2,062	65.50	65.50	57.50-74.50
File, class B.....	103	37.50	36.00	30.50-41.50
General.....	2,082	62.50	61.00	55.00-69.50
Order.....	736	64.50	67.00	55.00-71.00
Payroll.....	354	66.50	67.50	60.00-75.00
Clerk-typists.....	106	48.50	48.50	36.50-55.00
Office boys.....	677	37.00	27.00	32.00-40.00
Stenographers, general.....	96	59.00	57.50	53.00-64.00
Women				
Billers, machine:				
Billing machine.....	466	46.00	47.00	40.00-52.00
Bookkeeping machine.....	181	45.50	45.00	40.00-51.00
Bookkeepers, hand.....	418	63.00	60.00	51.50-70.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators:				
Class A.....	337	53.50	53.00	48.00-57.50
Class B.....	1,733	43.50	43.00	38.00-48.50
Calculating-machine operators:				
Comptometer type.....	2,298	48.00	48.50	44.00-53.00
Other than Comptometer type.....	177	44.50	44.00	40.00-49.00
Clerks:				
Accounting.....	3,032	46.00	45.00	40.00-52.00
File, class A.....	247	45.00	46.00	43.50-53.00
File, class B.....	1,822	37.00	36.00	32.00-41.50
General.....	2,104	51.00	50.50	46.50-56.00
Order.....	571	49.00	49.00	44.00-53.50
Payroll.....	1,221	50.50	50.50	44.50-58.00
Clerk-typists.....	4,749	41.00	40.50	35.50-46.00
Office girls.....	468	36.00	35.50	31.00-39.50
Stenographers:				
General.....	6,361	50.00	50.00	45.00-54.50
Technical.....	67	51.50	50.50	48.00-55.50
Switchboard operators.....	831	45.50	46.00	40.00-51.50
Transcribing-machine operators, general.....	860	45.50	45.00	42.00-49.00
Typists:				
Class A.....	450	47.50	46.50	40.00-52.00
Class B.....	2,186	48.50	48.50	44.50-52.00
	1,029	40.50	40.50	36.50-44.00

¹ Excludes pay for overtime.

² The study covered representative manufacturing and retail trade establishments and transportation (except railroads), communication, heat, light, and power companies with over 100 workers; and establishments with more than 25 workers in wholesale trade, finance, real estate, insurance, and selected service industries (business service; such professional services as engineering, architectural, accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping firms; motion pictures; and nonprofit membership organizations).

³ Value above and below which half of workers' salaries fell.

salary differential was somewhat greater when pay rates in the automobile industry were compared with job averages for all other industries combined.

The 40-hour, 5-day work schedule for women office workers was the prevailing practice in nearly all industries in Detroit in April 1950. The major exception to this schedule was found in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities group, in which most of the women were scheduled to work 37½ hours a week. Weekly hours in excess of 40 were scheduled for 15 percent of the women office workers in wholesale trade, 9 percent in retail trade, and a somewhat smaller proportion in the finance, insurance, and real estate group.

About 1 in 8 office workers covered by the study was employed in an establishment that operated under terms of a union agreement covering office workers. About a fifth of the office workers in manufacturing establishments were covered by union agreements; this industry division accounted for the great majority of Detroit office workers so covered.

Supplementary Wage Practices

Vacations with pay were provided by virtually all establishments. Three-fifths of the workers were in offices in which they qualified for at least 1 week of leave upon completing 6 months of service. Five-sixths of the total office force was concentrated in establishments that provided 2 weeks of paid vacation after a year of service. In some offices, more liberal leave allowances applied to workers with longer service records. About a third of the office workers in retail trade and the transportation, communication, and other public utilities group, for example, became eligible for 3 weeks of vacation leave after 5 years of service.

Paid holidays, usually 6 in number, were received by nearly all office workers. In the transportation, communication, and other public utilities group, 40 percent of the office staff received 7 paid holidays. Employers of nearly half of the office workers in the finance, insurance, and real estate group provided 9 or more holidays.

Formal provisions for sick leave with full pay without a specified waiting period were reported by about a third of the 254 establishments in the

study. An estimated 42 percent of the workers were employed in offices that provided paid sick leave to those who had completed a year of service. The number of days granted annually ranged from less than 5 days to over 20 days a year, with a 10-day allowance commonly reported in most industry groups. These estimates do not include situations in which full pay is granted after a waiting period, part pay is provided, or in which sick leave is granted on an informal basis.

Establishments employing nine-tenths of the Detroit office workers provided some type of insurance or pension plan, for which the firms paid at least part of the premiums. The proportion of office workers employed in establishments reporting life insurance plans ranged from half in retail trade to nearly all in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities group.

Retirement pension plans were in effect in establishments accounting for two-fifths of the office workers. Measured in terms of employment, such plans also had the greatest coverage in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities group.

Many employers in Detroit, particularly in the trade, service, and finance, insurance, and real estate industries, supplemented the basic pay of office workers with a nonproduction bonus, in nearly all cases, in the form of a Christmas or year-end payment. A few establishments reported a profit-sharing plan, an attendance bonus, or a policy of distributing a bonus semiannually. A third of all office workers were in offices that provided some form of bonus.

—TOIVO P. KANNINEN

Division of Wage Statistics, BLS

¹ Information was collected from 254 establishments. Workers were classified on the basis of uniform job descriptions. The industrial coverage and minimum size of establishment included in the survey are summarized in footnote 2 to the accompanying table.

The 1950 program of office clerical studies also included surveys in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Memphis, Milwaukee, New York, Oklahoma City, and Providence. Moreover, salary information for office workers will be incorporated in community wage reports covering Buffalo, San Francisco-Oakland, and Philadelphia. See June, July, and August 1950 issues for previous reports.

Further details on salaries, work schedules, and supplementary benefits will be available in individual bulletins for each of the listed cities.

² Salary data refer to salaries for the normal workweek, excluding overtime pay and nonproduction bonuses, but including any incentive earnings and cost-of-living adjustments. Hours refer to scheduled workweeks in effect for office workers. The employment in each occupation in the accompanying table refers to estimated total employment in all establishments within scope of the study.

Wage Structure in Motor Vehicles, February 1950

EDITOR'S NOTE: A comprehensive survey of wages and related benefits in the automotive manufacturing industry, made by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics in the winter and spring of 1950, covered assemblers of complete vehicles as well as manufacturers of parts. The present article summarizes the information obtained on the wage structure in plants producing passenger cars and trucks. Data on wages in the automotive parts industry, and a review of wages in both branches of the automotive industry combined, will be given in a subsequent issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

THE WAGE STRUCTURE in motor-vehicle manufacture¹ has certain characteristics that reflect extensive use of the time-rate method of wage payment—predominance of single scales by occupation within establishments; employment of a relatively large proportion of the workers in assembly occupations; and widespread use of collective bargaining in rate determinations. Incentive methods of pay are confined to few establishments in passenger-car manufacture, but are fairly common among truck manufacturers.

In addition to extensive use of time rates, there is a strong tendency among vehicle assembly plants toward single-rate formation in each occupation—except in the skilled trades, where spread rates prevail. Typically, new workers entering an occupation receive rates below the job rate and progress to the job rate during a qualifying period, usually up to 90 days. When job rates have been attained, pay in the occupation approaches complete uniformity. In relatively stable periods of employment—as in early 1950—single rates by occupation are almost universal within each establishment. The occupational wage information here presented, therefore, relates wholly to job rates for fully qualified workers; data for workers in the process of advancement from entrance to job rates were not included in the occupational averages. The general distributions of workers by rates, however, relate to all plant workers.

The concentration of large numbers of vehicle-manufacturing workers in conveyor and bench-assembly operations results in a highly compressed wage distribution. Plant workers in passenger-

car establishments averaged \$1.63 an hour in February 1950.² Over 60 percent of these earned between \$1.50 and \$1.70 an hour in straight-time pay. In truck manufacturing, the concentration of plant workers' earnings about the average was not as marked. The average was \$1.66, but only

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of all plant workers in motor vehicle establishments by straight-time average hourly earnings,¹ United States and selected regions, February 1950

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Passenger-car establishments ²				Truck establishments ³	
	United States ⁴	Great Lakes (including Michigan)	Michigan	Pacific	United States ⁴	Great Lakes (including Michigan)
Under 100.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	.....	.....	0.2	(⁵)
100 and under 105.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.1	.....	.3	(⁵)
105 and under 110.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	.....	.5	0.2
110 and under 115.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	.1	.....	.5	.1
115 and under 120.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	.....	.7	.6
120 and under 125.....	0.2	0.2	.2	(⁵)	.7	.7
125 and under 130.....	.4	.4	.2	0.2	1.9	2.2
130 and under 135.....	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	6.1	6.5
135 and under 140.....	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	5.0	3.5
140 and under 145.....	3.8	3.6	3.4	6.2	5.4	5.5
145 and under 150.....	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.0	5.7	6.0
150 and under 155.....	11.4	9.5	9.7	17.5	7.5	8.5
155 and under 160.....	27.7	28.0	32.1	22.9	13.3	17.1
160 and under 165.....	13.3	13.2	12.9	10.8	7.1	8.8
165 and under 170.....	9.2	8.5	9.1	13.6	6.1	7.8
170 and under 175.....	6.0	6.3	6.9	6.7	4.4	4.9
175 and under 180.....	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.3	5.5	5.2
180 and under 185.....	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.0	4.9	5.1
185 and under 190.....	2.2	2.2	2.3	4.6	3.8	4.1
190 and under 195.....	2.7	3.1	2.7	.6	3.3	3.2
195 and under 200.....	1.8	2.1	1.3	.6	4.6	5.1
200 and under 205.....	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.2	3.3	1.7
205 and under 210.....	.9	1.0	.5	.6	2.3	1.0
210 and under 215.....	.8	.9	.4	.1	2.1	.7
215 and under 220.....	.5	.6	.2	(⁵)	1.5	.4
220 and under 225.....	.3	.4	.2	(⁵)	.8	.2
225 and under 230.....	.1	.2	.1	(⁵)	.8	.3
230 and under 235.....	.1	.1	.1	.....	.5	.1
235 and under 240.....	.1	.1	(⁵)	.....	.3	(⁵)
240 and under 245.....	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.....	.3	.1
245 and under 250.....	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.....	.1	(⁵)
250 and over.....	.2	.3	.2	.....	.5	.4
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	428,563	361,390	283,269	12,884	18,820	12,700
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.63	\$1.64	\$1.62	\$1.61	\$1.66	\$1.63

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes light trucks made in passenger-car establishments. Extra pay in lieu of paid holidays paid by two establishments was included in the rates. Exclusion of this pay would not affect the average as shown.

³ Except those made in passenger-car establishments.

⁴ Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

⁵ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

34 percent of the workers earned between \$1.50 and \$1.70. Differences between the distributions of earnings in the two branches are accounted for primarily by incentive payments. Nearly half the establishments in truck production, but very few in passenger-car production, paid on an incentive basis.

Occupational Averages

Wage data are presented for over 100 selected occupations in passenger-car manufacture and 64 in truck production. In terms of numbers employed, the most important occupation in the passenger-car group was conveyor assemblers, averaging \$1.60 (time workers in this occupation averaged \$1.56). Die sinkers had the highest average, \$2.69; this occupation was one of 8 with averages of more than \$2. Three occupations among those studied had averages under \$1.50. Of the 64 occupations in truck production for which data are shown, 10 had averages less than \$1.50, and in one occupation—body metal finishers—the average, including incentive earnings, was over \$2.

Variations in earnings, by occupation, between passenger-car and truck establishments and between regions, were influenced considerably by differences in incentive payments. Although relatively few workers in passenger-car plants were paid on an incentive basis, such earnings had a marked effect on some occupational averages. Some of the time workers' averages were as much as 10 cents below the averages for time and incentive workers combined.³ The differences between

occupational averages in the Great Lakes region as a whole⁴ and in Michigan were almost entirely traceable to the wider use of incentive pay outside Michigan; but time-worker averages were virtually identical. Averages for truck plants were higher than for passenger-car plants also when comparisons were based on time and incentive earnings combined. In essentially time-rated occupations, however, average earnings in truck-producing establishments were frequently lower than those in passenger-car establishments.

Related Wage Practices

Passenger Cars. Shift differentials were paid by all establishments. Typically, these were 7 cents or 5 percent on the second shift, and 10 cents or 7½ percent on the third shift. Almost two-thirds of the workers in passenger-car establishments were on the first shift. Slightly more than 6 percent worked on a third shift.

Six paid holidays were granted by all but two passenger-car establishments. Those two gave extra hourly pay in lieu of paid holidays.

Paid vacations or pay in lieu of vacations were granted in all establishments. The methods of paying for vacations varied considerably; some

TABLE 2.—Passenger cars: ¹ Average straight-time hourly earnings ² for plant workers, by occupation, United States and selected regions, February 1950

Occupation	United States ¹		Great Lakes (including Michigan)		Michigan		Pacific Coast	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings		Average hourly earnings		Average hourly earnings	
		All workers	Time workers	All workers	Time workers	All workers	Time workers	All workers
Assemblers, bench	6,628	\$1.55	\$1.54	\$1.57	\$1.53	\$1.54	\$1.54	\$1.61
Assemblers, body set-up (gun welding)	1,253	1.73	1.62	1.75	1.62	1.62	1.62	(³)
Assemblers, conveyor	52,137	1.60	1.56	1.60	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.59
Assemblers, core	916	1.62	1.51	1.62	1.51	1.51	1.51	(³)
Attendants, tool crib	1,428	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.54
Block testers, running-in engines	544	1.63	1.58	1.63	1.58	1.58	1.58	(³)
Borers, cylinder block	544	1.66	1.60	1.66	1.60	1.60	1.60	(³)
Boring-mill operators, tool and die	376	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	(³)
Carpenters, maintenance	729	1.80	1.80	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.76
Checkers, receiving and shipping	2,968	1.53	1.53	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	(³)
Chippers, air	689	1.68	1.53	1.68	1.53	1.53	1.53	(³)
Chucking-machine operators	1,353	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61	(³)
Coremakers, light, blow machine and hand	1,193	1.72	1.58	1.72	1.58	1.66	1.58	(³)
Coremakers, heavy, roll-over and bench	1,124	1.72	1.63	1.72	1.63	1.66	1.63	(³)
Crane operators, traveling bridge	962	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	(³)
Craters, packers, boxers and sawyers	1,267	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.52	1.52	(³)
Cutter grinders	1,532	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.87	1.87	(³)
Cylinder lappers or honers	309	1.62	1.61	1.63	1.62	1.62	1.62	(³)
Die makers (excluding leader)	2,527	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.99	1.99	(³)
Die sinkers	245	2.69	2.39	2.69	2.39	2.69	2.42	(³)
Die tryout men	680	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.02	2.02	(³)
Drill press, general, medium or light	2,721	1.58	1.54	1.58	1.54	1.54	1.54	(³)
Drill press, special or heavy	4,229	1.61	1.58	1.61	1.59	1.58	1.58	(³)
Drivers, product engineering	85	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	(³)	(³)	(³)
Driver-mechanics	47	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	(³)	(³)	(³)
Dynamometer testers	139	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	(³)
Electricians, maintenance	3,536	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.87	1.87	1.80
Garage mechanics and repairmen	433	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.89	1.89	1.80

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Passenger cars: ¹ Average straight-time hourly earnings ² for plant workers, by occupation, United States and selected regions, February 1950—Continued

Occupation	United States *		Great Lakes (including Michigan)		Michigan		Pacific Coast		
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings		Average hourly earnings		Average hourly earnings		Average hourly earnings	
		All workers	Time workers	All workers	Time workers	All workers	Time workers	All workers	Time workers
Gear cutters, finish.....	1,214	\$1.62	\$1.62	\$1.62	\$1.62	\$1.63	\$1.63		
Gear lappers.....	376	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.59	1.59		
Gear shavers.....	255	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58		
Grinders, camshaft, finish.....	533	1.65	1.63	1.65	1.63	1.64	1.64		
Grinders, crankshaft, finish.....	1,565	1.69	1.67	1.69	1.68	1.68	1.68		
Grinders, external and internal.....	2,596	1.60	1.59	1.61	1.60	(*)	(*)		
Grinders, snag and disc.....	122	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	(*)	(*)		
Grinders, stand.....	634	1.58	1.57	1.58	1.57	1.56	1.56		
Grinders, swing.....	23	1.66	1.39	1.66	1.39	(*)	(*)		
Hammermen, steam, medium.....	438	2.57	2.33	2.57	2.33	(*)	(*)		
Heaters for hammermen, steam.....	871	1.94	1.85	1.94	1.85	(*)	(*)		
Heaters, load and unload furnace, forge.....	299	1.59	1.58	1.59	1.58	(*)	(*)		
Heat treat operators (furnace operators).....	978	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.56	1.56		
Helpers, maintenance.....	414	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.55	1.55	(*)	(*)
Inspectors, final car.....	2,033	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.63	1.63	\$1.64	\$1.64
Inspectors, layout, forgings and castings.....	221	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	(*)	(*)
Inspectors, machine parts.....	4,743	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59		
Inspectors, sheet metal.....	1,094	1.66	1.66	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.71	1.71
Keller-machine operators.....	144	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98		
Laborers, general production (foundry).....	1,410	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.45	1.45		
Laborers, maintenance, janitors and sweepers.....	7,510	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.37	1.37
Lathe-operators, crankshaft.....	1,289	1.63	1.62	1.64	1.62	1.62	1.62		
Lathe-operators, turret and hand-screw machine.....	559	1.63	1.58	1.63	1.58	1.59	1.59		
Loaders and shippers, auto.....	764	1.59	1.54	1.59	1.51	1.52	1.52	1.57	1.57
Machine moulders.....	1,215	1.73	1.64	1.73	1.64	1.64	1.64		
Machine operators (product engineering).....	138	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00		
Machine operators, tool and die.....	2,281	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89		
Machine repairmen, maintenance.....	4,102	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.89	1.86	1.86
Material handlers.....	10,019	1.48	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.48	1.48	1.50	1.50
Metal finishers (excluding polishers).....	2,313	1.77	1.79	1.79	1.70	1.70	1.70	(*)	(*)
Metal finishers, body.....	5,696	1.70	1.70	1.75	1.71	1.71	1.71	(*)	(*)
Metal pourers.....	552	1.71	1.61	1.71	1.61	1.61	1.61		
Milling-machine operators, general.....	681	1.59	1.55	1.60	1.55	1.56	1.56		
Milling-machine operators, heavy or special.....	1,503	1.61	1.59	1.61	1.59	1.59	1.59		
Milling-machine operators, transmission case.....	413	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.57	1.57		
Millwrights, maintenance.....	3,840	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.81	1.81	1.78	1.78
Model builders, wood.....	121	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07		
Painters, product engineering.....	39	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.81	1.81		
Patternmakers, bench, wood (excluding leader).....	243	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.12	2.12		
Patternmakers, bench, metal (excluding leader).....	517	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.08	2.08		
Platers, copper, nickel and chrome.....	185	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.58	1.58		
Plumbers and pipe fitters, maintenance.....	2,059	1.81	1.81	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.79	1.79
Polishers, hand or buffers.....	820	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68		
Polishers, lacquer or enamel.....	2,392	1.66	1.66	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.65	1.62
Punch-press operators, heavy, double crank or toggle.....	8,343	1.62	1.61	1.62	1.61	1.60	1.60		
Punch-press operators, light and medium.....	3,077	1.65	1.55	1.65	1.55	1.55	1.55		
Punch-press operators, small crank.....	2,433	1.58	1.55	1.58	1.55	1.58	1.58	(*)	(*)
Repairmen, car assembly.....	4,931	1.67	1.65	1.69	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.65	1.65
Sanders, wet.....	3,191	1.70	1.68	1.72	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.75	1.77
Sand slingers.....	211	1.75	1.72	1.75	1.72	(*)	(*)		
Screw-machine operators, automatic.....	696	1.67	1.66	1.68	1.66	1.66	1.66		
Sewing-machine operators.....	3,452	1.60	1.48	1.50	1.48	1.49	1.49	(*)	(*)
Shakeout men.....	816	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63		
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance.....	611	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.83	1.83	(*)	(*)
Sheet-metal workers (product engineering).....	215	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01		
Solderers, torch.....	937	1.76	1.70	1.79	1.71	1.72	1.72	(*)	(*)
Sprayers, lacquer or enamel.....	2,097	1.75	1.69	1.77	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.71
Sprayers, miscellaneous.....	2,334	1.58	1.60	1.58	1.59	1.58	1.58	(*)	(*)
Stock chasers.....	2,305	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.55	1.55
Straighteners, axle division.....	468	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87		
Straighteners, camshaft and crankshaft.....	573	1.63	1.60	1.64	1.60	1.60	1.60		
Tool and gage grinders (tool room).....	815	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92		
Tool makers (excluding leader).....	2,635	1.97	1.97	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98	(*)	(*)
Trimmers (product engineering).....	24	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	(*)	(*)		
Trimmers, cushion and back builders.....	4,827	1.69	1.65	1.70	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.63	1.61
Trimmers, headliner.....	1,605	1.72	1.65	1.75	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.60	1.68
Trim-press operators.....	316	1.57	1.49	1.57	1.49	(*)	(*)		
Truck drivers, inside, gas and electric.....	8,290	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.51	1.51	1.53	1.53
Truck drivers, outside.....	1,077	1.59	1.57	1.59	1.57	1.56	1.56	(*)	(*)
Upsetters, large (3" and over).....	248	2.08	1.88	2.08	1.88	(*)	(*)		
Welders, arc and gas.....	4,601	1.70	1.68	1.71	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.66
Welders, gun.....	5,910	1.64	1.58	1.64	1.58	1.57	1.57	1.60	1.70
Welders, machine.....	283	1.57	1.57	1.58	1.58	(*)	(*)		
Welders, spot.....	4,135	1.62	1.59	1.62	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59
Welders (product engineering).....	19	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	(*)	(*)		

¹ Includes light trucks made in passenger-car establishments.² Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. Extra pay in lieu of paid holidays paid by two establishments was included in the rates. Exclusion of this pay would not affect the average as shown.³ Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.⁴ Information withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual companies.

establishments paid a flat amount to each eligible employee, others gave a cents-per-hour credit for all hours worked, and still others gave a percentage of annual earnings. Most of the workers received their regular base pay for the vacation

period. The most common practice was to grant 1 week after 1 year of service, 1½ weeks after 3 years, and 2 weeks after 5 years of service.

Establishments that provided for retirement pensions employed, at the time of the study, 23

TABLE 3.—Trucks:¹ Average hourly earnings² for plant workers, United States and Great Lakes region, February 1950

Occupation	United States ³				Great Lakes (including Michigan)			
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings			Number of workers	Average hourly earnings		
		All workers	Time	Incentive		All workers	Time	Incentive
Assemblers, bench	317	\$1.77	\$1.52	\$1.80	294	\$1.74	\$1.52	\$1.86
Assemblers, body set-up (gun welding)	98	1.63	1.55	1.92	92	1.64	1.56	(⁴)
Assemblers, conveyor	2,200	1.77	1.56	1.95	1,588	1.68	1.56	1.89
Attendants, tool crib	124	1.46	1.46	—	83	1.48	1.48	—
Block testers, running-in engines	40	1.81	(⁴)	1.86	36	1.78	(⁴)	(⁴)
Borers, cylinder block	61	1.77	(⁴)	1.83	42	1.74	(⁴)	(⁴)
Carpenters, maintenance	40	1.64	1.64	—	28	1.66	1.66	—
Checkers, receiving and shipping	145	1.51	1.51	—	139	1.53	1.53	—
Chucking-machine operators	90	1.76	(⁴)	(⁴)	54	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Crane operators, traveling bridge	41	1.55	1.49	(⁴)	27	1.53	1.53	—
Craters, packers, boxers and sawyers	143	1.41	1.41	—	83	1.42	1.42	—
Cutter grinders	116	1.75	1.75	—	85	1.79	1.79	—
Cylinder lappers or honers	27	1.80	(⁴)	1.88	21	1.81	(⁴)	(⁴)
Die makers (excluding leader)	134	1.95	1.94	(⁴)	24	1.95	1.95	(⁴)
Drill press, general, medium or light	134	1.79	1.44	1.88	75	1.73	(⁴)	(⁴)
Drill press, special and heavy	245	1.73	1.55	1.88	180	1.68	(⁴)	(⁴)
Drivers (product engineering)	21	1.43	1.43	—	6	1.57	1.57	—
Electricians, maintenance	141	1.75	1.75	—	91	1.78	1.78	—
Garage mechanics and repairmen	17	1.61	1.61	—	7	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Gear cutters, finish	67	1.69	(⁴)	(⁴)	25	1.74	(⁴)	(⁴)
Grinders, external and internal	146	1.91	(⁴)	2.06	89	1.77	1.65	(⁴)
Helpers, maintenance	87	1.41	1.41	—	34	1.42	1.42	—
Inspectors, final car	123	1.67	1.67	—	86	1.63	1.63	—
Inspectors, layout, forgings and castings	34	1.80	1.80	—	31	1.82	1.82	—
Inspectors, machine parts	273	1.67	1.61	(⁴)	159	1.59	1.59	—
Inspectors, sheet metal	41	1.64	1.64	—	38	1.65	1.65	—
Laborers, maintenance, janitors and sweepers	763	1.29	1.29	—	481	1.29	1.29	—
Lathe-operators, turret and hand-screw machine	114	1.64	1.55	1.86	70	1.60	(⁴)	(⁴)
Loaders and shippers, auto	55	1.44	1.44	—	49	1.45	1.45	—
Machine operators, tool and die	30	1.73	1.67	(⁴)	29	1.68	1.68	—
Machine repairmen, maintenance	173	1.82	1.82	—	141	1.83	1.83	—
Material handlers	465	1.35	1.35	—	257	1.37	1.37	—
Metal finishers (excluding polishers)	114	1.76	1.66	(⁴)	101	1.75	1.66	(⁴)
Metal finishers, body	76	2.09	1.51	2.31	53	2.06	(⁴)	(⁴)
Milling-machine operators, general	74	1.67	(⁴)	1.73	58	1.69	(⁴)	(⁴)
Milling-machine operators, heavy or special	127	1.54	(⁴)	1.74	113	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Millwrights, maintenance	114	1.72	1.72	—	83	1.73	1.73	—
Model builders, wood	23	1.91	1.91	—	22	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Patternmakers, bench, wood (excluding leader)	26	1.85	1.76	(⁴)	10	1.69	1.69	—
Plumbers and pipefitters, maintenance	76	1.74	1.74	—	57	1.78	1.78	—
Polishers, hand or buffers	32	1.71	(⁴)	(⁴)	24	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Polishers, lacquer or enamel	39	1.71	1.44	1.89	29	1.61	1.44	(⁴)
Punch-press operators, heavy, double crank or toggle	124	1.70	1.62	2.03	104	1.69	1.63	(⁴)
Punch-press operators, light and medium	113	1.80	1.56	(⁴)	76	1.68	1.56	(⁴)
Punch-press operators, small crank	28	1.54	1.41	(⁴)	26	1.54	(⁴)	(⁴)
Repairmen, car assembly	303	1.80	1.60	2.11	221	1.62	1.60	(⁴)
Sanders, wet	93	1.75	1.42	(⁴)	41	1.61	1.43	(⁴)
Screw-machine operators, automatic	36	1.83	1.55	(⁴)	23	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Sewing-machine operators	34	1.46	(⁴)	(⁴)	32	1.45	(⁴)	(⁴)
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	23	1.69	1.69	—	17	1.66	1.66	—
Solderers, torch	34	1.69	1.60	(⁴)	25	1.67	1.60	(⁴)
Sprayers, lacquer or enamel	149	1.68	1.56	1.89	130	1.65	1.56	\$1.86
Sprayers, miscellaneous	60	1.62	1.58	(⁴)	57	1.62	1.58	—
Stock chasers	214	1.46	1.46	—	141	1.43	1.43	—
Straighteners, camshaft and crankshaft	30	1.76	1.56	(⁴)	24	1.72	(⁴)	(⁴)
Tool and gauge grinders (tool room)	51	1.78	1.75	(⁴)	20	1.73	1.73	—
Tool makers (excluding leader)	165	1.92	1.89	(⁴)	80	1.85	1.85	—
Tool sharpeners	57	1.79	1.60	—	18	1.59	1.59	—
Trimmers, cushion and back builders	23	1.75	(⁴)	1.92	54	1.79	(⁴)	1.92
Trimmers, headliner	23	1.75	(⁴)	(⁴)	22	1.75	(⁴)	(⁴)
Truck drivers, inside, gas and electric	270	1.46	1.46	—	205	1.48	1.48	—
Truck drivers, outside	89	1.45	1.45	—	54	1.48	1.48	—
Welders, arc and gas	274	1.81	1.63	2.15	208	1.76	1.64	2.16
Welders, spot	96	1.75	1.55	1.95	68	1.72	1.52	1.94

¹ Except those made in passenger-car establishments.

² Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. Extra pay in lieu of paid holidays paid by two establishments was included. Exclusion of this pay would not affect the averages as shown.

³ Includes data for other regions in addition to the Great Lakes region.

⁴ Information withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual companies or insufficient data to justify presentation.

percent of the passenger-car plant workers. All but a small proportion of the workers were eligible for life insurance paid for, partially, by the employer. Over 70 percent were covered by health-insurance plans, and nearly a fourth were eligible for hospitalization insurance paid for, partially, by the employer.

Trucks. Multiple-shift operations were less common in the truck establishments; over 80 percent of the workers were on the first shift. All establishments operating shifts paid a shift differential, usually a uniform percent in addition to the day rate. The most common practice was to add 5 percent on the second shift and 7½ percent on the third shift.

Six or more paid holidays were granted by all truck establishments. Paid vacations, or pay in lieu of a vacation, were given to all plant workers, usually 1 week after 1 year of service and 2 weeks after 5 years. Over a third of the employees were eligible for more than 1 week's vacation after 3 years of service.

Retirement-pension plans covered about the same proportion of truck-plant employees as of passenger-car workers. Life insurance was also as prevalent as in the other branch, but health and hospitalization insurance was much more common in the truck than in the passenger-car establishments. Over 90 percent of the truck workers were eligible for health insurance and over 80 percent for hospitalization insurance.

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¹ The motor-vehicle study covered all plants of vehicle (automobile and truck) manufacturers, including all parts plants operated by these companies except those primarily manufacturing for sale. Data were collected from all passenger-vehicle establishments and from all except two small truck manufacturers.

² Earnings figures are straight-time average hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and night work.

³ Incentive earnings are not shown separately for passenger-car establishments. The breakdown has been omitted to prevent possible disclosure of data for individual establishments.

⁴ The regions used in this study include: *Northeast*—Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Ohio (data for Michigan were also shown separately in some tables); *Pacific*—California, Oregon, and Washington.

Other areas were included in the United States total only.

Operations of Consumers' Cooperatives in 1949

IN 1949, FOR THE FIRST TIME in many years, the total money volume of business of both the store and petroleum associations declined, the former by 1.3 percent and the latter by 0.2 percent. Despite this loss in dollar volume, the stores handled a greater tonnage of goods than in 1948. This is indicated by the fact that the retail price level of food, for example, declined over 4.4 percent in the year period. On the other hand, the physical volume of business done by the petroleum associations showed a real decline, since the retail price of petroleum products rose 2.7 percent from 1948 to 1949. The combined money volume of all the retail distributive associations in 1949 amounted to \$1.215 billion.

Slightly over 80 percent of the store associations showed earnings on operations in 1949. Nearly a third of these had larger earnings than in 1948, but 40.3 percent had smaller earnings. Almost 96 percent of the petroleum associations showed a gain on operations in 1949. Slightly over half had larger earnings than in the previous year, but for 41.7 percent, earnings dropped.

Membership of both stores and gasoline associations increased, though at a lower rate than in either 1948 or 1947.

Among the local service cooperatives, slight declines in membership took place in the cold-storage associations and those providing meals and/or rooms, whereas membership of the funeral, water-supply, medical-care, and housing associations increased. Declines in volume of business were shown by the funeral and cold-storage cooperatives, but a greater business than in 1948 was attained by the housing and medical-care associations and those providing meals and/or rooms.

More than 5,100 retail cooperatives were affiliated with regional cooperative wholesales at the end of 1949,¹ or about 290 over the preceding year. In turn, 24 of the regional wholesales were members of the Nation-wide buying agency, National Cooperatives, Inc.

The regional and district wholesales had a combined distributive and service business of nearly \$351 million—an increase of 7.4 percent over 1948. This was achieved in spite of a 6.1-percent decline in wholesale prices (all commodities combined). Operating results were less satisfactory than for many years previously, however. Of 28 associations reporting, 6 had losses on the year's operations (as against only 2 in 1948). These included several with a long record of earnings. All but one of the grocery wholesales were in the group incurring operating losses, as were also 2 of the wholesales dealing largely in petroleum products. All but 3 wholesales showed smaller earnings; in most cases, the drop was sharp. Causes given for this were higher operating costs, price declines, the "squeeze" in the petroleum market that caused sharp declines in production and refinery gains (or even losses), and much more difficult competitive conditions.

Patronage refunds to member associations by the regional wholesales totaled \$5,903,262; the corresponding figure in 1948 was \$17,657,946.

The value of own production by the central organizations continued to rise, attaining a peak of nearly \$208 million in 1949. This was an increase of slightly over 20 percent from 1948, and occurred in spite of the difficulties encountered by some of the wholesales operating refineries in obtaining sufficient supplies of crude oil; those owning or controlling considerable numbers of producing wells were in a more favorable position. The increased effort toward self-sufficiency in this respect raised the value of refined petroleum output from about \$70½ million in 1948 to over \$103½ million in 1949. Value of output of crude oil rose from almost \$11 million to nearly \$13½ million.

Other commodities that showed sizable increases in value of output over the year were feed, seed and fertilizer, chemicals, and machinery and equipment. Considerable declines were shown in food products, lubricating oil, lumber and shingles, printing, and vegetable oils.

Values of services provided by service federations fell from over \$3.3 million in 1948 to \$2.2 million in 1949. A large increase occurred in the insurance and bonds business, but this and smaller increases in a number of services were insufficient to overcome declines in others.

Leading Consumers' Cooperatives

Among the nonfarm consumers' cooperatives reporting to the Bureau for 1949 were 8 associations having 3,000 or more members each and 12 whose 1949 business exceeded a million dollars (table 1).

TABLE 1.—Leading consumers' cooperatives, 1949¹

Association	Members- ship, 1949	Busi- ness, 1949
<i>Distributive associations</i>		
Consumers' Cooperative Society of Palo Alto, Calif.	1,964	\$1,371,563
Rochdale Cooperative, Washington, D. C.	3,650	561,648
Cooperative Trading, Inc., Waukegan, Ill.	6,315	2,596,121
Greenbelt Consumers Services, Greenbelt, Md.	2,605	2,199,818
Harvard Cooperative Society, Cambridge, Mass.	25,395	3,311,402
United Cooperative Society, Fitchburg, Mass.	3,000	1,158,821
United Cooperative Society, Maynard, Mass.	2,634	1,311,435
Cloquet Cooperative Society, Cloquet, Minn.	4,270	1,797,217
Franklin Cooperative Creamery Association, Minneapo- lis, Minn.	3,500	5,736,691
Cooperative Consumers Society, Ithaca, N. Y.	1,900	1,194,166
Consumer-Farmer Milk Cooperative, Long Island City, N. Y.	7,298	2,600,215
New Cooperative Co., Dillonvale, Ohio.	2,249	1,933,741
University of Oregon Cooperative Association, Eugene, Oreg.	3,185	566,090
<i>Service associations</i>		
Group Health Association, Inc., Washington, D. C.	7,041	730,343
Consumers Cooperative Services, New York, N. Y.	(2)	1,682,041

¹ Includes those having 3,000 or more members and/or a business of \$1 million or more.

² No data; membership in 1947 was 8,291.

Operations of Local Associations

Membership of reporting associations averaged 819 for the stores and 719 for the petroleum cooperatives; average volume of business done was \$413,471 and \$277,166, respectively. Net earnings for the stores that had earnings averaged 3.9 percent on the total business done; losses for those that suffered losses averaged 2.3 percent of sales. (The corresponding figures for 1948 were 4.2 and 2.7 percent.) For the associations whose main business was the handling of petroleum products, earnings averaged 7.2 percent and losses 2.6 percent (6.7 and 2.2 percent, respectively, in 1948).

Information on patronage refunds was available for 454 local associations; these returned a total of \$5,787,946. The rate of return, based on amount of business done, was 2.7 percent for the stores, 5.3 percent for the gasoline cooperatives, 3.1 percent for the "other distributive," and 3.7 percent for the service cooperatives.

These patronage refunds included not only the earnings made by the local associations on their

own operations, but also cash refunds received by them on their purchases from the wholesale associations. The latter, however, were in many cases much smaller than in preceding years. Previously, the refunds from the wholesales often exceeded the entire operating earnings of the local associations.

The performance level of the city associations with nonfarm membership—dealing mainly in food—fell below that of the whole group of reporting cooperatives in 1949 as it did in 1948. These were likewise the associations whose wholesales were showing losses and therefore could return no patronage refunds. The balance sheets of these local associations were also adversely affected by write-offs of part of their share capital investment in the wholesales as a result of the wholesales' losses—and consequently of the decline in the value of the latter's assets.

In 1949, as in 1948, dissolutions of store associations exceeded the newly formed associations, reducing the total slightly.

An intensive study of housing cooperatives, now in progress, is revealing additional dissolutions (either because of inability to solve their problems or because of completion of a co-venture project), but also a substantial number of new or previously undiscovered associations. The enactment of section 213 in the Housing Act of 1950, with its directive to the Federal Housing Administration to assist housing cooperatives with planning and technical advice will probably result in further extension of cooperative activity.

Another record year was attained by the credit unions, with new peaks in membership, business (loans granted), and assets.

In table 2 are given estimates of number of associations, membership, and business for the various types of cooperatives in 1949. They include data for continental United States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, but not for Hawaii.²

TABLE 2.—Estimated membership and business of consumers' cooperatives in 1949, by type of association

Type of association	Total number of associations	Number of members	Amount of business
Local associations			
Retail distributive.....	3,790	2,511,000	\$1,315,000,000
Stores and buying clubs.....	2,350	1,500,000	520,000,000
Petroleum associations.....	1,375	960,000	380,000,000
Other ¹	65	21,000	15,000,000
Service.....	780	306,620	35,072,000
Rooms and/or meals.....	185	16,000	6,300,000
Housing.....	150	22,500	\$ 8,700,000
Medical and/or hospital care:			
On contract.....	25	16,000	750,000
Own facilities.....	80	95,000	10,350,000
Burial: ⁴			
Complete funeral.....	27	28,000	395,000
Caskets only.....	3	1,120	7,000
Burial on contract.....	10	8,000	70,000
Cold storage ⁵	180	100,000	6,500,000
Other ⁶	120	25,000	2,000,000
Electric light and power ⁷	898	2,895,062	178,171,088
Telephone (mutual and cooperative).....	33,000	675,000	10,000,000
Credit unions ⁸	10,085	4,946,977	778,844,521
Insurance associations.....	2,000	1,500,000	210,000,000
Federations⁹			
Assts.			
Wholesales:			
Interregional.....	2	77	11,084,800
Regional.....	30	5,135	345,897,000
District.....	19	293	6,043,000
Service.....	19	1,750	2,185,000
Productive.....	17	425	101,500,000
Electric light and power ¹	11	87	9,605,221

¹ Such as consumers' creameries, dairies, bakeries, fuel yards, lumber yards, etc.

² Gross income.

³ Not including about 4,500 partly paid members.

⁴ Excludes cold-storage departments of other types of associations.

⁵ Local associations only; excludes federations (which are included with federations) and funeral departments of store associations.

⁶ Such as water-supply, cleaning and dyeing, recreation, printing and publishing, nursery-school associations, etc.

⁷ Data furnished by Rural Electrification Administration.

⁸ Number of patrons.

⁹ Actual figures, not estimates; includes, for the first time, data on credit unions in Puerto Rico.

¹⁰ Number of policyholders.

¹¹ Premium income.

¹² Figures include an allowance for nonreporting associations.

¹³ Includes wholesale distributive, retail distributive, and service business.

TABLE 3.—Trend of operations of specified types of local consumers' cooperatives, 1941-49

Item	Store associations						Petroleum associations							
	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Membership:														
Percent of increase over preceding year.....	5.2	8.4	13.4	11.6	15.9	25.6	8.3	5.4	6.5	9.6	10.5	11.4	14.4	
Percent reporting—														
Increase over preceding year.....	70.0	77.5	80.9	72.8	82.9	98.8	75.5	72.9	78.9	80.2	77.5	78.2	79.9	73.8
Decrease from preceding year.....	30.0	22.5	19.1	27.2	17.1	1.3	24.5	27.1	23.1	19.8	22.5	21.8	20.1	26.2
Amount of business:														
Percent of increase over preceding year.....	11.3	11.3	39.9	30.8	11.5	19.6	30.8	1.2	23.2	26.3	27.9	10.7	22.6	13.6
Percent reporting—														
Increase over preceding year.....	41.4	72.0	80.8	90.5	72.9	80.3	90.8	52.4	53.2	89.7	94.1	86.3	89.4	78.9
Decrease from preceding year.....	58.6	27.0	19.2	9.5	27.1	19.7	9.2	47.6	6.8	10.3	5.9	13.7	10.6	21.1
Net earnings:														
Percent going from—														
Gain to loss.....	8.8	9.0	19.4	5.8	4.2	6.4	6.4	2.8	2.9	2.4		.8	.7	2.0
Loss to gain.....	7.4	3.3	3.7	9.1	10.7	4.2	4.9	2.1	1.8	1.0		.9	.9	1.2
Percent reporting—														
Loss in current and preceding years.....	10.9	11.8	9.1	3.3	8.4	2.0	2.2	1.5	.3	.5		.5	.4	.4
Increase in gain over preceding year.....	32.6	37.0	30.8	62.5	49.4	62.3	69.5	51.9	54.8	55.3	58.0	78.9	74.5	64.7
Decrease in gain over preceding year.....	40.3	38.9	37.0	10.2	27.2	25.1	17.9	41.7	40.2	40.8	11.1	20.3	23.3	31.7

¹ Decrease.

Trend of Development, 1941-49

The 10-year trend in operations of cooperative store and petroleum associations is shown in table 3.

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¹ It should be pointed out that this figure includes some duplication (where local associations are members of more than one regional wholesale). Also, many of these affiliated retail associations are purely farm-supply associations handling producer goods only, and hence not covered in this Bureau's figures.

² The data for Alaska were obtained directly from the cooperatives there. The information for Puerto Rico was furnished by the Office of the Inspector of Cooperatives of Puerto Rico.

The table shows number of associations, not number of establishments operated. Many cooperatives have one or more branches. Table 2 does not show volumes of business done in any particular line; many cooperatives carry on several departments doing various kinds of business, but in table 2 all are classified according to their main line of business.

Wage Structure in Neckwear Industry, March 1950

PLANT WORKERS in the neckwear industry had straight-time average hourly earnings of \$1.33 in March 1950.¹ Earnings for individual workers ranged from 65 cents to more than \$3.50, but less than 1 percent of the workers were paid under 75 cents and less than 6 percent exceeded \$2.50. Approximately 62 percent of the plant workers were paid less than the industry average.

Considering the comparative simplicity of the occupational structure of the industry, the range of individual employee's earnings is unusually wide. There was no pronounced concentration of workers except in the lower end of the distribution. One of the contributing factors to the wide range of individual employee's earnings is the method of wage payment. The neckwear industry is predominantly a straight piecework industry. In terms of numbers of workers, the most important jobs are sewing-machine operators, pressers, and slip stitchers.² These jobs cover approximately 56 percent of the workers in the industry, and all are predominantly piece-work jobs with a range in earnings from under 75 cents to \$3 and over.

Regional differences in time and earned-incentive rates also contributed to the wide range of earnings. The most pronounced difference in

wages existed between New York City and other areas. New York City is the center of the industry and contains over a third of all the workers manufacturing neckwear. About half of the workers in New York City earned more than \$1.50 per hour, and approximately 30 percent earned more than \$2 per hour. Average hourly earnings in New England (\$1.12) were 51 cents lower than in New York City (\$1.63).

Differences in wage rates were also found between regions outside of New York City, but the differences were not so pronounced. The highest level of earnings outside of New York City was in

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of plant workers in the men's neckwear industry, by straight-time hourly earnings,¹ United States and selected regions, March 1950

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Plant workers, except learners				
	United States ²	New England	Middle Atlantic	Great Lakes	Pacific
Under 75.0.....	0.4		0.7		
75.0 and under 77.5.....	15.0	22.5	12.5	9.2	6.1
77.5 and under 80.0.....	1.0	1.3	.8	1.2	.2
80.0 and under 85.0.....	6.4	7.4	5.4	4.9	3.5
85.0 and under 90.0.....	8.4	4.2	5.1	3.5	4.5
90.0 and under 95.0.....	4.2	5.1	3.8	7.0	2.4
95.0 and under 100.0.....	3.6	3.0	3.8	3.2	4.9
100.0 and under 105.0.....	6.2	6.1	5.3	11.6	8.3
105.0 and under 110.0.....	3.4	6.2	2.8	5.2	4.2
110.0 and under 115.0.....	5.0	6.2	5.2	4.1	5.6
115.0 and under 120.0.....	3.3	3.2	3.1	4.4	4.5
120.0 and under 125.0.....	2.6	3.8	2.3	4.4	1.9
125.0 and under 130.0.....	4.5	2.8	3.9	9.6	10.5
130.0 and under 135.0.....	2.7	8.0	2.2	3.6	2.8
135.0 and under 140.0.....	2.4	2.9	2.3	3.2	3.8
140.0 and under 145.0.....	2.8	2.3	2.3	5.6	8.0
145.0 and under 150.0.....	1.0	1.8	1.9	2.9	2.8
150.0 and under 160.0.....	5.0	5.6	5.5	2.6	4.0
160.0 and under 170.0.....	3.9	2.8	3.9	5.8	7.1
170.0 and under 180.0.....	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.4	4.7
180.0 and under 190.0.....	2.2	1.6	2.4	1.2	4.2
190.0 and under 200.0.....	1.4	.5	1.7	1.7	.9
200.0 and under 210.0.....	2.7	.6	4.0	.5	.2
210.0 and under 220.0.....	1.3	.0	1.6	.2	.9
220.0 and under 230.0.....	2.1	.1	3.0	.5	2.4
230.0 and under 240.0.....	1.0	.2	1.4	.5	.7
240.0 and under 250.0.....	.8	.2	1.2	.2	
250.0 and under 260.0.....	1.1	.2	1.6	.3	.7
260.0 and under 270.0.....	.9		1.3		
270.0 and under 280.0.....	.6		.9		
280.0 and under 290.0.....	.7	.1	1.1		
290.0 and under 300.0.....	.6		.9		
300.0 and over.....	2.0	.2	3.2	.2	.2
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	* 7,361	835	4,670	* 659	425
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.33	\$1.12	\$1.44	\$1.20	\$1.30

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ Information was not obtained from 2 large plants who employed almost 12 percent of the total workers in the industry. One of these plants was located in the Great Lakes region.

the Pacific region with an average of \$1.30, while the lowest level, 90 cents, was found in the Southern States. But among homogeneous areas, earnings were at about the same level. Thus, the Middle Atlantic region, excluding New York City,

had an average of \$1.14, as compared with \$1.12 in New England. The Great Lakes region averaged only 1 cent higher than the Middle West.

TABLE 2.—Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in the neckwear industry, United States and selected areas, March 1950

Occupation	United States ²		Average straight-time hourly earnings in—			
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Middle Atlantic		New England	Great Lakes
			Total, including New York City	New York City		
Cutters.....	393	\$1.78	\$1.91	\$2.08	\$1.46	\$1.51
Cutter helpers.....	95	.89	.99	1.11	.77	.85
Floor boys or girls.....	201	.87	.84	.86	.78	(9)
Foremen or foreladies.....	145	1.60	1.78	1.80	1.31	1.42
Label sewers.....	230	1.17	1.33	1.40	.85	.92
Packers.....	423	.90	.91	.89	.80	.93
Pressers.....	1,036	1.53	1.68	2.25	1.20	1.31
Sewers, hand.....	253	1.10	1.14	1.19	1.05	1.01
Sewing machine operators.....	2,207	1.44	1.58	1.93	1.28	1.29
Shipping room labor.....	130	.89	.90	.90	.78	.90
Slip stitchers, hand.....	646	1.22	1.30	1.36	(9)	1.08
Slip stitchers, machine.....	252	1.78	2.19	2.72	1.13	1.30
Turners.....	395	1.35	1.45	1.56	1.05	1.28

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

Another contributing factor to the wide spread in individual earnings is the occupational variation in earnings. Cutters and machine slip stitchers, averaging \$1.78 an hour, were the highest paid workers on a Nation-wide basis. In contrast, janitors averaged 85 cents. New York City had the widest spread in average hourly earnings by occupation, showing an average of \$2.72 for machine slip stitchers—\$1.86 higher than the average of 86 cents paid to floor help. In all of the areas covered, except the Middle Atlantic region, the highest paid workers were cutters, and the lowest paid were generally the floor help.

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¹ Based on a mail questionnaire study of establishments employing 10 or more workers, whose major activity was the manufacture of men's and boys' neckties, cut and sewed from purchased woven or knit fabric.

The form used in the study requested that all earnings data shown exclude overtime and shift premiums, but include earnings under incentive systems of wage payment.

² Inasmuch as the material used in the study was obtained by mail questionnaire, no uniform set of job descriptions was used in classifying workers. Therefore, the same degree of comparability cannot be assumed to exist as in those Bureau studies made by field representatives using standard descriptions.

Selective Service Extension Provisions

BY TWO AMENDMENTS the Congress extended the Selective Service Act's provisions to July 9, 1951, and continued its statutory reemployment rights. The original act, due to expire on June 24, 1950, was extended for 15 days by a congressional amendment on June 23, 1950. The Selective Service Extension Act of 1950, passed on June 30, 1950, further amended the 1948 act and extended its provisions until July 9, 1951.

Authority was granted the President to order into active military or naval service "any or all members and units of any or all Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States and retired personnel of the Regular Armed Forces" for a period not exceeding 21 months. This authority was embodied in a new section added to the act.

In accordance with the extension of the Selective Service Act of 1948, inductees, enlistees, and reservists who leave jobs in private industry or with the Federal Government to perform active service in the armed forces are eligible for reemployment rights.

These rights will apply to a person enlisting in the armed forces prior to July 9, 1951, if the enlistment is his first enlistment since June 24, 1948. They will be applicable for not more than 3 years unless extended by law, and apply to a reservist entering active duty between the same dates, if relieved from active duty within 3 years, or as soon thereafter as he can obtain his release. Application of reemployment rights was explained by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin in a July 13, 1950, press release.

"Of special interest to reservists," the Secretary said, "is the fact that the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended, extends reemployment rights to persons who enter upon active duty in the armed forces in response to an order or call to active duty. Whether with or without his consent, a person going on active duty does so in response to a call * * *. The statute draws no distinction between the reasons behind the call."

Operations of Credit Unions in 1949

ANOTHER RECORD was achieved by the credit unions in the United States in 1949, with new highs in membership, amount of loans made, and total assets.

Of 10,085 credit unions in existence at the end of year, 9,910 were active and reported—a gain of nearly 600 over the previous year. Membership increased to 4,066,977, a rise of 6.9 percent. Loans made during 1949 exceeded three-fourths of a billion dollars, a gain of more than \$145 million (22.9 percent) over 1948. Total assets, which have had an unbroken line of ascent since 1931 (the first year for which data are available),

rose by more than \$126 million (18.0 percent) to an all-time peak of \$827,965,783.

Although both the State-chartered associations and the Federal credit unions shared in these increases, those made by the latter group were larger both in amount and percentage.

Statistics of Operation, 1948 and 1949¹

Illinois retained its leading position in the credit union field on all points. In second and third place as regards number of associations were New York and Pennsylvania; membership, New York and Massachusetts; loans made in 1949, California and Massachusetts; and total assets, Massachusetts and California. Detailed operations for 1948 and 1949 appear in table 1.

TABLE 1.—Operations, assets, and earnings of credit unions in 1948 and 1949, by State

State and type of charter	Year	Number of associations		Number of members	Number of loans made during year	Amount of loans		Paid in share capital	Reserves (guaranty fund, general reserve, etc.)	Total assets	Net earnings	Dividends on shares ²
		Total	Reporting ³			Made during year	Outstanding end of year					
All States	1949	10,085	9,910	4,066,977	3,007,633	\$778,844,521	\$508,160,252	\$700,335,785	\$43,265,543	\$827,965,783	\$25,625,964	\$9,904,752
	1948	9,331	9,329	3,749,047	2,684,329	633,783,555	298,396,957	603,393,785	43,947,824	701,461,380	20,109,777	13,837,027
State	1949	5,439	5,415	2,247,371	1,667,966	429,932,234	333,512,888	415,334,851	33,297,245	511,603,279	14,585,260	9,904,752
	1948	5,273	5,271	2,120,708	1,479,558	365,546,180	260,744,630	368,385,417	27,379,835	445,049,553	11,807,459	7,965,422
Federal	1949	4,646	4,495	1,819,606	1,339,667	348,912,287	174,647,364	285,000,934	9,968,298	316,362,504	11,040,704	(9)
	1948	4,058	4,058	1,628,339	1,204,771	273,237,375	137,642,327	235,008,368	16,567,989	258,411,736	8,302,318	8,501,605
Alabama	1949	87	83	43,022	80,142	13,950,217	6,535,232	7,424,854	796,291	9,085,173	398,179	109,998
	1948	82	84	41,281	70,562	12,238,323	5,301,521	6,692,747	271,637	7,614,894	336,179	158,659
Alaska	1949	12	12	1,372	760	173,829	69,336	69,628	775	101,938	1,846	(9)
	1948	7	7	214	19	1,860	1,820	3,316	62	3,512	1	(9)
Arizona	1949	30	29	7,376	5,398	1,937,812	1,088,939	1,141,482	39,032	1,303,535	59,051	1,247
	1948	28	28	6,149	8,221	1,353,441	780,559	865,546	74,478	958,912	45,086	27,998
Arkansas	1949	33	33	6,002	4,063	869,396	481,792	714,505	39,919	783,393	33,890	16,000
	1948	30	30	4,951	3,970	661,371	366,520	550,656	42,592	601,167	23,718	15,052
California	1949	262	250	297,341	233,308	74,492,079	48,774,176	56,984,114	2,270,410	66,178,434	2,051,980	500,000
	1948	500	500	192,246	192,246	55,576,140	36,400,839	42,844,966	2,899,436	50,661,902	1,669,494	1,100,388
Canal Zone	1949	5	5	1,984	1,757	53,485	25,806	44,547	703	45,225	900	(9)
	1948	5	5	465	66	1,492	1,468	3,808	26	4,142	91	(9)
Colorado	1949	115	113	37,352	22,641	8,895,010	6,184,447	7,600,865	322,529	8,771,540	313,308	120,762
	1948	110	110	36,965	22,477	6,118,327	7,611,980	6,222,942	364,339	7,170,718	196,062	137,496
Connecticut	1949	274	271	108,614	78,467	20,413,173	9,450,600	20,712,449	629,886	28,146,940	626,075	27,911
	1948	263	264	108,167	80,791	17,588,070	8,705,471	19,382,604	1,069,559	21,053,266	562,027	355,852
Delaware	1949	10	9	3,349	2,393	643,597	372,112	482,967	21,264	837,044	21,010	(9)
	1948	10	10	2,970	2,226	465,845	273,438	368,385	31,414	412,112	15,644	12,839
District of Columbia	1949	120	118	95,772	64,859	16,932,034	9,409,640	12,537,051	669,406	13,973,079	491,782	48,708
	1948	116	116	79,850	51,189	11,837,819	6,969,424	8,976,187	845,925	10,187,306	413,440	290,333
Florida	1949	203	197	62,710	58,250	15,679,230	8,875,035	11,244,445	488,075	12,608,618	445,294	152,604
	1948	175	175	52,679	48,114	11,864,745	6,696,827	9,140,186	603,484	10,277,333	364,244	250,823
Georgia	1949	181	150	58,101	44,895	10,638,648	7,581,885	2,991,270	772,293	10,737,088	358,391	180,000
	1948	143	143	47,820	39,631	9,036,634	5,984,483	2,711,175	732,712	8,857,455	281,278	177,566
Hawaii	1949	103	103	40,529	22,823	9,635,441	5,051,446	13,340,534	459,221	14,979,573	404,641	(9)
	1948	101	101	39,611	19,953	7,774,600	4,187,787	11,977,234	1,710,798	13,511,582	324,960	211,098
Idaho	1949	35	33	6,221	3,657	1,110,995	668,424	782,933	725,702	884,868	33,181	91,600
	1948	33	33	5,620	3,317	817,015	752,578	656,141	44,415	721,563	27,645	17,300
Illinois	1949	888	882	438,032	360,419	79,802,480	40,139,861	84,665,754	5,320,103	92,631,537	3,407,044	1,882,281
	1948	845	845	456,071	329,908	67,248,800	38,882,510	76,739,356	4,684,649	82,661,119	2,652,989	1,731,196
Indiana	1949	327	318	136,088	87,080	25,775,176	14,201,708	22,973,858	1,096,454	25,476,174	700,648	196,982
	1948	307	308	126,476	77,893	20,706,314	11,352,634	20,086,799	1,112,620	22,015,117	641,247	430,632
Iowa	1949	205	206	75,378	40,958	7,691,860	5,804,259	8,879,789	412,368	10,296,701	235,336	150,000
	1948	199	195	43,767	32,101	6,424,537	4,521,040	7,615,951	360,962	8,776,302	244,928	140,224
Kansas	1949	134	132	38,961	35,257	8,105,296	5,323,146	6,895,395	218,122	7,627,396	298,090	108,968
	1948	126	126	35,284	22,682	5,983,152	4,020,369	5,668,309	245,454	6,192,890	168,533	139,672
Kentucky	1949	114	118	31,808	27,649	7,571,900	5,213,917	6,862,539	614,379	7,732,201	247,553	180,000
	1948	113	113	28,551	21,339	5,473,748	4,279,799	5,802,599	503,305	6,820,415	150,295	118,775
Louisiana	1949	173	168	56,825	44,312	10,080,221	5,901,625	7,065,927	357,071	8,104,923	342,159	60,000
	1948	144	140	45,750	47,749	7,579,372	4,233,070	5,473,271	471,758	6,158,032	229,194	170,278
Maine	1949	45	42	16,119	10,316	2,831,424	1,336,237	1,833,675	133,561	2,866,687	76,178	15,628
	1948	40	40	14,970	9,702	1,820,387	1,039,124	1,538,362	105,973	1,960,571	55,170	35,786

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 1.—Operations, assets, and earnings of credit unions in 1948 and 1949, by State—Continued

State and type of charter	Year	Number of associations		Number of members	Number of loans made during year	Amount of loans		Paid in share capital	Reserves (guaranty fund, general reserve, etc.)	Total assets	Net earnings	Dividends on shares ¹
		Total	Reporting ²			Made during year	Outstanding end of year					
Maryland.....	1949	80	77	39,071	† 28,553	† 84,640,307	\$3,125,187	\$4,136,031	\$317,332	\$4,877,490	\$165,472	\$96,503
	1948	72	72	35,478	† 22,294	† 3,722,492	2,382,139	3,457,390	336,541	4,088,526	155,316	97,356
Massachusetts.....	1949	539	537	224,861	† 217,307	† 60,456,018	40,436,270	55,538,983	6,647,681	72,231,355	1,885,276	1,279,777
	1948	533	533	208,908	† 201,501	49,737,191	34,553,820	48,554,382	6,414,627	65,753,407	1,494,752	1,199,649
Michigan.....	1949	322	316	185,534	† 141,180	† 43,975,863	31,514,764	39,854,626	2,428,524	48,052,218	1,595,682	710,713
	1948	275	275	166,684	† 124,601	35,717,971	24,184,690	32,208,502	1,692,266	39,655,796	1,017,121	725,404
Minnesota.....	1949	338	334	94,716	65,576	15,643,012	18,197,652	18,913,649	1,449,609	24,536,748	637,055	483,252
	1948	324	324	85,752	55,614	13,078,191	14,787,290	15,670,607	795,253	21,175,915	489,538	390,967
Mississippi.....	1949	35	35	8,321	14,285	† 1,553,190	830,081	943,638	80,196	1,153,166	47,047	4,393
	1948	31	31	7,357	2,567	1,269,965	867,788	747,175	108,220	914,173	45,991	33,285
Missouri.....	1949	393	393	† 120,593	† 82,463	† 19,699,307	16,260,016	22,499,507	1,003,557	25,235,184	89,391	
	1948	383	383	† 99,220	† 67,214	† 16,272,630	12,481,025	19,061,284	945,530	21,450,383	73,577	† 48,147
Montana.....	1949	46	46	9,800	5,248	† 1,532,117	† 995,312	1,386,984	40,840	1,506,685	53,551	5,426
	1948	39	39	9,060	6,083	† 1,316,586	† 836,534	1,155,086	68,529	1,247,931	46,072	† 27,088
Nebraska.....	1949	86	84	25,142	18,511	† 5,134,250	† 2,722,780	3,992,781	195,399	4,364,752	118,411	† 24,000
	1948	83	83	23,383	16,396	4,479,229	2,243,165	3,341,789	209,946	4,080,484	118,126	† 70,370
Nevada ³	1949	10	10	1,722	1,458	327,685	179,985	204,132	5,403	235,794	10,576	(³)
	1948	8	8	1,363	1,048	216,391	123,900	143,267	8,599	152,866	6,353	3,197
New Hampshire.....	1949	13	13	7,211	4,445	† 1,558,238	† 1,568,442	853,288	109,416	2,509,310	69,449	12,840
	1948	13	13	7,144	4,376	† 1,292,156	† 1,360,836	773,478	163,010	2,196,947	68,129	14,396
New Jersey.....	1949	272	264	120,459	77,497	† 17,051,548	8,421,213	19,131,322	718,616	20,397,249	620,418	116,700
	1948	244	244	112,892	71,751	14,124,374	7,015,937	18,860,329	1,024,679	19,024,854	497,742	345,795
New Mexico.....	1949	38	37	5,168	2,308	† 646,386	376,490	434,690	14,892	487,872	25,561	1,096
	1948	35	36	4,034	2,201	† 400,585	209,876	296,063	10,893	296,325	12,446	7,715
New York.....	1949	788	767	331,062	203,889	59,684,550	34,834,382	50,911,896	4,186,301	58,104,198	1,658,550	484,036
	1948	730	730	305,582	184,475	49,557,977	29,841,067	45,042,692	4,730,825	51,162,932	1,418,035	967,948
North Carolina.....	1949	223	223	47,852	35,110	† 7,261,224	5,379,522	6,702,472	284,749	8,388,905	252,839	175,000
	1948	219	219	46,051	† 32,982	† 6,646,102	4,645,904	6,188,934	282,933	8,074,919	† 222,390	† 140,520
North Dakota.....	1949	90	82	14,783	4,661	2,684,360	4,475,792	83,036	4,735,903	95,419	15,537	
	1948	88	88	14,000	4,522	† 3,028,115	2,329,231	4,370,128	79,681	4,620,708	93,592	† 38,018
Ohio.....	1949	638	616	252,836	184,168	51,088,417	34,367,299	42,884,205	1,402,912	49,563,796	1,372,289	565,000
	1948	585	585	233,743	177,037	43,994,913	22,978,131	39,317,218	1,838,262	42,766,468	1,111,242	816,300
Oklahoma.....	1949	81	77	30,344	20,531	† 6,249,459	4,313,022	3,022,175	300,256	6,002,709	† 180,314	† 30,000
	1948	73	73	27,309	† 22,064	† 4,964,778	3,496,758	2,132,240	296,658	4,627,142	150,418	† 100,457
Oregon.....	1949	72	71	23,231	18,408	5,308,012	3,594,507	4,139,251	155,271	4,671,203	173,409	71,185
	1948	65	65	19,273	15,365	3,877,117	2,511,286	2,990,289	159,180	3,380,878	112,141	74,224
Pennsylvania.....	1949	652	640	292,129	203,570	49,063,294	23,898,940	41,955,882	1,619,314	47,521,848	1,826,213	390,090
	1948	596	595	270,137	186,636	41,585,229	20,703,086	36,311,738	2,438,054	40,854,322	1,598,663	† 880,083
Puerto Rico ⁴	1949	40	40	6,730	8,300	314,786	314,786	324,637	11,351	379,625	8,244	(³)
Rhode Island.....	1949	48	47	42,330	16,013	8,824,136	11,660,089	8,303,320	1,047,305	17,700,464	412,919	195,836
	1948	42	42	37,547	12,180	5,577,450	6,636,964	857,001	15,413,085	334,701	158,528	
South Carolina.....	1949	30	29	8,067	8,118	1,334,297	672,784	922,482	44,497	1,036,203	37,632	2,614
	1948	27	27	7,543	7,233	1,171,872	648,665	864,467	75,619	995,241	33,556	20,058
South Dakota ⁵	1949	36	36	6,333	4,611	† 1,906,397	824,330	1,007,850	34,366	1,092,264	34,824	(³)
	1948	35	35	5,616	3,806	645,229	345,692	755,361	64,225	821,628	24,443	18,591
Tennessee.....	1949	150	147	63,041	† 55,427	† 11,395,261	7,324,347	10,294,587	834,427	11,731,435	294,677	67,315
	1948	130	130	54,356	† 46,133	† 8,765,897	5,308,316	8,290,559	830,711	9,345,255	† 238,263	156,706
Texas.....	1949	436	423	151,122	138,423	41,089,433	23,839,440	29,250,398	1,594,736	33,285,066	1,398,066	320,000
	1948	353	353	121,564	112,497	29,728,357	16,302,127	21,258,107	1,799,949	24,024,832	953,346	† 659,572
Utah.....	1949	68	69	18,827	† 12,962	† 4,752,061	3,902,814	3,862,494	183,913	4,547,295	† 191,966	† 120,000
	1948	64	66	16,918	† 11,353	† 3,451,958	2,833,987	3,047,967	172,630	3,447,473	† 192,780	† 59,499
Vermont.....	1949	30	29	3,402	† 3,151	† 247,664	190,061	190,915	5,649	220,114	† 3,703	373
	1948	28	28	2,866	† 2,418	† 162,020	95,753	141,849	5,918	156,471	† 4,636	† 7,748
Virginia.....	1949	108	105	† 37,227	† 31,501	† 6,067,414	3,090,847	3,468,834	257,407	4,544,477	† 362,151	† 160,000
	1948	92	92	25,785	28,163	5,983,745	2,639,069	2,883,969	327,084	3,777,433	123,896	82,152
Washington.....	1949	176	175	56,672	† 40,297	† 11,489,472	7,602,887	9,659,290	634,801	10,663,633	440,164	167,581
	1948	167	167	49,802	† 35,054	† 8,740,071	5,581,634	7,438,678	626,306	8,245,247	323,819	193,459
West Virginia.....	1949	67	67	17,917	15,410	3,128,578	1,719,997	2,150,698	149,844	2,721,823	104,766	19,471
	1948	66	66	16,997	15,555	2,808,196	1,458,189	1,885,159	181,490	2,370,573	84,712	47,164
Wisconsin.....	1949	835	835	177,616	112,034	† 22,333,856	† 21,745,159	32,124,911	2,545,573	35,646,618	1,194,470	371,234
	1948	837	837	168,956	107,799	† 19,875,189	† 17,082,480	27,428,561	2,204,612	30,367,347	942,255	559,694
Wyoming.....	1949	17	17	3,681	1,909	757,254	384,583	823,053	21,678	895,800	23,186	(³)
	1948	17	17	3,230	2,653	680,132	323,129	466,153	35,855	802,242	20,713	12,303

¹ In some States the number of credit unions reporting is greater than the total at the end of the year because the former includes associations that, although transacting some business during the year, had ceased operations by the end of the year.

² 1949 data are for State-chartered credit unions only; information for Federal credit unions not yet available.

³ Revised figures.

⁴ Data not yet available.

⁵ Federal credit unions only; no State-chartered associations in this State.

⁶ No data.

⁷ Partly estimated.

⁸ Loss.

⁹ Estimated.

¹⁰ State-chartered associations; no Federal credit unions in this State.

¹¹ Does not include loans on real estate, which can be made only from surplus funds; for such loans, see table 2.

Real-Estate Loans

A total of 41 States reported as to loans made on the security of real estate. In 31 of these, the State law specifically permits such loans; in Minn-

esota, however, such loans may be made only on real estate occupied by the owner as his residence, and in Wisconsin they are permitted to be made only out of surplus funds and are regarded as "surplus investments." In 6 jurisdictions (Colo-

rado, District of Columbia, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and West Virginia) there is no specific provision in the law, but in Colorado, Oklahoma, and West Virginia real-estate mortgage loans were

TABLE 2.—Real-estate loans of State-chartered credit unions, 1949

State	Loans made in 1949		Loans outstanding, end of 1949	
	Total	Secured by real estate	Total	Secured by real estate
Total	\$47,287,074	\$4,110,766	\$183,622,415	\$66,111,188
Arizona	85,484	21,208	78,227	17,423
Colorado	5,865,478	(¹)	4,573,274	1,199,209
Florida	6,870,789	(¹)	4,385,144	902,271
Iowa	(¹)	(¹)	5,714,455	1,102,665
Kansas	5,939,059	(¹)	3,775,112	165,579
Maine	1,109,845	1,975	747,577	19,480
Massachusetts	(¹)	(¹)	38,207,804	16,569,946
Michigan	29,100,001	(¹)	24,154,321	16,345,115
Minnesota	14,536,743	1,985,982	17,546,767	7,115,596
Mississippi	199,073	8,027	108,516	24,378
Missouri	(¹)	(¹)	15,414,087	1,931,761
Montana	(¹)	(¹)	181,724	13,993
New Hampshire	(¹)	(¹)	1,414,367	1,038,902
North Dakota	1,803,303	(¹)	2,279,017	795,074
Ohio	\$28,200,000	\$2,000,053	\$23,400,555	\$1,500,245
Oklahoma	2,161,470	(¹)	2,000,552	144,298
Oregon	3,151,979	123,541	2,536,012	419,806
Rhode Island	6,444,138	(¹)	11,500,285	8,308,181
Utah	(¹)	(¹)	3,128,612	658,578
Vermont	(¹)	(¹)	82,987	2,828
West Virginia	666,268	(¹)	658,164	105,854
Wisconsin	22,333,792	(¹)	21,734,876	\$7,580,015

¹ Total loans made in States reporting on both total loans made and total secured by real estate.

² No data.

³ Preliminary, subject to revision.

⁴ Real-estate loans in this State are permitted to be made only from credit unions' surplus funds and are regarded as "surplus investments." The figure here given is not included in the amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year, shown in table 1.

made, nevertheless, in 1949. These loans are not permitted under the statutes of Connecticut, Kentucky, New Jersey, and New York.

Of the 31 States with specific authorization in the law, 11² could supply no figures on the real-estate loans business of credit unions. In *Puerto Rico*, where such loans are permitted, none were actually made in 1949.

Some information on the extent of the real-estate loans in 1949 was furnished for 22 States (table 2). For the 6 States supplying data on the mortgage loans made in 1949, such loans formed 8.7 percent of the total credit-union business done in that year. In the 22 States that furnished information on real-estate loans outstanding, these loans constituted 36.0 percent of the total outstanding at the end of the year.

Trend of Development, 1925-49

The trend of development of credit unions, as regards number of associations, membership, business done, and total assets, from 1925 through 1948 is shown in table 3.

¹ For the State-chartered associations, the statistical data on which the present report is based were furnished to the Bureau by the State official—usually the Superintendent of Banks—charged with supervision of credit unions. All the information for the Federal credit unions was supplied by the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, Federal Security Agency.

² Alabama, Idaho, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, New Mexico, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.

TABLE 3.—Relative development of State and Federal Credit Unions, 1925-49

Year	Total number of credit unions			Active reporting credit unions			Members			Amount of loans made			Assets		
	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal
1925	419	419	—	178	178	—	108,000	108,000	—	\$20,100,000	\$20,100,000	—	(¹)	(¹)	—
1929	974	974	—	838	838	—	264,908	264,908	—	54,048,000	54,048,000	—	(¹)	(¹)	—
1931	1,500	1,500	—	1,244	1,244	—	286,143	286,143	—	21,214,500	21,214,500	—	\$33,645,343	\$33,645,343	—
1932	1,612	1,612	—	1,472	1,472	—	301,119	301,119	—	32,065,000	32,065,000	—	31,416,072	31,416,072	—
1933	2,016	2,016	—	1,772	1,772	—	350,646	350,646	—	28,217,500	28,217,500	—	35,496,668	35,496,668	—
1934	2,450	2,450	—	2,028	2,028	—	427,097	427,097	—	36,200,000	36,200,000	—	40,212,112	40,212,112	—
1935	2,600	2,600	—	2,589	2,122	467	597,000	525,132	74,477	39,172,308	36,850,000	\$2,322,308	49,505,970	47,964,068	\$1,541,902
1936	5,352	3,490	1,862	4,408	2,734	1,674	1,170,445	854,475	315,970	100,199,695	84,541,635	15,658,060	\$3,070,952	\$3,659,146	\$9,411,806
1937	6,292	3,792	2,500	5,231	3,128	2,103	1,503,826	1,055,736	448,090	141,399,790	110,625,321	30,774,469	115,399,287	97,087,995	\$18,311,292
1938	7,314	4,269	3,045	6,707	3,977	2,730	1,863,353	1,236,826	626,527	175,952,433	129,058,548	46,893,885	147,156,416	117,672,392	\$29,484,024
1939	8,326	4,782	3,544	7,841	4,677	3,164	2,305,364	1,459,377	845,987	230,429,517	159,463,457	71,036,060	192,723,812	145,226,718	\$47,497,094
1940	9,512	5,302	4,210	8,863	5,178	3,715	2,815,633	1,695,421	1,120,232	304,696,208	199,619,417	104,086,791	252,283,141	180,198,260	\$72,084,881
1941	10,457	5,664	4,793	9,656	5,514	4,144	3,327,312	1,924,616	1,398,696	359,711,035	225,379,046	134,331,959	322,214,816	216,557,977	\$105,656,839
1942	10,591	5,611	4,980	9,474	5,404	4,070	3,126,461	1,778,942	1,347,519	247,636,185	156,099,218	91,536,967	340,622,459	221,389,566	\$119,232,893
1943	10,372	5,284	5,088	8,978	5,119	3,859	3,015,487	1,713,124	1,302,363	208,509,688	131,304,396	77,265,292	355,262,808	228,314,723	\$126,948,085
1944	9,999	5,051	4,948	8,702	4,907	3,795	2,925,591	1,621,790	1,303,801	209,475,436	131,141,539	78,333,897	397,929,814	253,663,658	\$144,266,156
1945	8,890	4,901	3,989	8,029	4,872	3,757	2,841,154	1,624,529	1,216,625	210,904,783	132,635,939	78,268,844	432,583,911	279,480,791	\$153,103,120
1946	8,908	5,003	3,905	8,715	4,854	3,761	3,022,017	1,717,616	1,305,401	291,244,369	176,432,535	114,811,825	495,249,012	322,082,553	\$173,166,459
1947	9,168	5,155	4,013	8,942	5,007	3,845	3,339,859	1,893,944	1,445,915	455,833,601	271,324,497	184,509,104	591,126,677	380,751,106	\$210,375,571
1948	9,331	5,273	4,058	9,329	5,271	4,058	3,749,047	2,120,708	1,628,339	633,783,555	360,546,180	273,237,375	701,461,389	443,049,653	\$258,411,736
1949	10,085	5,439	4,646	9,910	5,415	4,495	4,066,977	2,247,371	1,819,606	778,844,521	429,932,234	348,912,287	827,965,783	511,603,279	\$316,362,504

¹ No data.

Earnings in Paint and Varnish Manufacture, April 1950 ¹

AVERAGE EARNINGS of paint and varnish plant workers exceeded \$1.40 an hour, during April 1950, in half of 12 important areas of manufacture. On a city basis, the levels of hourly earnings ranged from \$1.21 in Louisville, Ky., to \$1.63 in San Francisco. Boston and Pittsburgh were the only other cities in which plant workers averaged less than \$1.30.

Men in April 1950 comprised over 90 percent of the labor force in this industry. In a majority of the areas they averaged at least \$1.50 an hour in April 1950, as tinters, general utility maintenance men, technicians, and varnish makers.

Women labelers and packers were reported in 10 of the 12 cities and earned, on the average, from 93 cents an hour in Pittsburgh to \$1.41 in San Francisco. Average earnings below \$1 an hour were also recorded for this occupation in Cleveland and Philadelphia.

Women hand bookkeepers and general stenographers averaged \$1 or more an hour in all of the cities studied. The levels of earnings for hand bookkeepers ranged from \$1.15 in St. Louis to \$1.58 in Chicago; for general stenographers, from

\$1 in Boston to \$1.37 in New York City. Among the office jobs studied, clerk-typists had the lowest earnings, city averages varying from 87 cents to \$1.16 an hour.

Comparisons of job averages in April 1950 with those reported in a similar study in November 1948 showed that rates in general rose during the 17-month period, increases from 5 to 10 percent being the most common. These increases undoubtedly reflect the combined influence during this period of general wage-rate adjustments, adjustments in particular occupational rates, increases to individuals for merit or length of service, and other factors that affect earnings levels.

Related Wage Practices

Operations on a day-shift basis only were reported by about 6 of every 7 plants studied. In plants having late-shift operations, the most common differential paid for second-shift work was 5 cents an hour and for third-shift 10 cents. A scheduled workweek of 40 hours was, with few exceptions, applicable to all plant workers in the selected areas.

Generally, 6 paid holidays a year were granted to both plant and office workers. In New York City, the majority of the establishments provided for 11 paid holidays.

Straight-time average hourly earnings ¹ for selected occupations in paint and varnish manufacturing in selected areas, April 1950

Occupation and sex	Boston	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Los Angeles	Louisville	Newark-Jersey City	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	St. Louis	San Francisco
<i>All Plant Occupations</i>												
All workers.....	\$1.28	\$1.41	\$1.41	\$1.48	\$1.34	\$1.21	\$1.44	\$1.33	\$1.41	\$1.27	\$1.30	\$1.63
Men.....	1.30	1.43	1.45	1.50	1.35	(²)	1.45	1.34	1.42	1.30	1.34	1.64
Women.....	1.09	1.16	.99	1.29	1.02	(²)	1.29	1.16	1.01	.92	1.07	1.44
<i>Selected Plant Occupations</i>												
Men:												
Labelers and packers.....	1.28	1.31	1.33	1.49	1.27	1.11	1.36	1.29	1.23	1.35	1.31	1.56
Maintenance men, general utility.....	1.48	1.75	1.57	1.67	1.72	1.44	1.57	1.53	1.43	1.44	1.45	(²)
Mixers.....	1.31	1.40	1.43	1.52	1.37	1.26	1.44	1.37	1.35	1.39	1.25	1.59
Technicians.....	1.44	1.51	1.57	1.55	1.67	1.47	1.47	1.45	1.19	1.51	1.49	1.72
Tinters.....	1.42	1.65	1.64	1.65	1.49	1.39	1.61	1.50	1.54	1.43	1.54	1.77
Truckers, hand.....	1.27	1.35	1.37	1.48	1.27	1.07	1.36	1.30	(²)	1.28	1.03	1.47
Varnish makers.....	1.47	1.57	1.71	1.66	1.53	1.40	1.59	1.66	1.61	1.42	1.72	1.76
Women:												
Labelers and packers.....	1.10	1.11	.99	1.25	1.05	(²)	(²)	1.15	.98	.93	1.06	1.41
<i>Selected Office Occupations</i>												
Women:												
Bookkeepers, hand.....	1.25	1.58	1.50	1.56	1.31	(²)	1.30	1.35	(²)	(²)	1.15	1.53
Clerk-typists.....	.87	1.13	.93	1.02	1.06	.95	1.05	1.16	.95	.89	.92	1.06
Stenographers, general.....	1.00	1.24	1.04	1.17	1.19	1.10	1.19	1.37	1.06	1.08	1.17	1.18

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

Paid vacations were received by workers in almost all of the establishments studied. Most of the plant workers received a 1-week vacation after a year of service. The provisions for office workers were more liberal and generally allowed 2 weeks' paid vacation after a year's employment.

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics. Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices for each of the cities studied is available on request.

The study covered establishments, employing 8 or more workers, engaged in manufacturing paints, varnishes, lacquers, japans, enamels, and shellac. Approximately 28,000 workers were employed in the 12 areas studied.

The President's Midyear Economic Report¹

PRESIDENT TRUMAN in his midyear economic report to Congress on July 26 called upon the Nation to redirect a part of its resources "to the task of resisting aggression." Although production, real incomes, and employment all reached record levels in the first half of 1950, it became clear, the President asserted, that "further substantial increases in output, particularly in some lines, will be needed to meet the enlarged needs resulting from the international situation."

The President warned the American people equally against indifference and alarm. "This is not the time for business as usual," he said. "We are not now living under peaceful world conditions. But neither are we engaged in a general or widespread war. We are in a situation between these opposite extremes, and economic policy should be guided accordingly." He therefore recommended the following economic measures to meet the current situation: (1) A tax bill to provide \$5 billion of new revenue on a full-year basis; (2) authority to regulate consumer and mortgage credit and commodity speculation; (3) authority to grant priorities and allocations of essential goods; and (4) adoption of a program to provide loans and incentives for the expansion of capacity, for technological developments, and for the production of essential supplies.

"Our economy," the President continued, "has the human and material resources to do the job ahead—if we achieve the unity which will enable us to do our best." As evidence of the power of

the Nation's economy, the President pointed to the record of its performance during the first half of 1950.

Civilian employment rose to a record 61.5 million in June. In the same month, unemployment dropped to 3.4 million, or 5.2 percent of the civilian labor force, after having reached a postwar peak of 4.7 million in February. Wages and salaries were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$139.8 billion in the second quarter. Hourly wages in manufacturing reached a new high of \$1.45 in June. Work stoppages caused the loss of twice as much work-time in the first 5 months of 1950 as in the same period of 1949. The outlook for industrial peace brightened, however, with the signing of the 5-year contract between the General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO).

Total production of all goods and services, calculated in constant dollars (1949 prices), also rose to a record annual rate of about \$267 billion in the second quarter of 1950, compared to the previous postwar peak of \$259 billion in the fourth quarter of 1948. The June industrial production index reached an all-time high of 199—18 percent above that of June 1949. Productivity per man-hour in manufacturing is believed by some authorities to be rising at an annual rate of 3 percent.

Prices increased moderately during the first half of the year. The June wholesale price index was 1.8 percent above the June 1949 level, but still 7.4 percent below the postwar peak. In June 1950, consumer prices reached a level 2.5 percent below their postwar peak.

Profits were 17 percent higher than a year earlier, running at an annual rate of \$31 billion in the second quarter of 1950. Consumer installment credit reached a total of \$12 billion at the end of June—\$2.9 billion higher than a year ago.

Construction activity was at a peacetime high in June in spite of rising costs of material and labor. Personal income, consumption expenditures, and net saving in the second quarter were all at higher seasonally adjusted annual rates than in the fourth quarter of 1949. Private domestic investment in the second quarter rose to an annual rate of \$44 billion—\$13 billion above the recession low of the fourth quarter of 1949.

¹ Information is from the Midyear Economic Report of the President to the Congress, July 26, 1950, together with a report, the Economic Situation at Midyear, by the Council of Economic Advisers, Washington 1950.

Dwelling Unit Surveys of the BLS¹

AS PART OF ITS GENERAL REVISION of the Consumers Price Index, the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics is conducting surveys of vacancies and housing characteristics in the 34 cities comprising the CPI. Indicative of these surveys are those recently completed in the St. Louis and Minneapolis-St. Paul areas. They showed that about 58.8 percent of the occupied dwellings in Minneapolis-St. Paul and 50.8 percent in St. Louis were occupied by their owners. Only a small percentage was rent-free in both areas. Average monthly rental of tenant-occupied dwellings ranged from \$33.40 in St.

Louis to \$41.17 in Minneapolis-St. Paul. Vacancies were low in both areas—1 percent of an estimated 278,000 dwellings in Minneapolis-St. Paul and 1.3 percent of 372,000 units in St. Louis.

The surveys of the 34 cities will include summaries of vacancy and occupancy in dwelling units, structural and facility characteristics, and monthly rent and facilities included in rent for tenant-occupied dwellings. Structural and facility characteristics of occupied dwellings in the St. Louis and Minneapolis-St. Paul areas are summarized in the following table.

¹ Information is from the following special releases of the BLS North Central Regional Office, Chicago, Illinois: BLS Surveys Housing Characteristics in the St. Louis Area, July 12, 1950; and BLS Surveys Vacancy and Housing Characteristics in Privately and Publicly Financed Dwelling Units in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Area, June 28, 1950. Both surveys were made in December 1949.

Structural and facility characteristics of occupied dwelling units with kitchen facilities, St. Louis and Minneapolis-St. Paul areas, December 1949¹

Characteristics	All occupied dwellings		Tenant-occupied dwellings		Owner-occupied dwellings	
	St. Louis	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Minneapolis-St. Paul
Percentage distribution						
Number of rooms—all units.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 room.....	1.9	1.7	3.5	4.2	.3	.2
2 rooms.....	7.7	8.0	14.4	20.0	1.3	.9
3 rooms.....	25.9	12.8	40.2	26.1	13.0	4.4
4 rooms.....	24.5	20.8	23.3	23.4	25.7	19.3
5 rooms.....	23.0	26.7	12.4	13.5	32.8	33.6
6 rooms.....	9.4	16.8	4.2	8.0	14.1	22.1
7 rooms or more.....	7.6	13.3	2.0	2.8	12.8	19.5
Median number of rooms.....	4	5	5	5	5	5
Type of structure—All units.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single family.....	46.8	56.6	12.6	11.1	78.1	83.9
2-, 3-, or 4-family.....	42.0	26.4	65.0	45.8	21.0	14.9
Apartment (5 or more units).....	11.2	17.0	22.4	43.1	.9	1.2
Year structure built—All units.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Before 1920.....	61.6	60.2	76.7	77.7	47.5	49.6
1920-1939.....	28.6	26.9	20.1	18.7	36.5	31.8
1940-1946.....	5.9	6.4	1.9	1.9	9.6	9.2
1947 and after.....	3.9	6.5	1.3	1.7	6.4	9.4
Conversion status—All units.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not converted.....	93.1	87.4	94.0	72.8	98.1	96.1
Created by non-structural change.....	1.6	.7	2.7	1.5	.6	.3
Created by structural change.....	2.3	11.9	3.3	25.7	1.3	3.6
Before 1940.....	1.4	9.1	2.0	20.4	.7	2.3
1940 and after.....	.9	2.8	1.3	5.3	.6	1.3
Exterior material—All units.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Brick or stone.....	73.3	16.7	86.3	38.4	61.6	4.7
Frame.....	18.0	49.5	8.9	37.2	29.2	57.1
Masonry and frame.....	.9	2.5	.3	1.2	1.3	3.2
Other.....	7.8	* 31.3	4.5	* 25.2	10.9	* 35.0
Percentage distribution						
Condition—All units.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adequate state of repair.....	95.6	97.5	93.2	95.2	97.7	98.9
Inadequate or unsafe as shelter.....	4.4	2.5	6.8	4.8	2.3	1.1
Plumbing facilities—All units.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No running water.....	1.8	.8	2.0	.8	1.6	.7
Running water only.....	5.7	.9	7.1	.6	4.3	1.1
Flush toilet only.....	6.8	2.3	11.0	3.3	2.2	1.7
Private.....	4.8	1.9	7.6	2.7	2.1	1.5
Shared.....	1.7	.4	3.4	.6	.1	.2
One-half bath.....	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.7	1.0	1.9
Private.....	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.0	1.8
Shared.....	.4	.3	.7	.5	.1	.1
Complete bath—shared.....	7.0	9.3	11.9	20.6	2.3	2.4
Complete bath—private (one or more).....	77.2	84.5	63.4	72.0	88.6	92.2
One.....	72.2	77.9	64.4	71.5	80.1	82.0
One and one-half.....	1.9	3.7	.1	.2	3.4	5.8
Two or more.....	3.1	2.9	.9	.3	5.1	4.4
Cooking fuel—All units.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gas.....	84.1	84.5	89.0	94.5	79.6	78.6
Electricity.....	11.1	14.5	5.2	5.2	16.5	20.0
Other.....	4.8	1.0	5.8	.3	3.9	1.4
Refrigerator—All units.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electric.....	83.3	84.6	78.6	79.4	87.6	87.7
Gas.....	4.3	6.6	3.8	6.9	4.8	6.2
Ice.....	11.0	7.5	15.7	12.2	6.7	5.0
None.....	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.5	.9	1.1
Heating equipment—All units.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central.....	72.3	86.4	58.7	79.7	84.9	90.3
Other installed.....	26.1	11.7	39.0	18.3	14.2	7.9
Other not installed or none.....	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.0	.9	1.8

¹ About 94.2 percent of the occupied dwellings in Minneapolis-St. Paul and about 98 percent in St. Louis were provided with kitchen facilities.

² Also includes 1- (2-, 3-, or 4-) family structures with store.

³ In the Minneapolis-St. Paul area, about 23.3 percent of all occupied dwell-

ings, 16.2 percent of tenant-occupied dwellings, and 27.6 percent of owner-occupied dwellings were covered with stucco material.

⁴ Includes flush toilet, and wash bowl or tub or shower. One complete bath includes flush toilet and wash bowl and tub or shower.

Summary of Industrial Relations Activities

The Federal Government seized the country's major railroad lines on August 27. The action followed unsuccessful efforts to settle the prolonged dispute between railroad operators and the independent Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Order of Railway Conductors. White House sponsored conferences, union requests for Government seizure, "token" strikes, and the scheduling of a Nation-wide strike preceded the seizure action during the month.

Mediation efforts resulted in an offer by the operators to grant a 23-cent-an-hour increase with further increases geared to increases in the cost of living. This took the place of the 18-cent-an-hour increase recommended by the emergency board as partially compensating for the reduction in the workweek of yard service employees. The unions rejected the new offer contending, as before, that only a 31-cent-an-hour increase would prevent any pay loss, and that such an increase was justified by increases awarded to members of the nonoperating unions last year.

The unions renewed earlier requests for Government seizure of the railroads, in rejecting the new offer. "Token" strikes of 5 days' duration were called. Yard employees of three terminal railroads, in St. Paul, Minn., Louisville, Ky., and Cleveland, Ohio, stopped work on August 21. Work stoppages beginning on August 22 involved the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co., and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad.

On August 23, the unions announced a Nation-wide strike effective August 28. On August 25 President Truman issued an Executive order instructing the Secretary of the Army to take over the operation of the railroads. On the same day, the unions announced the indefinite postponement of the strike.

Automobiles

Several significant developments occurred during August involving major automobile producers.

Outstanding was the joint announcement on August 25 by the Chrysler Corp. and the UAW (CIO) of an informal agreement on a wage increase affecting over 100,000 employees. The agreement, reached "entirely apart and outside of

the contracts signed on May 4, 1950," provides for an immediate wage increase of 10 cents an hour and other wage adjustments. The agreement reached in May, following a prolonged work stoppage, had not required the company to discuss wages until July 1951.

A similar agreement, providing for a 5-cent-an-hour raise, was reached within a few days covering the 38,000 employees of the Briggs Manufacturing Co.

The General Motors Corp. announced that it would increase the wages of 335,000 hourly paid employees by 5 cents an hour effective September 1. The wage increase, which conforms to the cost-of-living formula of the company's contract with the United Automobile Workers (CIO), was announced after the BLS Consumers' Price Index had increased from 167.3 on April 15, to 172.5 on July 15.

The General Motors agreement provided the pattern for settling a stoppage of 8,000 workers at the Packard Motor Co., in Detroit, which began on August 15 and ended on August 28. The company and the United Auto Workers (CIO) reached agreement on a 5-year contract providing for a 9-cent-an-hour wage increase, including 5 cents for cost-of-living increases and a 4-cent-guaranteed annual improvement factor. These and other terms of the agreement are reported to be virtually identical with the General Motors agreement.

The United Auto Workers (CIO) in early August requested the Ford Motor Co. to reopen its contract immediately for wage negotiations. The union contended that wage increases provided in recent agreements with other major automobile manufacturers, together with the "spiraling cost of living," justify an immediate wage increase for Ford employees. This action followed the company's rejection of a similar proposal by Local 600 of the union. The current agreement, negotiated in September 1949, provided for pensions and social insurance, but made no provision for any general wage changes. It bars any review of wages before January 1, 1951, except by mutual agreement.

Other Important Agreements

Two-year agreements were concluded successfully between Armour & Co. and the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) and the Amalga-

mated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL). The unions had coordinated their bargaining programs during the course of negotiations. The agreements, covering over 30,000 employees, provide for an 11-cent-an-hour wage increase, adjustments in piecework rates, liberalized vacation provisions, and an improved sickness and accident clause. The contract may be reopened on wages at 6-month intervals.

The United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) announced on August 24 that it had signed a contract with Swift & Co. also, providing the same hourly wage increase gained in the Armour agreement. The new Swift contract covers 30,000 workers in 26 plants throughout the Nation.

The United Automobile Workers (CIO) negotiated two other important agreements during the month, providing for wage increases as well as pension plans for the employees of the Caterpillar Tractor Co. and the Electric Auto-Lite Co.

Stoppages

International Harvester Co. plants in several Midwestern States were affected by strikes involving some 50,000 employees. The separate participating unions were the Farm Equipment Division of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union (Ind.) and the United Automobile Workers (CIO). The Farm Equipment Division, which represents workers in 11 of the company's plants, called a strike August 18 at 4 plants. A tentative agreement on wage increases and other adjustments was reached August 22 but, 3 days later, the company announced that it was withdrawing its offer because of new local strikes. On August 27, the union called a system-wide strike affecting about 27,000 workers in 11 plants.

The strike called by the UAW to support its proposals for a 15-cent-an-hour increase and other adjustments, began on August 23. It included nine plants and some 22,000 workers. Negotiations to end the stoppages continued through the end of August.

A 5-day strike of 4,000 iron-ore miners employed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. spread to other operations of the company, idling 25,000 workers. The miners, represented by the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), struck over a job-reclassification dispute. The dispute was settled on August 18.

Other stoppages still in effect in late August

involved approximately 4,500 workers at plants of the Solvay Process Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., in Detroit, Syracuse, and Baton Rouge, and 2,500 workers at the Diamond Alkali Co. plant, in Painesville, Ohio (a division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.). The first began June 13; the second July 22. In both cases, members of District 50, United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) sought wage increases and a pension plan comparable to that established by the union for coal miners.

Atomic plant construction projects at Oak Ridge, Tenn., were delayed several days when approximately 1,500 construction workers refused to cross picket lines of the Painters Union (AFL). The painters were ordered back to work by their international union.

The strike of carpenters which began in July, involving some 30,000-40,000 construction workers in 12 southern California counties, continued through August. However, many of the carpenters resumed work as contracts providing wage increases were signed with individual contractors.

Stoppages involving New York City area construction projects were terminated during the month, following conclusion of agreements on wages and other matters. A 2-week strike of 1,500 truck drivers, which had idled 70,000 construction workers, ended on August 7. The stoppage of over 2,000 members of the Plumbers and Steamfitters Union, in effect since mid-July, was concluded on August 25. (An agreement covering 10,000 painters in the area, was concluded in early August without a stoppage.)

Other Developments

On August 8, the New Jersey State Superior Court ruled that an April 1950 award to operators employed by the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. by an arbitration board was "just and reasonable." The court's decision also upheld the State's public utilities antistrike law under which the arbitration board was appointed. The company has appealed this decision to the New Jersey supreme court.

The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare submitted a unanimous report recommending enactment of S. 3295 which would amend the Railway Labor Act to permit the carriers and the unions to negotiate union shop and check-off arrangements. Present provisions of the act ban such arrangements.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Overtime Compensation—Credit for Premiums. A court of appeals held³ that lunch periods during which employees were required to work must be counted as time worked under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and that certain premium payments could not be credited against straight and overtime pay due for these lunch periods.

Employees held to be within the coverage of the FLSA in view of recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court⁴ were engaged in building ships for the Government. They worked under a collective-bargaining agreement which fixed an hourly rate and provided that employees working certain shifts were to receive a premium of one-half hour's pay each day. These employees were required to work during their lunch periods, for which they received no compensation.

The court held that these premium payments must be included in the employees' compensation to determine their regular hourly rate under the act, and could not be allocated as payment for the lunch periods. Accordingly, these employees were entitled to receive, for the lunch periods worked, compensation at 1½ times the regular hourly rate, as recomputed to include the premium payments.

All hours worked by the employees on Saturday were paid at 1½ times the regular rate. The court held that this "half-time" premium for work on Saturday was not includible for purposes of determining the regular rate. Because of sections 7 (d) (6) and 7 (g) of the FLSA as amended retroactively in 1949, the court held that so much of the half-time premium for Saturday work as was paid for work under 40 hours per week, should be deducted from the amount due for lunch-time work, in order to find the net amount due for the lunch-time period.

Section 2 of the Portal-to-Portal Act (which applies to the period prior to its passage) did not, the court stated, relieve the employer of liability for compensating employees for work performed during these lunch periods, although the contract made such time noncompensable. This provision of the Portal Act was held to apply only to preliminary or postliminary activities, such as changing clothes, and did not apply to activities comprising the normal part of the employment.

Portal Act—Compensable Activities. A Federal district court held⁵ that an employee's suit for overtime compensation for work prior to May 14, 1947, should be summarily

dismissed if the employee did not allege that the work for which compensation was claimed was made compensable by his contract of employment or by a custom at his place of employment.

Section 2 of the Portal-to-Portal Act provides that no employer shall be liable for overtime under the FLSA with respect to any activity engaged in prior to May 14, 1947, except activities so made compensable.

Although the work for which the compensation was sought was a part of the employee's regular activities and did not consist of preliminary or postliminary activities, this fact was held not to relieve the employee of the necessity of alleging its compensability. Section 2 makes no distinction between portal-to-portal activities and other activities. The court refused to go into the legislative history of this provision on the ground that its meaning was clear.

The result reached by the court in interpreting section 2 is thus contrary to that reached by the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in the preceding case and by the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in an earlier case.⁶

Portal Act—Effect on Normal Workday. A court of appeals in a recent case upheld⁷ a trial court's dismissal of a suit by employees on the ground that they had failed to show that activities for which they claimed compensation were part of their "normal working hours." The case involved section 2 of the Portal Act, and the court, in conformity with its interpretation of that section in an earlier case,⁸ held that the "vital issue" was to determine "the beginning and the ending of the normal workday." It concluded that the employees had failed to show the activities for which they claimed overtime compensation were part of the "normal workday." Since activities performed outside the workday were not made compensable by the employment contract in this case, an action to recover compensation for any such activities was held to be barred by section 2.

Following recent United States Supreme Court decisions⁹ the court of appeals held that the work performed for an employer who manufactured munitions for the Federal Government was within the coverage of the FLSA.

Coverage—Government War Contracts. In two per curiam decisions, the Court of Appeals for the Eight Circuit granted¹⁰ petitions for rehearing, and ordered new trials in the lower court, in suits for overtime compensation. The suits had been brought by employees working for cost-plus-fixed-fee contractors in Government-owned war plants.

The court so acted to bring its decisions into accord with recent Supreme Court decisions. However, in one of the cases, the court held¹¹ that the employer was liable only for overtime compensation of employees engaged in the operation of the plant, and not for compensation due employees who engaged in construction of the plant.

Labor Relations

Refusal to Bargain—Non-Communist Affidavits. An important decision of the Court of Appeals for the District

of Columbia¹² concerned compliance with section 9 (h), the "non-Communist affidavit" provision of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. A local union need not secure execution of such affidavits by officers of the American Federation of Labor, the court held, even though the international with which the local is affiliated is an AFL member.

Section 9 (h) denies a labor organization access to certain facilities of the National Labor Relations Board, including protection against employer unfair labor practices, unless its officers and the officers of any "national or international labor organization of which it is an affiliate" have filed "non-Communist" affidavits.

An employer sought review of a Board order that he cease refusing to bargain with locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL. The employer alleged that at the time of its refusal to bargain, the failure of AFL officers to execute non-Communist affidavits justified such refusal. (All the AFL officers subsequently executed non-Communist affidavits.)

In holding against the employer, the court of appeals stated that the Board's previous interpretation¹³ of section 9 (h), as not requiring execution of affidavits by officers of a parent federation such as AFL, should be given great weight. The Board, as the administrative agency responsible for interpretation of the amended NLRA, was stated to be specially equipped with expert knowledge to decide the meaning of the term "labor organization" and the word "affiliate."

The Congressional Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations had made no criticism of the Board's interpretation of section 9 (h) in its report to Congress, although it had criticized Board interpretations of other provisions of the act. Another indication that such an interpretation did not violate the legislative intent was that the House bill which was the forerunner of the LMRA forbade certification of a labor union whose national or international officers were Communist. The words "labor organization" were inserted only when the provision was recast to provide for affidavits. The original provision obviously would not apply to officers of the AFL. The court denied that the Supreme Court, in its dismissal¹⁴ of the prosecution of the CIO for violation of section 304 of the LMRA prohibiting political expenditures by labor organizations, had held the CIO to be a labor organization. In any event, the court stated, the term "labor organization" might have different interpretations according to its context.

It was pointed out that the Supreme Court, in its decision¹⁵ upholding the validity of the non-Communist affidavit provision, had found the main intention of such provision to be prevention of political strikes by regulations as to those who might be in control of the collective bargaining process. The AFL, with few exceptions, did not participate in the collective bargaining process, the court stated, and had no power to call strikes. Such power was exclusively in the local, national, or international unions. For this reason the AFL was held not to be described by section 2 (5) of the act defining "labor organization." The court recognized that its decision on

this point was contrary to that of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.¹⁶

Even if union noncompliance with section 9 (h) were admitted, the court held, the employer had no right to refuse to bargain. Going contrary to a recent NLRB ruling,¹⁷ the court stated that section 9 (h) affected the procedural remedies unions might invoke before the Board, but did not create new substantive rights in the employer. It was pointed out that a union could avail itself of Board facilities if it complied with section 9 (h) contemporaneously with the issuance of the complaint by the Board.

Refusal to Bargain—Alleged Loss of Majority. Two recent NLRB decisions concern the duty of an employer to bargain with a union when there is some indication that the union has lost the support of a majority of employees in the bargaining unit.

(1) An employer was held¹⁸ not justified in refusing to bargain with a union within 1 year of the union's certification, although a majority of the employees had continued to work during a strike, and the employer had replaced a substantial number of striking employees. Under a well-established rule, the Board stated, a union was presumed, in the absence of unusual circumstances, to retain its majority during the certification year. A large turn-over among employees did not constitute sufficient proof of the union's loss of majority to rebut this presumption—since the replacements might be union adherents. Even if nonstriking employees had attempted to repudiate the union, the Board said, the certification would still be binding.

An impasse in negotiations prior to the strike was held no excuse for a refusal to bargain. A strike created a sufficient change of circumstances to break the impasse, although the union had broken off negotiations, and had not, upon reopening them, indicated that it would recede from its previous demands.

(2) A company failed in its duty to bargain, the Board ruled,¹⁹ when, 3 years after a union had been certified as employee representative, the company refused to negotiate a new agreement on the ground that it doubted the union's majority. A union-security authorization election, held over the company's objection, was won by the union with a substantial majority.

Doubt by the employer as to the union's majority was allegedly based on high labor turn-over, poor attendance at union meetings, the fact that few employees were noticed stopping at the place where union dues were paid, special organizing campaigns with lower initiation fees, and changes in union officers. Additional indications alleged were some employee dissatisfaction with the union, and the union's hesitancy in giving evidence of its majority in negotiating a contract a year previously.

These circumstances were held not sufficiently substantial to justify the employer's doubts. A certified union was presumed to retain its majority, the Board pointed out, indefinitely after its certification, until such status is shown to have ceased. The amended NLRA provided methods (rival-union and decertification petitions) by which em-

employees could rid themselves of a bargaining representative. These tools had not been used in this instance. Also, the act authorized petition by the company for an election as a method of accomplishing this objective. Such a petition had not been filed. Nor had the company accepted the union's offer to exhibit its membership ledger. The company's failure to use the methods provided in the act, by which an employer's duty to bargain could be dissolved, indicated that its questions as to the union's majority were not raised in good faith.

Interference. A superintendent's threat to close a plant upon its unionization was held²⁰ not to constitute a violation of the NLRA, when such threats were counteracted by later statements and notices by the company president. The president called two of the employees into his office and stated that rumors of closing the plant were false. A notice to the same effect was posted on the plant bulletin board.

Member Styles dissented from these conclusions. He thought the president's statement to employees denying rumors of closing the plant did not relieve the company of responsibility for the superintendent's remarks, which were admittedly illegal. The employer's demand for an election, he held, was a refusal to bargain, in that, coupled with the superintendent's remarks about the same time, it showed an intent to undermine the union.

The company was held not guilty of refusing to bargain, although it had rejected the union's first request for recognition without an election, and had left unanswered its second request which asked that an election be held. A week after the second request and 2 days after the union filed a petition with the NLRB, the company agreed to a consent election. However, the union subsequently withdrew its consent and filed charges against the company. The Board held that an informal poll taken prior to the union's first request, which showed a majority in favor of the union, was not conclusive evidence of the union's representative status. There was no evidence to show, the Board stated, that the employer's preference for an election was motivated by a rejection of the collective-bargaining principle or by a desire to undermine the union.

Secondary Boycotts. The Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit held²¹ that a union violated section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the amended NLRA prohibiting secondary boycotts. Its members, in picketing a rice mill, also picketed the tracks of a railroad leading to the plant.

A strike was called for recognition of the union by the rice-mill employer. Enough employees kept working, however, to keep the mill going. The union then picketed tracks of a railroad leading to the plant and, when picketing went unheeded by railroad employees, wrote and telephoned the representative of the railroad union urging observance of the picket line. After threats of violence were communicated to railroad employees they refused to cross the picket line. A preliminary injunction against the union, in the district court, was obtained by the railroads. The union ceased picketing the tracks, but continued to picket the mill. At another mill, pickets stoned a truck to prevent it from entering a plant gate. The mill employers brought

unfair labor practice charges against the union, which the NLRB dismissed. The employers appealed.

In reversing the Board's decision, the court of appeals held that section 8 (b) (4) (A) applied to boycotts or picketing of railroads as well as to boycotts of other employers. Although section 2 (2), defining "employer," excluded persons subject to the Railway Labor Act, the court held that the reference to employers in the prohibition of section 8 (b) (4)—against inducing employees of neutral employers not to transport goods of a struck employer—was intended to apply to railroads. If the prohibition did not apply in the case of railroads, the court said, one of the principal vehicles of commerce (which this provision was intended to protect), would be at the mercy of ambitious unions. The definition in section 2 (2) was held to apply to labor relations between railroad employers and their employees. Use of the words "any employer," instead of "an employer" in section 8 (b) (4) was held to indicate an intention to include all employers—not just those covered by section 2 (2). It also pointed out that paragraph (A) of section 8 (b) (4) prohibited boycotts whose purpose was forcing or requiring any "employer or other person" to cease transporting goods of any other producer. A railroad, the court noted, was not excluded from the definition of the word "person."

Prevention by the picketers of a truck owned by grain warehousemen from entering the rice mill, the court held, was an illegal secondary boycott. The fact that the actions took place at premises of the employer with whom the union had a dispute was held immaterial. These union activities were held to be within the prohibition of section 8 (b) (4) (A), since they represented an attempt by the union to induce and encourage employees of a secondary employer to refrain from transporting or handling goods of the rice mills. The court pointed out that the statute did not distinguish activities on the primary employer's premises, holding that the Board's basis for this distinction between primary and secondary picketing was unjustified, especially since there was violence.

Damages—Violation of No-Strike Agreement. A Federal district court held²² that an employer could not recover damages under section 301 of the LMRA, which gives to Federal courts jurisdiction of damage suits for breach of collective-bargaining agreements.

Suit was brought by an employer (an airplane company) against an international union for damages allegedly caused through a strike by one of its locals. The strike, the company charged, was in violation of a contract to which both the local and the international were parties. The day the strike started, the company wrote the international a letter alleging a violation of the contract and stating "the agreement * * * is terminated and at an end." The company subsequently refused to negotiate with the international.

Although the strike was held to be a material breach of the contract, the court also held that the company by the letter it had written, had elected to rescind the contract and waive its right to damages for such breach. Even if the contract were not terminated by this letter, the court said, the international would not be liable for the strike,

as it was called by the local. Wording of the no-strike agreement, the court held, indicated that the international was not jointly, but only severally, liable for breach of this agreement. Furthermore, the company itself was held to have breached the agreement by its refusal, after the inception of the strike, to negotiate with the international. The court held that a decision by a court of appeals in an earlier case²² to the effect that the same employer had not been guilty of an unfair labor practice of refusal to bargain was not controlling in the instant case. In the former case, the court pointed out, the parties were not the same, and a public interest was involved. In the instant case, on the other hand, only private rights were being litigated.

Collective Bargaining Agreement—Individual Employee's Suit for Violation. The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia considered²³ the right of an individual employee to sue her employer for dismissing her in alleged violation of a collective-bargaining agreement between the employer and the union of which she was a member.

This employee had appealed from a decision of the trial judge dismissing the suit on the grounds that an individual employee cannot sue for damages caused by violation of a collective agreement, and that the terms of the contract did not restrict the employer's right to discharge.

On appeal, the trial court was reversed on both counts. As the contract specifically stated that "there shall be no discharges except for good and sufficient cause," the individual employee was held to have a right to sue on that issue. That the contract did not mention a right to sue did not prevent the suit, the court held. The individual employee was held to be a beneficiary under a contract expressly made by the union "on behalf of all employees in the editorial department" where she was employed. The whole object of the contract was held to be to protect the rights of individual employees.

Failure by the employee to allege any facts to indicate that the discharge was wrongful was pointed out by the court. The complaint merely alleged discharge without notice after 11 years' service, but did not show that the employer had been required to give notice. The court held, however, that the employee should be given an opportunity to amend her complaint to show valid reasons why the discharge was wrongful. Therefore, the lower court's decision was reversed and remanded for a further hearing.

Hiring Halls—Effect of Antidiscrimination Clause. The NLRB ruled²⁴ that a union's proposal for hiring all employees through a hiring hall which it was required to administer without discrimination against members or nonmembers was not in violation of section 8 (b) (2) of the amended NLRA. That section prohibits a union from attempting to cause an employer to discriminate against nonunion men.

This proposal was one of a number of strike issues, and was advanced during the strike as a condition to any agreement with maritime employers. Under the proposal, preference in employment was to be given to persons currently employed by the employers and to those having seniority by reason of previous employment by the em-

ployers during the preceding 2 years. While preference had been granted to union members during this period, this circumstance was held not to make the proposal unlawful, since no retention of membership was required for preference to be granted.

Member Reynolds dissented, on the ground that the seniority clause and the hiring by the union in fact provided for preference to union members. The antidiscrimination clause, he believed, was mere "window-dressing."

Representation and Elections. An employer railroad and Local 176, Transport Workers Union of America (CIO), on July 14, 1949, entered into a 2-year contract providing that it should inure to the benefit of the local union's successors and assigns. On September 2, 1949, over 700 members of Local 176 transferred their allegiance to Louisville Area Transport Workers Union (Ind.) and Local 176 assigned its contract with the employer to the new union. On its request, the LATWU was recognized by the employer. On February 15, 1950, the LATWU affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. On October 19, 1949, Local 176, inactive since September 2, held a meeting attended by 250 employees, some of whom repudiated the LATWU. An AFL union subsequently filed a petition for representation with the NLRB.

This representation petition the Board refused to entertain, on the ground that the 2-year contract which had been assigned to LATWU was a bar to representation proceedings under section 9 (c) of the amended NLRA.²⁵

The fact that the contract was declared to inure to the benefit of Local 176's successors and assigns did not, the Board said, prevent the contract from being a bar to a representation election, if it was for a definite period and could not be unilaterally terminated. This case was therefore distinguished from cases in which the employer agreed to recognize the contracting union only so long as it represented a majority of employees, or in which the contract specifically contemplated selection of a new bargaining agent by a Board election.

No "schism" such as would permit new representation proceedings to be instituted had occurred, the Board stated. Change in affiliation of union members, it held, had not caused such confusion that the contract no longer promoted stability in bargaining relations between employees and employer. The attempted reactivation of Local 176 did not create such a schism, but merely placed that union in the same position as other unions seeking designation as representative at an inappropriate time.²⁶

Member Styles dissented, on the ground that there was a schism such as would prevent the contract from being a bar.

Agricultural Labor. Employees who packed fresh fruit at a packing shed were not agricultural laborers exempt from the NLRA, the NLRB ruled,²⁷ since less than 10 percent of the fruit packed was grown by their employer.

The remainder of the fruit packed was purchased from other growers in the vicinity pursuant to "on the vine" contracts or "pack out" contracts, or was purchased directly from growers without prior contractual arrangements. An "on the vine" contract was an agreement to

buy the fruit, or to handle it for the account of the grower, when it was ready for market. A "pack-out" contract was an agreement to pay the grower only for such fruit as passed U. S. grading requirements and was "packed out" for shipment. Under either of these contracts the employer agreed to furnish services necessary to mature and harvest the crops and engaged State licensed contractors to do this work.

A provision of the 1949 appropriations act for the NLRB makes the definition of "agriculture" in the Fair Labor Standards Act controlling in determining who are agricultural laborers under the NLRA. Under the FLSA definition, "agriculture" includes "any practices . . . performed by a farmer on a farm as an incident to, or in conjunction with such farming operations. . . ."

The Board held that an employer's handling of commodities grown by others was not a practice incidental to farming, even though such handling and processing of his own grown commodities would be so considered. It pointed out that the fruit was packed at some distance from the land where it was grown and was not packed "on a farm." Services in cultivating and harvesting crops grown by others were held not to make the employer a "farmer." Such services were held to be merely incidental to the employer's business of buying and packing fruit for resale, instead of being a separate farming enterprise.

Decisions of State Courts

Florida—Union Contract; Discharge of Employees. The Supreme Court of Florida held²⁸ that employees who were discharged during the life of a collective-bargaining agreement between the union and their employer were not entitled to recover damages for breach of such contract. Discharge of employees prior to expiration of the agreement was held not to be prevented by the contract terms, which expressly stated that the right to hire and discharge employees was exclusively the employer's. The contract, the court pointed out, did not bind the employer to hire the employees for any definite term but merely governed the employment relationship while it lasted.

New York—Picketing, Legality of Object. Mass picketing of an employer's store by a union which was overwhelmingly defeated in an employee election was held²⁹ by the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court to be for an unlawful object. Accordingly, the court affirmed the decision of a trial court to grant a temporary injunction against such picketing.

For 2 years before an election held by the New York Labor Relations Board, the union had been the bargaining representative of the store's employees. In the election, two employees voted for the union, and 18 for no union. The union had attempted to prevent the election by calling out 200 pickets (none of them employees) in a demonstration before the store. Forty pickets broke into the store and committed acts of violence. Subsequently, the pickets carried signs which stated that the employees were on strike. Actually, none of the employees were on strike. This sign was not displayed after the election, but was

replaced by one stating that the employer refused to bargain in good faith with the union.

It was claimed by the union that the picketing was to persuade the employees to join the union in its efforts to obtain a contract with the employer, and to get such a contract for the benefit of the two employees who voted for the union. But the court held that the union's real purpose was to compel the employer to violate the State labor relations law by forcing the employees to join the union against their will.

The court held the picketing to be contrary to the public policy proclaimed in the labor relations statute that a majority of employees, if they so chose, need not be represented by a union. No denial of the constitutional right of free speech, had taken place, the court said, in view of the violence and coercive tactics used by the union, and the untruthfulness of the picket signs. But, even without such violence, it stated, the picketing could have been enjoined in view of its unlawful object.

Rhode Island—Secession by Local; Legality; Property Right. A parent union was entitled to all the property of a seceding local union, the Supreme Court of Rhode Island held,³⁰ if the constitutions of both the local and the parent union reserved control over the local to the parent union.

The parent union's constitution provided for creation and chartering of local unions by its executive board. Authority was placed in the parent's president to suspend any local for inactivity or violation of the parent's constitution, the local having right of appeal to the general executive board.

Refusal to collect and pay an assessment, ordered by the parent at its national convention, resulted in a suspension of the local's charter by the parent's president. Rather than appeal this action, the local's president called a meeting at which a majority voted to secede from the parent. The local's president and the local were subsequently notified of a hearing of charges against them before the general executive board. On their failure to appear, the board expelled the president and revoked the local's charter.

An injunction was sought by the local and its own executive board against the parent union to prevent it from taking possession of the local's bank account and other property. The parent union, answering the local's complaint, filed a cross suit to restrain the local from taking the property. Two preliminary injunctions were issued by the trial court, (1) restraining the bank from paying money over to the parent and the parent from taking possession of the local's property and records, (2) restraining the local's board from delivering such property to any person except the secretary-treasurer of the parent.

Reversing the trial court, in part, the supreme court ordered all the property of the local obtained prior to the time of secession to be turned over to the parent's executive board. Clearly, the court stated, the constitution of the local made it a creature of the parent, and its relationship to the parent was not that of an "affiliate," separable a

the will of either party; it was separable only at the will of the parent. In any event, it was held, even if the secession were lawful, the local could not take its property with it although a majority of its members voted for the secession. The court pointed out that the local's constitution provided that its funds were to be held in trust for the local, to be used in accordance with purposes of the parent, subject to the direction of the parent's executive board.

Washington—Libel by Union. The Washington Supreme Court held³¹ that letters from a union's general agent to other unions were on their face libelous in stating that certain former members listed in the letter had "deserted" the union "for the purpose of breaking our strike and destroying our union" and were "renegades."

This decision reversed a lower court decision summarily dismissing a libel suit brought by the former union members. The lower court had ruled that the words were not actionable. The supreme court held, however, that while such words were not ordinarily libelous, they were actionable when used in a letter to unions which controlled hiring in certain industries. Union officials, the court said, would naturally, be incensed on receiving a letter containing a list of members who had deserted a union. The effect would be to expose the persons on the list to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or obloquy, to deprive them of the benefit of social intercourse, and to injure them in their occupation. These, the court held, were the elements necessary to form the basis for a civil action for libel.

As to whether the allegations in the letter constituted a privileged communication for which the union could not be sued was a question which the court held should be decided on its merits in a trial in the lower court.

³¹ Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

³ *Biggs v. Joshua Hendy Corp.* (U. S. C. A. (8th) June 28, 1950).

⁴ *Powell v. U. S. Cartridge Co.*, Monthly Labor Review, July 1950 (p. 133).

⁵ *Walsh v. W. J. Dillner Transfer Co.* (U. S. D. C., W. D. Pa., June 30, 1950).

⁶ *Central Missouri Telephone Co. v. Conwell.* See Monthly Labor Review, February 1949 (p. 152).

⁷ *Bumpus v. Remington Arms Co., Inc.* (U. S. C. A. (8th), July 6, 1950).

⁸ *Central Missouri Telephone Co. v. Conwell*, supra.

⁹ *Powell v. U. S. Cartridge Co.*, supra.

¹⁰ *Spencer v. Porter* (U. S. C. A. (8th), July 18, 1950); *Benna v. Federal Cartridge Corp.* (U. S. C. A. (8th), July 18, 1950).

¹¹ *Spencer v. Porter*, supra.

¹² *West Texas Utilities Co., Inc. v. NLRB* (U. S. C. A., D. C., July 10, 1950).

¹³ *Matter of Northern Virginia Broadcasters, Inc.* (78 NLRB 11). See Monthly Labor Review, November 1947 (p. 572).

¹⁴ *U. S. v. CIO* (335 U. S. 100). See Monthly Labor Review, August 1948 (p. 167).

¹⁵ *American Communications Ass'n. v. Douds.* See Monthly Labor Review, July 1950 (p. 135).

¹⁶ *NLRB v. Postex Cotton Mills, Inc.* See Monthly Labor Review, July 1950 (p. 136).

¹⁷ *Matter of Andrews* (87 NLRB No. 62). See Monthly Labor Review, February 1950 (p. 190).

¹⁸ *In re Arthur A. Bochert, doing business as West Fork Cut Glass Co.* (90 NLRB No. 145, July 12, 1950).

¹⁹ *In re U. S. Gypsum Co.* (90 NLRB No. 140, July 18, 1950).

²⁰ *In re Marr Knitting, Inc.* (90 NLRB No. 63, June 30, 1950).

²¹ *International Rice Milling Co., Inc. v. NLRB* (U. S. C. A. (8th) June 21, 1950).

²² *Boeing Airplane Co. v. Aeronautical Industrial District Lodge No. 781 of International Association of Machinists* (U. S. D. C., W. D. Wash., June 12, 1950).

²³ *Boeing Airplane Co. v. NLRB* 174 F. (2d) 988. See Monthly Labor Review, August 1949 (p. 170).

²⁴ *Marranzano v. Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C.* (U. S. C. A. (D. C.), July 12, 1950).

²⁵ *In re National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards* (90 NLRB No. 167, July 20, 1950).

²⁶ *In re The Louisville Railway Co.* (90 NLRB No. 115, June 30, 1950).

²⁷ *In re Crown Crest Fruit Corp.* (90 NLRB No. 74, June 19, 1950).

²⁸ *Division No. 1844 of Amalgamated Ass'n of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees v. Tampa Electric Co.* (Fla. Sup. Ct., June 23, 1950).

²⁹ *Haber & Fink, Inc. v. Jones* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., App. Div., 1st Dept., June 15, 1950).

³⁰ *Federation of Insurance Employees v. United Office & Professional Workers of America, CIO* (R. I. Sup. Ct., June 30, 1950).

³¹ *Arnold v. National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards Association* (Wash. Sup. Ct., June 9, 1950).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

July 12, 1950

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD set aside six representation elections involving the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and the United Office and Professional Workers of America (Ind.). It ruled that the company tried to deter its employees from a free choice of bargaining agents by informing them that it would not bargain with the union if it were certified, but would contest the election in the courts on the grounds that the UOPWA had not fully complied with the non-Communist affidavit requirement of the Labor Management Relations Act. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 19, No. 3, July 18, 1950, p. 2030.)

July 21

THE UNION OF PETROLEUM WORKERS (IND.) wired President Truman a no-strike pledge for the duration of the Korean crisis. The union believed it was the first action of its kind in the current emergency. (Source: New York Herald-Tribune, July 22, 1950.)

July 24

MEMBERS OF MARITIME UNIONS in Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and Great Lakes ports, and their employers, pledged full cooperation to the United States Government during the Korean emergency. They also promised that no ship will be delayed if any seamen are rejected by the United States military or proper Government authorities as bad security risks. (Source: Labor, July 29, 1950.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (CIO)* and *Pacific American Shipowners Association*, ruled that a union hiring hall which gives preference to men who had worked for an employer in the past 2 years does not violate the LMRA despite the fact that employment preference during those 2 years was based on union membership. It found that retention of union membership is not required in order for preference to be granted under the new hiring hall system. (Source: NLRB Release R-332, July 24, 1950.)

July 25

THE NLRB, in the case of *Southern Saddlery Co. of Chattanooga* and *Local 109, United Leather Workers International Union (AFL)*, ruled that a company which did

not make any reasonable effort to prove to a union why it was unable to increase wages violated the LMRA by refusing to bargain in good faith. (Source: NLRB Release R-333, July 25, 1950.)

July 26

THE PRESIDENT submitted his midyear economic report to Congress, as required by the Employment Act of 1946. (Source: The Midyear Economic Report of the President, July 26, 1950; for discussion, see p. 364 of this issue.)

July 27

W. STUART SYMINGTON, chairman of the National Security Resources Board, announced that on problems concerning war mobilization policy he would organize and consult with a national policy committee of three representatives each from labor, industry, agriculture, and the public. (Source: AFL Weekly News Service Supplement, July 28, 1950; for discussion, see p. IV, MLR, Aug. 1950.)

July 28

THE NLRB ordered the United Electric Coal Co. to reinstate a local official of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.), who had been fined \$50,000 by the union and discharged by the company after he had sought observance of the return-to-work order issued by the president of the UMWA during the coal strike last March (see Chron. item of Feb. 11, 1950, MLR, Mar. 1950). (Source: NLRB Release R-335, July 28, 1950.)

July 31

THE UNITED STATES SENATE confirmed the reappointments of Ewan Clague as Commissioner of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics and Paul M. Herzog as a member of the NLRB, to terms ending August 20, 1954, and August 27, 1955, respectively. (Source: Congressional Record, vol. 96, No. 150, July 31, 1950, p. 11539.)

August 1

THE NLRB, in the case of *Hoover Co. and L. J. Plastow et al.* ruled that a consumer boycott by employees against their own employer's products is protected by the LMRA. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 26, No. 29, Aug. 7, 1950, 26 LRRM, p. 1365.)

August 9

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week was held in Washington. President Truman and Secretary of Labor Tobin spoke. (Source: Department of Labor Press Release, Aug. 8, 1950.)

THE NLRB ruled in two cases that peaceful picketing, or even the threat of it, to coerce employers into hiring union members only, violated the LMRA. (Source: NLRB Release R-336, Aug. 10, 1950.)

Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications referred to in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, were included with the title entries.

Special Reviews

From the Wagner Act to Taft-Hartley: A Study of National Labor Policy and Labor Relations. By Harry A. Millis and Emily Clark Brown. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1950. 724 pp., bibliography. \$8.50.

For years the public has been presented with conflicting contentions concerning the virtues and foibles of the National Labor Relations Board. True, there have been some notable technical papers written with respect to the organization and business of the Board, but mostly by people too closely related to its operations. In general, people have been obliged to rely for guidance on inspired tribal chants sung in the wigwams of the parties at interest.

This book satisfies the need for a definitive, complete appraisal, written for the amateur as well as the professional in management-labor relations. In the best sense of the term, it is a history of our national labor relations policy.

Part I, dealing with the economic and social background of the Wagner (National Labor Relations) Act, considers in detail the problems faced by the Board in its administration of the act, and how it undertook to resolve them. Its principal precedents are thoroughly discussed and commented upon. Especially valuable is the chapter entitled "Twelve Year Balance Sheet."

The Wagner Act was concerned with the objective of industrial peace to be attained through collective bargaining. Collective bargaining is an institution to which diffidence, understatement, and the "après vous, Alphonse" amenities of the tennis court are apparently unknown.

A reading of Dr. Brown's balance sheet makes it abundantly clear that too many people have taken the public and political pronouncements of labor and management on the Wagner Act and the Board at face value. They have not realized that such statements are manifestations of bargaining techniques developed in the field of industrial relations and transferred to the political arena.

Dr. Brown, with great industry, endeavored to find the truth under the layers of praise and abuse. Her success will be acknowledged, at least privately, by most informed representatives of management, industry, and labor. After 12 years of the Wagner Act, she finds the work of the Board good and the violent attacks on it unjustified—but

she does recognize shortcomings and failings which required administrative or legislative correction. She notes that in the years of the Wagner Act there was need for (a) a redrafted freedom-of-speech amendment; (b) an expanded right of petition by employers in certain representation cases; (c) a requirement that unions as well as employers bargain in good faith; and (d) power to find a union as well as an employer guilty of specified unfair labor practices. She suggests that the Board might well have been empowered to petition a circuit court of appeals for a temporary restraining order if a union defied the orderly processes of the act and engaged in coercion to force violation of the rights of employers and employees under the act. With respect to "improvements" in the act, many readers will be interested in the letter (quoted on page 265) of Dr. Millis to President Roosevelt, dated June 21, 1935, in which he said that the Wagner bill would have to be amended in the future "in the light of experience," especially with respect to union responsibilities.

Dr. Brown makes it abundantly clear that she is not being moved by the bitter charges of bias directed against the Board. Most of such attacks, she finds, originated with individuals and groups, both employers and unions, whose motivations were largely inspired by self-interest. Her attitude is that the amendments "would have promoted acceptance of the act as equitable. And they would have given added power at the one point where the Board had been seriously limited in the weapons it needed to deal with infringements upon the right freely to organize and choose representatives for bargaining purposes."

Especially interesting is Dr. Brown's careful consideration of the administrative problems faced by the Board and of its attempts to cope with them. Here was a new and uncharted field strewn with pitfalls and complexities. The record, she feels, shows that the organizational problems had been substantially solved prior to the enactment of the Taft-Hartley (Labor Management Relations) Act. It is difficult, however, not to give greater weight than she accords to the delays experienced in the processing of Board cases. Expedition in administration is one of the most persuasive reasons for conferring authority on a quasi-judicial body. Too much of the difficulty encountered by the Board was due to its failure to give important cases, sometimes of considerable national significance, the timely treatment they required.

Among accomplishments of the Board which she properly lists are (a) a distinguished record of success in the courts; (b) widespread acceptance by employers of the basic policies of the act; (c) success in establishing precedents (of some 100,000 cases of all sorts filed in 12 years, only a little more than 3,000 formal decisions were issued in complaint cases and 11,000 in representation cases); and, finally, (d) the practical lesson in democracy brought to millions of workers through representation elections. These accomplishments are the more impressive when it is considered that they were achieved under the most trying conditions: unprecedented work loads, novel problems, inadequate appropriations, recurring Congressional investigations, various kinds of "pressures," changing personnel,

the necessity of conducting thousands of strike ballots under the Smith-Connally Act, the split in the labor movement, and other difficulties.

Part II, a portion of which was written by Dr. Millis, tells "How the Taft-Hartley Act Came About." No better and more informative legislative history of the Taft-Hartley Act is available in short compass for the general reader. Part III contains an analysis and a critique of the act. Unfortunately, time has not afforded as deep a perspective of experience in appraising it as in appraising the Wagner Act. The writers (Dr. Millis wrote chapters 11-13 and parts of chapters 14 and 15) discuss the changes made in the act and the procedural reforms and improvements intended by Congress.

The reader is earnestly directed to chapters 16 and 17 on "Experience under Taft-Hartley" and "Conclusions: The Nature of the Taft-Hartley Act." The pros and cons of this controversial enactment are set forth with considerable skill and understanding.

Dr. Brown apparently did not have the opportunity to make the same kind of painstaking personal investigation and inquiry in regard to chapter 15, dealing with emergency disputes and the role of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, as she made with respect to the NLRB material. Conclusions and opinions as to the value of existing procedures for handling industrial disputes should not be based upon *a priori* reasoning, but upon discussions with those who participated personally in the settlement of disputes. This is especially important in a field in which the inside story can hardly be told in official communiques.

The closing chapter—"What Industrial Relations Road for the United States"—is by Dr. Millis. Here is a clear and concise philosophy of democracy in our industrial society. It envisages a vital role to be played by trade-unions. This epilogue might well be required reading for union leaders, employers, and legislators.—Peter Seitz
The New Deal Collective Bargaining Policy. By Irving Bernstein. Berkeley, Calif., University of California Press, 1950. 178 pp., bibliography.

An account of the ideological, political, and economic foundations of the New Deal collective bargaining policy. Treating particularly governmental activities in the labor field between 1933 and 1935, it reviews the background and legislative history of the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 and the 1934 amendments to the Railway Labor Act. Especially significant is the treatment of the transition from section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, under which a National Labor Board was established, to Public Resolution 44 (1934), authorizing creation of the first National Labor Relations Board, to the Wagner (National Labor Relations) Act with its provision for a stronger National Labor Relations Board.

The basic ideas which appeared in New Deal legislation on labor-management relations may be summarized as follows: that workers shall be free to associate and select representatives for collective bargaining; that their employers shall not interfere in the exercise of these rights; that employees may elect their own representatives with the choice of the majority governing; and that employers

shall recognize and deal with these spokesmen. These were hardly new ideas, as the author points out. Their roots could be found in a variety of sources, which included a progression of court decisions beginning with *Commonwealth v. Hunt* in 1842; the reports of such industrial commissions as those of 1902 and 1915; the policies of the National War Labor Board in World War I; and the Clayton, Railway Labor, and Norris-LaGuardia Acts. "The New Deal, in effect," the author states, "gathered up the historical threads and wove them into law."

It is the author's view that "the New Deal embarked upon a collective bargaining policy hesitantly. . . ." It was largely through the persistent efforts of the American Federation of Labor and the railway brotherhoods, ably championed by Senator Wagner of New York, that this framework of ideas was finally incorporated into law. From various sources, including unpublished papers of President Roosevelt and Senator Wagner, the author has been able to present a detailed account of the growing realization that the first New Deal labor policies and agencies were makeshift and incomplete devices. In spite of the difficulties and confusion which had confronted the National Labor Board and the first National Labor Relations Board, their experience was of immeasurable value. "The National Labor Relations bill, brought in by Wagner in 1935, was the end product of this experience."

The author's analysis of pro and con arguments in debates on the Wagner Act are of particular interest, in view of the similarity of these arguments to those on the Taft-Hartley (Labor Management Relations) Act since 1947. On the basis of this analysis, the author concludes that "it is clear that the supporters of the National Labor Relations bill had a stronger total argument than its industry opponents. The disparity between the two positions, however, tended to narrow somewhat with the passage of time as the act succeeded increasingly in accomplishing its purposes."

The character of the issue of government intervention in labor-management relations has altered since 1935, when the basic question concerned the need for government intervention. Liberals and conservatives, according to the author, are now in apparent agreement that such a need exists. "The permanent shape of that regulation, however, is a major challenge to the wisdom and imagination of the nation. . . ." —Joseph P. Goldberg.

Agriculture

Labor Problems in Agriculture—General Report. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 72 pp. (Report VI prepared for 33d session of International Labor Conference, Geneva, 1950.) 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I.L.O.)

Technological Changes and the Future of Rural Life. By Sherman E. Johnson. (In *Journal of Farm Economics*, Menasha, Wis., May 1950, pp. 225-239. \$1.25.)

The author summarizes a half century of technological changes, points out the uneven distribution of benefits, and discusses the consequences and problems of change.

He concludes that public investments to aid surplus farm workers in shifting to other employments are likely to return higher dividends over a period of years than more direct aids to agriculture. An essential condition is the maintenance of high levels of nonfarm employment.

Social Aspects of Farm Mechanization in Oklahoma. By Robert T. McMillan. Stillwater, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1949. 35 pp., bibliography, charts. (Bull. No. B-339.)

Largely a detailed analysis of information from the Federal censuses of agriculture, 1920-45.

Child Labor in Agriculture

What Farmers Who Hire Workers Should Know About Child-Labor Provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, [1950]. 3 pp. (Child-Labor Bull. No. 102.) Free.

This summary was prepared to help farmers to understand the new legislation and to comply with its child-labor provisions.

Help Get Children Into School . . . and Out of Farm Jobs During School Hours. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards and Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, 1950. 9 pp., illus. (Bureau of Labor Standards Bull. No. 128.) Free.

This pamphlet describes the methods by which children of agricultural communities, including migrant children, are to be protected against employment in hired work during school hours on farms whose products go into interstate commerce. Requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, are outlined.

Cost and Standards of Living

Trends in Rural and Urban Levels of Living. By Grace L. Flagg and T. Wilson Longmore. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1949. 75 pp., map, charts. (Agriculture Information Bull. No. 11.)

"Levels of living" are described primarily in terms of local availability of such items as telephones, electricity, retail facilities, and medical services. Most of the data relate to 1930, 1940, and 1945.

Company Food Services. By Ethel M. Spears. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1950. 52 pp., plan, illus. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 104.)

Tells how to plan a company food service, gives data on costs (including salaries), and evaluates a food service program. Eleven company case studies are appended.

Household Expenditure on Food in Holland. By G. Stuvell and S. F. James. (In *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. 113, Part 1, London, 1950, pp. 59-80. 15s.)

Family Food Consumption in Palestine: A Comparison of Consumption by the Jewish Urban Population in 1943 and in 1946, and a Study of Methods Conductive to

Improvement of Food Selection. By Sarah Baviy. New York, Columbia University, Teachers College, Bureau of Publications, 1949. 107 pp., bibliography. \$1.25.

Economic and Social Problems

Business Cycles—Their Nature, Cause, and Control. By James Arthur Estey. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1950. 527 pp., bibliographies, charts. 2d ed. \$6 (\$4.50 to schools).

Cycles are described, theories of the causes of cycles are discussed, and proposals for reducing the extent of economic fluctuations are critically examined. The main revisions of the 1941 edition are designed to bring the historical data up to date and to take account of recent discussions and developments.

New Facts on Business Cycles. By Arthur F. Burns. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1950. 83 pp., charts.

Part one of the 30th annual report of the National Bureau of Economic Research summarizing recent studies, largely by the Bureau, and including references to forthcoming studies by that organization. It indicates that the business cycle has not as yet been conquered, and that "the crucial problem of our times is the prevention of severe depressions." Part two is a summary of the Bureau's activities in 1949.

Foundry Activity as a Business Barometer—The Record: 1928-1949. By Miriam Hussey. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Industrial Research Department, 1950. 30 pp., charts. (Research Report No. 12.) \$1.

The author presents evidence contrary to the widely accepted view that trends in the gray-iron castings industry are indicators of general business activity and employment, especially in the durable-goods industries. One reason assigned for the negative conclusion is the increasing competition experienced by the gray-iron castings industry from other materials and methods.

Manpower Economics and Labor Problems. By Dale Yoder. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1950. 661 pp., charts. 3d ed. \$5.

Published as the third edition of the author's college textbook issued in 1933 as *Labor Economics and Labor Problems*, extensively revised and brought up to date. The author describes the text as presenting, throughout, the point of view of manpower "primarily as a resource" to be developed, utilized, and conserved "for the most part through, or in connection with, employment."

Urban Land Economics. By Richard U. Ratcliff. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1949. 533 pp. charts. \$5.50.

Comprehensive text within the general framework of economic theory, particularly the concepts of demand supply, and market interactions. The last two chapters deal with housing policy. Three central housing objectives are considered: control of instability in the housing market, reduction of the costs of shelter, and abatement of antisocial housing conditions.

Movements for Economic Reform. By Philip Taft. New York, Rinehart & Co., Inc., 1950. 614 pp. \$5.

A college textbook which attempts to view in historical perspective the ideas selected for discussion, beginning with Plato's *Republic*, and to trace their embodiment in economic and political institutions and movements. Most of the volume deals with the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with emphasis on the role of labor. The author views idealism with sympathy but concludes that "democracy and reasonable progress" require avoidance alike of "doctrinaire revolution" and "doctrinaire reaction." He recommends to his students a recognition of the fact that "man can never give the final answer to the problem of the universe or of society," and that orderly progress calls for "patience, tolerance, healthy skepticism, an experimental attitude, and the willingness to analyze carefully."

The Problem of the Repetitive Job. By Charles R. Walker. (In *Harvard Business Review*, Boston, Mass., May 1950, pp. 54-58. \$1.50.)

The writer questions the often accepted view that "the more subdivided each operator's job, the lower the plant cost and the greater the output." He describes an experiment in "job enlargement" deliberately undertaken to enable workmen to exercise greater skills, an experiment which is described as resulting "in a marked rise in over-all factory efficiency and an increase in personal satisfaction for each of the participants."

Rechtzekerheid in de Arbeid. By J. Bergmans. Amsterdam, Uitgeverij W. Ten Have N. V., 1949. 208 pp.

This report on "Legal Security in Work" is a critical analysis of the concept of public organization of industry (*bedrijfsorganisatie*) in the Netherlands, with discussion of the opinions on this subject of various writers and leaders in the Netherlands.

Health Insurance and Medical Care

Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York—the First Three Years. By George Baehr, M.D. (In *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, June 17, 1950, pp. 637-640. 35 cents.)

The plan furnishes comprehensive medical services to workers and their families on an area-wide basis, under group medical practice and by means of voluntary prepayment.

New Approach to Employee Health Programs. By Robert J. Clarke and David W. Ewing. (In *Harvard Business Review*, Boston, July 1950, pp. 109-124. \$1.50.)

Account of a bank's experience with group medicine for its employees.

Voluntary Health Insurance on the National Scene: The United Mine Workers' Health Program. By Warren F. Draper, M.D. (In *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, New York, May 1950, pp. 595-601. 70 cents.)

Vendor Payments for Medical Assistance. By Ruth White. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, June 1950, pp. 3-7, 10, 28. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

State payments in 1949 to suppliers of medical care to the aged, dependent children, and the blind under public assistance and related programs.

British National Health Service Expenditures. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, June 1950, pp. 14, 15. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Data from July 5, 1948, to March 31, 1950, with estimates for the fiscal year 1950-51.

Report of the Ministry of Health, [Great Britain], for the Year Ended March 31, 1949 . . . London, 1950. 373 pp. (Cmd. 7910.) 7s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Among the reports presented is one on the National Health Service during its first 9 months of operation.

Housing

Constitutionality of the Housing and Rent Act of 1949. By Nathan Siegel. (In *Federal Bar Journal*, Washington, January 1950, pp. 47-71. 75 cents.)

Family Formation and the Demand for Residential Construction. By S. Morris Livingston. (In *Survey of Current Business*, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Washington, March 1950, pp. 8-15, 20, charts. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Middle-Income Housing. Washington, 1950. In 2 parts, 426 pp.

Hearings, January and February 1950, by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, 81st Congress, 2d session, on amending the National Housing Act.

The Truth About Public Housing. Washington, National Housing Conference, Inc., 1950. 11 pp.; processed.

Partial Report of the Joint Committee on Agriculture and Livestock Problems, [California Legislature]. [Sacramento], California Legislature, Senate, 1949. In 3 parts, 128, 242, 79 pp., bibliography (on migrant labor housing), illus.

Covers various aspects of rural housing, including farm labor camps.

Report of the Housing Authority of New Orleans for the Year Ending September 30, 1949. New Orleans, La., [1949?]. 48 pp., illus.

Housing Characteristics of the United States and Sweden: 1930-1948. By Harald Dickson and Paul F. Wendt. (Supplement to *Land Economics*, Madison, Wis. May 1950; Monograph Series, No. 1.)

Compares housing characteristics in the two countries and cites causes for the differences.

Industrial Hygiene

The Government in Industrial Health. By James G. Townsend, M.D. (In *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, New York, May 1950, pp. 585-590. 70 cents.)

Deals with the industrial hygiene activities of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Ninth Annual Congress on Industrial Health: Report of the Panel on Environmental Hygiene, Chicago, January 18 and 19, 1949. (In *Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine*, Chicago, June 1950, pp. 601-624. \$1.)

Consists of reports of six technical committees and a planning committee which assessed practices and administrative methods in principal areas of industrial hygiene.

Occupational Eye Diseases and Injuries. By Joseph Minton. New York, Grune & Stratton, Inc., 1949. 184 pp., bibliographies, illus. \$4.50.

This handbook of British experience discusses various types of occupational eye injuries and diseases; toxic effects of industrial solvents, metals, and poisonous fumes; and damage in various occupations from radiant energy. Coal mining is given special attention. Employment practices as to vision tests, placement of workers with visual defects, and eye safety are among the topics included.

Arsine Poisoning. By Louis W. Spolyar and others. (In *Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine*, Chicago, April 1950, pp. 419-451, bibliographical footnotes, illus. \$1.)

Arsine poisoning is the subject of two articles in the April issue of the *Archives* describing various investigations made in connection with 13 cases (4 fatal) which resulted from workers' exposure to gases from metallic dross containing aluminum arsenide. Specific recommendations are made for control of such hazards.

Metalizing. (In *National Safety News*, Chicago, April 1950, pp. 28, 29, et seq., bibliography; Data Sheet D-Me. 29.)

Specific hazards are listed together with protective measures.

A Summary of Health Hazards Found in a Survey of the Garage Industry of the State of Washington and Methods for Their Correction. [Olympia], State Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Safety, [no date]. 31 pp., diagrams, illus.

The Use of Radioactive Static Eliminators in a Printing Plant. By Irving L. Berman, M.D., and Eugene P. Ernest. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, May 1950, pp. 229, 230. 75 cents.)

Outline of precautionary measures taken by the Government Printing Office to protect its workers against radium emanations from devices used to eliminate static electricity in work processes.

Industrial Relations

Employers' Associations and Collective Bargaining in New York City. By Jesse Thomas Carpenter. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University Press, 1950. xviii, 419 pp., bibliography. \$4.50.

A study of the major patterns of multiple-employer bargaining in New York City, based primarily upon personal interviews by the author with representatives of employers' associations and labor unions. Discussion of various strategies exerted by both groups in negotiating group contracts is followed by an analysis of administrative problems that arise during the life of an agreement.

Industry's Unfinished Business—Achieving Sound Industrial Relations and Fair Employment. By Sara E. Southall. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1950. 173 pp., bibliography. \$2.50.

Making Grievance Procedures Work—the Southern California Experience. By Abbott Kaplan. Los Angeles, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1950. 36 pp., bibliography. 25 cents.

Management and Management's Rights to Manage in Industrial Relations—a Study in Differences. By John Louis Corrigan. Washington, Catholic University of America Press, 1950. 233 pp., bibliography. (Studies in Economics, Vol. 26.) \$2.50.

Personnel Policies and Unionism: The Human Factors in Industry. By Henry S. Gilbertson. New York, Ginn & Company, 1950. 463 pp., bibliography, charts. \$4.50.

The underlying theme of the book, as stated in the preface, is the reconciliation of "the aims of management and the desires of employees to a common purpose of production." After discussing certain fundamentals of personnel policy, the influence of unions, and related subjects, the author outlines the policies and attitudes which he feels will bring management and employees into closer harmony. These include, on the part of management, "a genuine sense of the supreme importance of people in industry and everywhere else," and emphasize frankness, consistency, and reliability in dealing with employees. The employee is to be given a sense of personal participation in the operation of the business. Employees, on their part, must concur in the objectives of the organization, be willing to make some personal sacrifices for the welfare of the organization, and render workmanlike service.

Sources of Information on Union-Management Relations. By J. Gormly Miller. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1950. 34 pp. (Extension. Bull. No. 4.) Free to residents of New York State, 10 cents to others.

Strikes Affecting the Public Interest. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, July 1950. 4 pp. (Selected References, No. 34.) 15 cents.

Industrial Disputes, [Republic of Ireland]—Statistical Survey for Four Years, 1946-1949. (In *Irish Trade Journal* and *Statistical Bulletin*, Dublin, March 1950, pp. 44-46. 4d., Stationery Office, Dublin.)

International Labor Organization

Fourth Report of the International Labor Organization to the United Nations. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 345 pp. \$1.75. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report of the Director-General [of the International Labor Office]. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 151 pp. (Report I prepared for 33d session of International Labor Conference, Geneva, 1950.) \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Record of Proceedings, International Labor Conference, 31st Session, San Francisco, 1948. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. xlv, 609 pp. \$7.50. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

[*Reports Prepared for Second Session of Chemical Industries Committee, International Labor Organization, Geneva, 1950*]: Report I, General Report; Report II, Safety and Hygiene in the Chemical Industries; Report III, The Organization of Working Hours in the Chemical Industries. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 176, 84, 73 pp. Report I, \$1.25; Reports II and III, 50 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Labor Organizations and Activities

Directory of Labor Unions in the United States—National and International Unions, State Labor Organizations—1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 67 pp. (Bull. No. 980.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

International Labor Directory. New York, Claridge Publishing Corp., 1950. xl, 861 pp. \$25.

The need for a comprehensive directory of labor organizations and personalities has been felt increasingly in almost direct proportion to the growth of the labor movement. The intent of the editors of this volume therefore was admirable. Subsequent editions will doubtless erase some of the errors of fact (which are inevitable in a pioneering work of this kind), even up the coverage, and provide that most valued appurtenance of a directory: an over-all index of names.

ILGWU News-History, 1900-1950. Edited by Max D. Danish and Leon Stein. New York, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1950. 120 pp., illus. \$1.

To Promote the General Welfare—The Story of the Amalgamated. By Hyman H. Bookbinder and Associates. New York, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 1950. 161 pp., illus.

Histories by union staff members of the two largest

needle-trades unions in the United States—the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union (AFL) and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO). The ILGWU history, resembling a newspaper in make-up, draws heavily upon contemporary sources to depict graphically the rise of the union through a half century of struggle. The Amalgamated story covers a span of almost four decades during which the union won its objectives of "dignity, security and freedom."

Machinists on the March, 1888-1950. (In *Machinists Monthly Journal*, Washington, May 1950, pp. 129-160, map, illus. 25 cents.)

This special issue of the *Machinists Monthly Journal* is devoted to a history of the International Association of Machinists from its organization in May 1888 as the National Association of Machinists.

Union Membership in the United States. By James J. Bambrick, Jr. (In *Management Record*, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, June 1950, pp. 210-216, charts.)

American Labor Leaders: Personalities and Forces in the Labor Movement. By Charles A. Madison. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1950. 474 pp., bibliography. \$4.

Whether because of reliance on untrustworthy sources or because of sheer naiveté, Mr. Madison's book in the much-neglected field of labor biography will disappoint many. The realist in labor history need only read his chapter on Harry Bridges for documentation of this contention.

Minority Groups

A Cooperative Employment Practices Plan for Your Business. Cleveland, Ohio, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, 1949. 22 pp., bibliography.

A "suggested approach to employers on the integration of minority group employees into business and industry."

Freedom to Serve. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1950. 82 pp. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Report of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, established by Executive Order 9981 of July 26, 1948.

Negroes in the Work Group: A Study of Selected Employment Practices in New York State. By Jacob Seidenberg. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1950. 48 pp. (Research Bull. No. 6.) Single copies free to residents of New York State, 15 cents to others.

Annual Report of the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission, November 30, 1948-November 30, 1949. Boston, 1949. 9 pp.; processed.

The New York State Law Against Discrimination: Operation and Administration. By Morroe Berger. (In *Cornell Law Quarterly*, Ithaca, N. Y., Summer 1950, pp. 747-796.)

Selected References on Housing of Minorities. Washington, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Racial Relations Service, April 1950. 46 pp.; processed.

Pensions and Retirement Problems

Company Pension Planning. San Francisco, California Personnel Management Association, 1950. In five parts, variously paged; processed. (Management Reports Nos. 65-69; Pension Conference Series.) \$1 each.

Titles of the five papers in this pension series are: I, Background and principles of standard pension practices; II, Actuarial factors in company pension costs; III, Fundamental considerations in establishing pensions programs; IV, Methods of funding pension plans; V, Selling the company pension program to employees.

The New Industrial Pensions. By Arthur M. Ross. (In Review of Economics and Statistics, Cambridge, Mass., May 1950, pp. 133-138. \$1.50.)

The author discusses the limitations and weaknesses of private pension systems except as an incidental part of a national retirement system. He holds to the view that the various public retirement systems should be made universal in coverage, combined into a single system, and periodically readjusted to advances in real incomes.

Pensions for Employees. New York, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, 1950. 91 pp. \$1.

Proceedings of pension forum sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, February 16, 1950.

Social and Economic Impact of the Pension Trend. By Sumner H. Slichter. (In Personnel Series, No. 133, American Management Association, New York, 1950, pp. 3-13.)

The Choice Between Retirement Benefits or Superannuation Plans. By Solomon Barkin. (In Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York, March 16, 1950, pp. 16, 41, 42. 30 cents.)

Amounts of Retirement Annuities [of Railroad Workers]. (In Monthly Review, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, June 1950, pp. 111-115.)

Pertains to annuities of retired railroad workers as of December 31, 1949, under the Federal railroad retirement system.

Getting the Most Out of Retirement. By Walter L. Jones. New York, William-Frederick Press, 1949. 120 pp., illus. \$2.50.

Personnel Management

Handbook of Employee Selection. By Roy M. Doreus and Margaret Hubbard Jones. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1950. 349 pp. \$4.50.

This volume was prepared as a reference book for persons interested in the scientific selection of civilian employees. It contains brief, noncritical abstracts of 427 selected articles reporting experiences in employee testing through 1948. The abstracts are in the form of outlines covering the following points: Subjects (refers to the number of employees or other persons tested and the types of jobs investigated); tests (lists titles of tests used); criterion (indicates the criterion of job proficiency which was used); validity (gives the results of the investigation, usually in terms of a correlation between the test results and the

criterion); and reliability (refers to the reliability of the tests reported for the criterion). The material is indexed by job title, test, and author.

Manual of Personnel Operations. Washington, Department of the Navy, Office of Naval Research, 1949. 60 pp. and forms.

Description of the personnel management program of the Office of Naval Research, designed for use in the training of employees who are assigned personnel responsibilities.

The Psychologist in Industry. By M. E. Steiner. Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 1949. 107 pp., bibliography, charts. (Publication No. 79, American Lecture Series.) \$2.

This monograph, by a research psychologist on the staff of a large manufacturing company, was designed primarily to acquaint employers and counselors in industry with the work of the industrial psychologist. It is in three parts. The first and longest discusses "techniques used in the selection and placement of workers with an emphasis on psychological testing." The second part briefly summarizes findings of studies of working environment, fatigue, absenteeism, labor turn-over, methods of rating employees, and employee morale. The third part discusses the need for counseling services for workers and describes a number of "typical problem cases."

How Salaried Employees Benefit from Job Evaluation. By R. M. Schmitz. New London, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1949. 30 pp. 50 cents.

Rating Employee and Supervisory Performance: A Manual of Merit-Rating Techniques. Edited by M. Joseph Dooher and Vivienne Marquis. New York, American Management Association, 1950. 192 pp., charts, forms. \$3.25 to members, \$3.75 to nonmembers of Association.

A Bibliography of Public Personnel Administration Literature. Washington, U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1949. 928 pp.; processed. Limited free distribution to libraries.

Prices

Indexes of Retail Prices of Apparel, Housefurnishings, and Services and Miscellaneous Goods to Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities of the United States, March 1949-March 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 7 pp.; processed. Free.

Typical Electric Bills, Cities of 50,000 Population and More—Typical Net Monthly Bills as of January 1, 1950, for Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Services. Washington, Federal Power Commission, 1950. 31 pp., map, charts. 25 cents.

Prices and Price Indexes [in Canada], 1948: Wholesale Prices, Commodities and Services Used by Farmers, Cost of Living, Security Prices, Exchange Rates. Ottawa, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1950. 100 pp., charts. 75 cents.

Food Prices in the Soviet Union, 1936-50. By Irving B. Kravis and Joseph Mintzes. (In *Review of Economics and Statistics*, Cambridge, Mass., May 1950, pp. 164-168. \$1.50.)

Profit Sharing

Proceedings, Second Annual Conference, Council of Profit Sharing Industries, New York, December 1-2, 1949. Akron, Ohio, Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 1950. 155 pp.

The Installation of a Profit Sharing Plan. Akron, Ohio, Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 1949. 24 pp., charts.

Outlines briefly eight steps in general procedure of installing profit sharing plans.

Unemployment Insurance

Extension of Coverage Under State Unemployment Insurance Laws: Part 1, Employers With Fewer Than 8 Workers; Part 2, Employees of the Federal Government. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1949 and 1950. 19 and 27 pp., charts; processed. Free.

Financing Unemployment Insurance. By Miriam Civic. (In *Business Record*, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, May 1950, pp. 175-180, charts.)

Report of the New York State Advisory Council on Placement and Unemployment Insurance for the Year 1949. New York, 1950. 49 pp. and appendixes, 13 pp.; processed.

The report reviews operations but consists largely of legislative recommendations.

Unemployment Insurance in Canada: An Explanation of the Principles and Main Provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Ottawa, Unemployment Insurance Commission, 1950. 38 pp.; processed.

Essai sur les Relations Entre le Chômage, le Salaire, Les Prix, et le Profit. By Nicolas Parisiades. Paris, Institut National de la Statistique, et des Études Économiques, Direction de la Conjoncture et des Études Économiques, 1949. 182 pp., bibliography, charts.

A statistical study refuting "Rueff's Law," which holds that unemployment insurance, by keeping wages at too high a level, is the principal cause of permanent unemployment. Rueff's thesis was based on developments in England, where insurance benefits in the years 1919-24 were nearly as high as wages. Parisiades studied data for 15 countries over the 1919-40 period, and concluded that there is no cause and effect relationship between unemployment insurance and unemployment.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Economics of the Work Week. By Herbert R. Northrup and Herbert R. Brinberg. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1950. 64 pp., charts. (Studies in Business Economics, No. 24.) 50 cents.

Summary of changes in hours and of Federal and State laws on hours, with an evaluation of arguments for reductions in the workweek. Appendixes contain summaries of special surveys of hours, overtime, and related practices. The report is presented as background data for consideration of proposals for further reductions in hours.

The Interindustry Wage Structure: Forces Affecting the Interindustry Wage Structure. By Arthur M. Ross and William Goldner. *A Theory of Interindustry Wage Structure Variation.* By Joseph W. Garbarino. (In *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Cambridge, Mass., May 1950, pp. 254-305. \$1.25.)

The first article deals largely with data of the period from 1933 to 1946; the second article includes data from 1923 to 1940 with supplementary data for 1933 to 1945. Interindustry wage information before 1933 is seriously restricted. The years 1933, 1945, and 1946 were exceptional as to the interindustry wage structure. The depression had affected interindustry wage relations in 1933 unevenly, as, for example, by comparatively large reductions in wages in nonunion industries. In 1945 and 1946, wartime wage controls had checked the rise of wages most extensively at higher levels, notably in unionized industries; and wage relations had been seriously affected as compared with 1933 by structural, occupational, and regional changes in most industries. These limitations qualify the conclusions.

Salary Rates of Officials and Employees in 71 Oregon Cities Over 1,000 Population. Eugene, University of Oregon, Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, 1950. 22 pp.; processed. (Information Bull. No. 76.)

Employment and Compensation in Education. By George J. Stigler. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1950. 73 pp., charts. (Occasional Paper No. 33.) \$1.

Union Wages and Labor's Earnings—An Economic Tract for Laymen. Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse University, [1950?]. 78 pp., charts; processed. \$1.72.

Critical view of the role of unions in wage determination.

Incentive Payments in Australian Industry. (In *Bulletin of Industrial Psychology and Personnel Practice*, Department of Labor and National Service of Australia, Melbourne, March 1950, pp. 13-17. 1s. 3d.)

Wage Policy in Greece. By S. Agapitides. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, March 1950, pp. 242-273. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

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NOTE.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1947 Edition (BLS Bulletin 916). The Handbook also contains descriptions of the techniques used in compiling these data and information on the coverage of the different series. For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to tables in the Handbook.

<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>
A-1	A-12	A-8	A-9	D-2	D-2	E-1	E-3
A-2	(¹)	B-1	B-1	D-3	D-2	F-1	H-1
A-3	(¹)	C-1	(¹)	D-4	D-4	F-2	H-2
A-4	(¹)	C-2	(¹)	D-5	D-2 and D-3	F-3	H-4
A-5	A-8	C-3	C-10	D-6	D-4	F-4	(¹)
A-6	(¹)	C-4	(¹)	D-7	D-6	F-5	I-3
A-7	A-7	D-1	D-1	D-8	D-6		

¹ Not included in 1947 edition of Handbook.

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹ (in thousands)													
	1950							1949						
	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept. ³	Aug.	July ³	
Total, both sexes														
Total labor force ⁴	65,742	66,177	64,108	63,513	63,021	63,003	62,835	63,475	64,363	64,021	64,222	65,105	65,278	
Civilian labor force	64,427	64,866	62,788	62,183	61,675	61,637	61,427	62,045	62,927	62,576	62,763	63,637	63,815	
Unemployment	3,213	3,384	3,057	3,015	4,123	4,684	4,480	3,489	3,409	3,578	3,351	3,689	4,095	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,514	1,629	1,130	1,130	1,229	1,853	1,956	1,399	1,588	1,739	1,327	1,484	1,865	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks	704	664	634	686	1,143	1,466	1,171	971	771	719	757	1,020	1,104	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks	249	181	232	321	580	547	418	302	257	300	395	394	361	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks	334	474	559	705	722	650	542	430	460	471	607	473	439	
Unemployed over 26 weeks	361	439	481	475	449	448	396	361	333	349	368	329	327	
Employment	61,214	61,482	59,731	58,668	57,551	58,953	56,947	58,556	59,518	59,001	59,411	59,947	59,720	
Nonagricultural	52,774	52,436	51,669	51,473	50,877	50,730	50,749	51,783	51,640	51,290	51,254	51,441	50,073	
Worked 35 hours or more	25,072	25,117	25,033	25,143	25,134	25,133	25,133	25,133	25,133	25,133	25,133	25,133	25,133	
Worked 15-34 hours	19,201	19,153	19,149	19,149	19,149	19,149	19,149	19,149	19,149	19,149	19,149	19,149	19,149	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	1,650	1,843	1,949	2,183	2,102	2,085	1,974	2,040	1,991	2,027	1,867	1,509	1,438	
With a job but not at work ⁶	6,852	2,323	1,537	1,597	1,725	1,941	1,668	1,349	1,501	1,855	2,339	4,294	6,247	
Agricultural	8,440	9,046	8,062	7,185	6,675	6,223	6,198	6,773	7,878	7,710	8,138	8,507	9,647	
Worked 35 hours or more	6,348	6,975	5,970	5,125	4,551	4,334	3,979	4,778	6,205	5,462	6,294	6,734	7,326	
Worked 15-34 hours	1,695	1,739	1,613	1,503	1,575	1,271	1,459	1,511	1,256	1,604	1,455	1,290	1,871	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	238	246	292	318	355	300	339	297	238	365	290	364	263	
With a job but not at work ⁶	158	88	187	230	295	317	431	189	179	279	140	228	189	
Males														
Total labor force ⁴	47,000	46,718	45,614	45,429	45,204	45,118	45,102	45,174	45,515	45,413	45,759	46,613	46,712	
Civilian labor force	45,708	45,429	44,316	44,120	43,879	43,789	43,715	43,763	44,090	43,988	44,319	45,163	45,267	
Unemployment	2,126	2,200	2,130	2,028	3,002	3,426	3,262	2,472	2,316	2,563	2,233	2,619	2,845	
Employment	43,582	43,229	42,186	41,492	40,877	40,363	40,453	41,291	41,783	41,426	42,085	42,544	42,422	
Nonagricultural	36,605	36,216	35,597	35,220	34,890	34,698	34,698	34,880	35,369	35,484	35,123	35,321	34,799	
Worked 35 hours or more	18,905	18,523	18,090	18,090	18,090	18,090	18,090	18,090	18,090	18,090	18,090	18,090	18,090	
Worked 15-34 hours	12,762	12,605	12,529	12,529	12,529	12,529	12,529	12,529	12,529	12,529	12,529	12,529	12,529	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	732	756	874	990	958	922	904	884	901	810	593	651		
With a job but not at work ⁶	4,207	1,332	1,034	1,017	1,214	1,531	1,157	984	1,064	1,359	1,551	2,599	3,723	
Agricultural	6,977	7,013	6,589	6,272	5,987	5,645	5,573	5,924	6,296	6,302	6,505	7,066	7,623	
Worked 35 hours or more	5,789	6,031	5,339	4,891	4,380	4,178	3,817	4,497	5,335	4,896	5,485	6,019	6,356	
Worked 15-34 hours	869	743	895	925	1,146	942	1,094	1,017	638	910	792	705	916	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	162	162	186	281	188	228	262	254	152	247	179	161	183	
With a job but not at work ⁶	126	78	170	205	274	298	309	177	173	240	128	200	168	
Females														
Total labor force ⁴	18,742	19,459	18,494	18,084	17,817	17,888	17,733	18,301	18,848	18,608	18,463	18,492	18,566	
Civilian labor force	18,719	19,437	18,472	18,063	17,796	17,898	17,712	18,280	18,828	18,588	18,444	18,474	18,548	
Unemployment	1,087	1,184	927	887	1,121	1,258	1,218	1,017	1,068	1,013	1,118	1,170	1,250	
Employment	17,632	18,253	17,545	17,176	16,674	16,640	16,494	17,263	17,765	17,575	17,326	17,303	17,298	
Nonagricultural	16,199	16,220	16,072	16,253	15,987	16,032	15,869	16,414	16,156	16,167	15,733	15,892	15,274	
Worked 35 hours or more	6,167	11,594	12,123	11,421	11,722	12,097	11,731	12,183	10,137	11,723	8,868	11,130	8,866	
Worked 15-34 hours	6,439	2,548	2,320	3,069	2,550	2,392	2,540	2,702	4,461	2,822	7,020	2,151	5,097	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	918	1,087	1,075	1,184	1,144	1,163	1,070	1,165	1,121	1,127	1,057	916	787	
With a job but not at work ⁶	2,645	991	503	580	511	410	529	365	457	496	788	1,695	2,534	
Agricultural	1,463	2,033	1,473	923	688	578	625	849	1,579	1,408	1,550	1,412	2,024	
Worked 35 hours or more	559	944	631	254	171	158	162	281	870	596	829	765	970	
Worked 15-34 hours	796	996	718	578	429	329	365	494	618	694	663	583	985	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	76	84	106	67	67	72	67	63	86	118	90	103	77	
With a job but not at work ⁶	32	10	17	45	21	19	32	12	6	30	12	19	21	

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Census survey week contains legal holiday.

³ Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the Armed Forces.

⁴ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁵ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950							1949							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1949	1948	
Total employees.....	44,017	43,969	43,330	42,926	42,295	41,661	42,125	43,694	42,784	42,601	43,466	42,994	42,573	43,006	44,201	
Mining ¹	909	944	939	939	938	895	861	940	917	903	948	956	943	932	961	
Metal.....	102.7	101.8	100.4	98.5	98.4	97.9	97.7	96.6	89.3	70.2	98.1	100.2	100.9	100.1	105.1	
Iron.....	35.0	35.9	35.9	33.8	33.8	33.6	34.0	33.1	28.8	9.4	36.6	37.1	37.5	33.7	36.6	
Copper.....	28.1	27.9	28.0	27.8	27.8	27.7	27.6	27.3	26.5	17.3	17.1	18.0	19.0	18.7	20.6	
Lead and zinc.....	20.9	19.2	19.1	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.4	18.4	17.3	17.1	17.1	18.0	19.0	18.7	20.6	
Anthracite.....	75.3	76.2	75.3	75.3	75.9	75.6	76.3	76.3	76.7	76.2	75.6	75.7	75.5	77.3	80.0	
Bituminous coal.....	372.8	411.2	412.6	419.0	422.9	82.6	347.7	419.7	400.9	94.3	414.7	418.3	403.7	399.0	438.2	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	255.8	252.1	251.4	249.2	249.8	251.1	253.4	254.8	256.2	260.7	262.9	263.5	259.0	257.5		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	101.4	99.6	97.3	94.5	90.2	88.6	88.9	93.6	95.7	96.9	98.7	99.1	99.0	98.4	100.1	
Contract construction.....	2,502	2,413	2,242	2,076	1,907	1,861	1,919	2,088	2,244	2,313	2,341	2,340	2,277	2,136	2,165	
Manufacturing.....	14,739	14,681	14,421	14,162	14,103	13,997	13,980	14,031	13,807	13,592	14,312	14,114	13,757	14,146	13,298	
Durable goods ²	8,007	7,971	7,813	7,548	7,418	7,324	7,342	7,303	7,050	6,986	7,409	7,302	7,255	7,465	7,315	
Nondurable goods ³	6,732	6,710	6,608	6,614	6,685	6,673	6,638	6,728	6,757	6,906	6,903	6,812	6,502	6,681	6,970	
Ordinance and accessories.....	23.5	23.5	23.2	22.8	22.4	21.8	21.3	21.6	21.8	22.6	22.7	22.6	23.8	24.8	28.1	
Food and kindred products.....	1,575	1,519	1,462	1,432	1,420	1,409	1,432	1,491	1,539	1,631	1,703	1,718	1,585	1,523	1,536	
Meat products.....	292.9	286.9	282.7	285.3	288.7	301.3	307.6	307.6	298.3	292.8	287.7	283.9	284.7	288.6	271.2	
Dairy products.....	156.6	148.8	141.4	136.6	134.1	132.4	133.7	136.3	142.2	149.9	156.5	162.3	146.2	147.6		
Canning and preserving.....	174.5	151.5	144.9	133.9	133.6	141.0	161.2	185.2	238.2	351.0	369.8	247.3	207.1	222.0		
Grain-mill products.....	125.2	121.5	120.2	120.1	119.3	119.8	120.9	122.9	125.4	123.6	122.5	121.8	120.6	117.7		
Bakery products.....	284.9	287.1	284.6	282.4	277.9	277.3	280.0	286.0	292.4	289.7	288.0	281.9	281.7	282.9		
Sugar.....	29.7	29.1	27.0	27.1	26.9	28.9	42.5	49.3	48.0	30.7	29.9	27.8	32.7	34.5		
Confectionery and related products.....	90.2	88.7	90.6	94.5	96.7	98.5	104.7	109.4	113.6	105.6	92.5	83.7	98.9	100.2		
Beverages.....	226.0	213.1	206.0	205.1	198.2	199.2	205.4	211.3	215.0	222.4	232.6	235.7	211.4	218.6		
Miscellaneous food products.....	139.1	133.0	134.1	135.3	133.2	132.3	135.4	139.9	142.9	142.5	140.2	140.0	137.6	141.3		
Tobacco manufactures.....	81	82	83	83	85	88	92	94	96	99	101	98	89	94	100	
Cigarettes.....	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.4	25.5	26.3	26.8	26.9	26.9	27.0	26.9	27.0	26.6	26.3	
Cigars.....	39.5	39.7	39.3	40.9	42.3	42.4	43.2	43.2	45.5	45.7	45.2	44.3	42.9	44.6	48.6	
Tobacco and snuff.....	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.5	13.0	13.7		
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.9	7.4	10.8	10.7	10.2	12.9	16.0	14.1	6.7	10.1	11.2		
Textile-mill products.....	1,232	1,264	1,252	1,261	1,272	1,273	1,265	1,274	1,273	1,256	1,230	1,179	1,145	1,224	1,362	
Yarn and thread mills.....	155.9	153.2	154.7	158.5	159.4	157.8	157.7	156.1	153.3	148.5	141.4	135.3	149.3	177.6		
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	611.9	603.3	602.8	604.2	600.6	597.8	604.1	601.9	594.8	577.0	556.8	548.1	581.9	645.7		
Knitting mills.....	230.2	231.7	236.1	239.8	241.1	241.7	244.7	247.8	244.8	237.0	228.7	218.1	231.4	249.0		
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	86.3	86.2	88.3	89.5	89.9	89.3	90.0	89.5	87.3	83.4	82.6	81.3	86.4	80.8		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	60.2	60.2	60.9	60.5	60.3	59.3	58.8	58.1	57.5	55.9	55.3	50.9	58.9	64.8		
Other textile-mill products.....	119.1	117.8	117.8	119.6	121.2	119.3	119.1	118.6	118.4	115.8	111.0	111.1	116.0	135.2		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,086	1,094	1,093	1,119	1,174	1,180	1,146	1,156	1,144	1,190	1,198	1,155	1,055	1,136	1,162	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	148.9	143.1	146.0	149.2	148.9	143.5	140.7	140.7	130.6	141.5	146.5	143.5	128.8	141.5	154.4	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	254.0	255.9	258.6	262.2	260.8	258.5	264.5	269.6	270.5	264.5	253.1	239.3	237.8	260.1		
Women's outerwear.....	279.9	286.2	305.2	338.9	348.2	334.9	330.1	313.7	342.2	353.1	341.1	286.5	328.6	342.4		
Women's, children's undergarments.....	99.7	102.2	105.5	107.1	106.3	102.3	104.4	108.5	107.2	104.0	98.2	90.8	98.9	97.4		
Millinery.....	17.5	18.7	20.7	26.5	26.5	24.2	22.3	18.8	23.8	24.0	23.1	20.4	22.3	22.9		
Children's outerwear.....	65.1	62.8	63.6	68.4	68.5	65.6	64.5	65.8	68.2	67.9	67.2	63.4	63.4	59.5		
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	88.6	85.3	82.6	83.6	82.8	80.0	80.0	80.0	85.9	88.4	91.1	84.7	88.2	90.1		
Other fabricated textile products.....	139.8	138.6	136.9	138.4	137.9	137.3	139.1	141.7	145.8	142.2	137.9	131.6	135.8	128.6		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	829	805	785	753	738	713	702	744	753	750	743	747	736	736	812	
Logging camps and contractors.....	71.9	67.4	59.2	59.3	49.2	45.0	61.5	63.7	64.0	58.8	62.3	62.7	61.4	72.8		
Sawmills and planing mills.....	471.7	460.3	439.8	429.8	416.1	411.2	433.9	442.7	444.0	443.4	448.8	436.8	431.7	472.9		
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	124.1	121.7	120.2	117.2	116.8	116.7	117.4	116.3	113.4	110.1	109.4	106.6	110.5	119.5		
Wooden containers.....	77.5	75.3	74.4	73.2	73.0	72.6	73.7	73.0	72.2	71.7	72.0	71.7	73.3	81.8		
Miscellaneous wood products.....	59.6	60.0	59.8	58.8	57.7	56.8	57.1	56.9	56.7	56.7	58.1	58.0	59.0	65.2		
Furniture and fixtures.....	348	349	348	347	344	341	333	332	327	327	319	305	295	315	348	
Household furniture.....	249.0	248.5	248.8	247.3	244.9	238.1	236.9	232.6	231.2	223.9	212.3	204.0	220.0	247.0		
Other furniture and fixtures.....	99.7	99.5	99.6	97.1	96.1	95.1	95.5	94.1	95.7	95.1	92.5	90.9	94.6	100.9		
Paper and allied products.....	465	464	459	458	455	453	451	455	458	456	448	436	429	447	470	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	235.5	231.7	230.6	230.2	229.2	228.4	229.0	228.3	228.1	225.6	219.5	217.8	226.9	240.7		
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	124.5	121.4	121.3	120.5	120.0	119.8	123.1	125.6	124.2	119.4	114.9	116.6	117.1	121.4		
Other paper and allied products.....	107.5	105.8	105.6	104.7	103.7	102.9	102.7	102.8	103.8	102.9	101.2	100.9	103.1	107.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹-Con.

Industry group and industry	1950												1949							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1949	1948						
Manufacturing—Continued																					
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	743	742	737	735	734	732	730	730	730	735	728	719	716	727	725						
Newspapers	298.2	296.2	293.5	291.6	289.5	285.7	288.6	288.8	288.2	286.4	285.2	283.5	282.5	282.5	287.5						
Periodicals	51.2	51.3	51.5	52.0	52.1	52.3	53.0	52.9	53.2	53.3	52.7	52.2	52.4	52.4	54.7						
Books	45.5	45.4	45.3	45.2	44.8	45.0	45.2	45.7	45.5	45.1	45.1	45.4	45.4	44.6	46.6						
Commercial printing	199.8	197.6	198.9	196.2	198.5	200.4	201.5	198.0	199.2	195.0	195.0	195.5	195.5	197.1	197.8						
Lithographing	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.1	42.2	42.2	42.2	41.6	40.8	40.2	39.7	41.1	45.1						
Other printing and publishing	107.2	106.8	105.7	106.3	106.7	106.8	108.1	108.1	107.7	107.3	106.5	106.5	108.0	108.0	113.3						
Chemicals and allied products	665	672	670	675	671	665	658	660	662	665	654	636	630	664	669						
Industrial inorganic chemicals	73.5	71.8	70.5	69.4	68.5	68.5	66.6	66.3	67.1	65.7	65.7	65.7	66.6	68.4	70.9						
Industrial organic chemicals	199.0	196.0	194.1	191.9	189.5	187.9	187.8	187.0	185.6	184.7	180.3	181.1	182.1	210.3	210.3						
Drugs and medicines	94.5	93.4	93.4	91.1	91.4	94.6	94.6	94.1	93.7	92.7	92.0	90.7	92.3	92.3	92.5						
Paints, pigments, and fillers	72.5	69.3	69.1	68.9	68.3	67.6	67.1	67.6	67.9	66.3	65.8	64.9	67.3	70.7	70.7						
Fertilizers	29.9	35.9	41.6	40.9	38.5	32.5	30.7	30.3	31.8	32.3	30.4	29.6	34.3	35.9	35.9						
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	48.1	50.0	53.2	55.3	56.2	59.2	62.1	63.4	64.9	58.8	48.7	46.5	55.1	56.2	56.2						
Other chemicals and allied products	154.6	154.0	153.4	153.0	152.4	150.3	151.5	153.5	153.6	153.7	153.0	150.1	153.0	165.0	165.0						
Products of petroleum and coal	242	240	236	234	241	242	242	243	245	241	247	247	248	245	250						
Petroleum refining	188.3	187.0	185.7	184.8	185.1	185.4	185.6	187.3	187.6	189.2	189.2	189.2	189.2	198.7	199.1						
Coke and byproducts	21.1	20.7	20.5	19.7	19.6	20.2	20.4	18.7	13.5	19.3	19.8	19.5	20.0	19.5	20.0						
Other petroleum and coal products	30.1	28.6	27.8	26.9	26.8	26.5	27.0	28.7	30.1	28.4	27.7	26.3	27.1	30.8	30.8						
Rubber products	250	247	242	238	237	236	234	234	233	234	230	227	224	234	239						
Tires and inner tubes	110.0	108.4	106.6	106.3	105.8	105.0	104.3	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	104.9	106.6	121.1	121.1						
Rubber footwear	24.2	23.9	24.1	24.2	23.6	24.9	27.0	27.0	26.4	25.9	25.2	24.9	26.4	29.6	29.6						
Other rubber products	113.1	109.4	107.4	106.1	106.2	104.1	102.7	102.4	104.1	100.9	98.3	94.0	100.8	107.9	107.9						
Leather and leather products	393	382	374	379	396	395	388	382	372	390	395	397	383	388	410						
Leather	49.6	49.4	49.5	50.0	50.1	49.4	49.4	49.7	49.4	49.1	48.3	47.4	49.7	54.2	54.2						
Footwear (except rubber)	247.3	240.6	244.3	257.4	257.4	254.9	247.2	242.4	249.2	255.5	259.4	250.9	251.0	260.1	260.1						
Other leather products	84.8	83.8	85.4	88.4	87.9	83.2	85.5	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	84.3	87.2	95.4	95.4						
Stone, clay, and glass products	511	511	501	487	478	475	469	479	477	478	482	480	469	484	514						
Glass and glass products	134.5	131.7	128.8	124.8	123.9	121.7	122.7	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	122.6	135.9	135.9						
Cement, hydraulic	42.7	42.1	41.5	40.6	41.0	41.7	42.2	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.4	42.4	41.5	40.9	40.9						
Structural clay products	82.8	79.9	76.0	75.5	75.2	75.2	77.4	76.6	78.2	70.3	79.8	79.6	79.8	83.4	83.4						
Pottery and related products	56.3	57.6	57.6	58.0	57.6	56.1	57.0	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	57.5	60.6	60.6						
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	92.9	89.7	86.4	84.0	83.6	81.4	85.1	86.1	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	84.6	87.8	87.8						
Other stone, clay, and glass products	101.7	100.0	97.1	94.7	94.1	93.2	94.3	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	97.1	105.9	105.9						
Primary metal industries	1,219	1,217	1,190	1,171	1,144	1,137	1,121	1,112	891	703	1,067	1,092	1,095	1,101	1,247						
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	616.3	606.4	599.2	583.3	587.5	584.8	580.4	392.3	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	550.4	612.0	612.0						
Iron and steel foundries	227.9	220.3	215.7	208.6	203.6	198.5	198.5	198.5	198.5	200.5	205.6	204.4	217.0	259.3	259.3						
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	55.2	54.6	54.2	54.4	54.1	51.1	49.6	48.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	52.3	55.6	55.6						
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	96.0	94.9	93.2	92.4	90.6	89.0	88.1	78.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	87.0	103.8	103.8						
Nonferrous foundries	91.8	87.4	84.3	83.3	80.8	79.0	78.4	74.4	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	75.8	85.2	85.2						
Other primary metal industries	129.6	126.1	124.1	121.6	120.8	119.0	117.1	105.4	103.6	116.1	113.1	109.3	118.4	130.7	130.7						
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery and transportation equipment)	924	924	896	876	863	851	846	841	820	829	863	843	826	859	976						
Tin cans and other tinware	48.6	45.6	41.6	43.5	41.5	41.2	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	45.5	48.7	48.7						
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	156.4	154.4	152.5	147.3	145.2	145.2	142.9	139.1	140.2	137.4	133.2	133.1	143.3	154.4	154.4						
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	149.0	145.4	143.9	140.4	137.8	133.0	136.8	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	132.0	165.8	165.8						
Fabricated structural metal products	198.4	192.4	190.3	187.6	185.1	186.2	186.2	178.9	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	198.5	215.9	215.9						
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	170.5	162.2	156.3	152.9	152.1	151.2	147.0	141.6	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	147.9	172.2	172.2						
Other fabricated metal products	200.6	195.6	188.0	187.7	187.0	188.9	186.1	178.2	179.4	188.2	183.1	184.2	192.4	219.0	219.0						
Machinery (except electrical)	1,345	1,342	1,328	1,307	1,283	1,261	1,238	1,229	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,311	1,533						
Engines and turbines	73.5	73.6	70.9	68.7	66.5	66.7	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	66.0	72.5	83.8	83.8						
Agricultural machinery and tractors	180.3	180.6	180.5	177.5	175.2	171.0	169.3	162.7	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	181.3	191.3	191.3						
Construction and mining machinery	97.8	96.9	95.4	95.2	93.4	91.3	90.6	80.2	90.5	88.8	91.1	98.6	101.3	122.6	122.6						
Metalworking machinery	212.3	207.2	204.5	201.6	198.4	196.7	196.0	195.6	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	208.7	239.5	239.5						
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	165.1	162.6	160.8	158.7	157.1	153.9	156.6	157.0	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	171.8	201.9	201.9						
General industrial machinery	183.7	181.3	178.8	175.7	174.0	172.8	173.1	173.2	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	186.4	209.8	209.8						
Office and store machines and devices	80.4	88.4	88.0	87.0	83.4	84.7	86.2	87.8	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	90.6	100.1	100.1						
Service-industry and household machines	181.0	181.8	175.6	169.3	163.9	155.2	149.3	139.0	136.4	136.2	126.0	126.4	145.4	191.3	191.3						
Miscellaneous machinery parts	158.8	156.6	152.6	149.3	147.0	143.9	142.9	138.5	143.7	143.3	141.3	142.2	153.2	185.4	185.4						
Electrical machinery	825	809	800	791	779	772	762	762	750	753	734	712	712	750	869						
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	307.8	307.3	303.3	300.0	298.1	294.4	294.5	290.2	290.7	296.8	281.0	280.6	294.2	332.9	332.9						
Electrical equipment for vehicles	69.6	67.8	66.6	65.1	63.5	65.1	64.9	60.1	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	64.5	69.0	69.0						
Communication equipment	295.0	288.6	286.2	283.2	279.7	276.7	275.5	275.7	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	271.1	312.2	312.2						
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	136.2	136.2	133.7	130.5	128.8	126.0	126.9	126.7	127.0	124.0	118.5	115.4	128.3	154.8	154.8						

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

Industry group and industry	(In thousands)															
	1950												1949		Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1949	1948	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Transportation equipment.....	1,310	1,307	1,269	1,122	1,100	1,091	1,197	1,112	1,112	1,208	1,240	1,224	1,242	1,212	1,263	
Automobiles.....		894.2	862.4	730.3	698.9	689.0	707.4	703.2	697.1	789.2	810.2	807.0	799.0	799.0	792.8	
Aircraft and parts.....		257.2	254.4	253.3	252.4	251.7	251.9	252.5	252.3	255.4	258.3	252.2	259.6	258.6	228.1	
Aircraft.....		170.7	169.3	167.9	165.5	166.1	166.8	167.0	166.8	168.8	171.2	171.7	172.8	169.7	151.7	
Aircraft engines and parts.....		52.1	50.8	50.7	50.6	50.2	50.1	50.5	51.2	52.1	52.4	52.4	52.3	51.8	46.7	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.2	7.9	7.4	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		26.6	26.4	26.8	27.3	27.3	26.9	27.0	26.2	26.3	26.5	26.3	26.3	26.2	22.4	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		81.0	80.1	79.9	80.2	81.2	79.4	82.8	85.3	82.7	88.6	94.6	100.6	100.3	140.7	
Ship building and repairing ¹		66.5	66.3	66.7	68.3	70.0	68.9	72.3	74.8	72.4	77.9	83.3	88.8	88.2	124.2	
Railroad equipment.....		63.7	61.8	58.4	59.2	60.1	60.6	64.2	65.3	68.2	71.2	59.3	73.3	76.1	84.8	
Other transportation equipment.....		11.1	10.7	10.1	9.6	9.1	7.7	9.6	11.6	12.0	11.4	10.8	9.3	10.9	16.6	
Instruments and related products.....	246	243	239	236	234	232	233	234	234	235	233	230	231	238	260	
Ophthalmic goods.....		24.9	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.2	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.2	26.2	28.2	
Photographic apparatus.....		50.1	49.1	48.5	48.2	48.1	48.3	48.8	49.1	49.7	49.8	50.1	51.2	52.6	60.3	
Watches and clocks.....		28.1	28.0	28.5	28.9	29.3	30.3	31.4	31.9	32.2	31.7	30.6	29.4	31.4	40.8	
Professional and scientific instruments.....		139.4	137.1	133.7	131.6	129.7	129.2	128.1	127.7	126.9	125.8	123.3	123.7	127.1	130.5	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	426	419	434	435	433	429	420	436	455	457	439	417	394	426	466	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		52.5	52.7	52.7	53.2	54.4	54.2	56.2	57.8	57.2	54.9	52.5	49.0	55.4	60.3	
Toys and sporting goods.....		71.3	69.7	69.5	67.2	63.8	61.7	66.8	76.4	76.9	72.3	70.3	63.8	68.7	80.8	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		52.8	51.5	53.1	56.5	59.4	56.7	58.4	63.5	64.8	62.9	58.1	52.8	57.7	63.3	
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		263.1	259.8	259.8	258.6	251.3	246.0	254.6	257.0	258.1	248.5	236.4	218.0	243.8	262.8	
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,039	4,023	3,888	3,928	3,873	3,841	3,869	3,930	3,899	3,871	3,850	3,892	4,007	3,977	4,151	
Transportation.....	2,822	2,813	2,688	2,733	2,682	2,651	2,676	2,732	2,689	2,664	2,739	2,760	2,771	2,754	2,934	
Interstate railroads.....		1,407	1,299	1,356	1,315	1,290	1,316	1,333	1,281	1,257	1,339	1,375	1,381	1,366	1,517	
Class I railroads.....		1,240	1,135	1,188	1,148	1,123	1,148	1,149	1,114	1,060	1,166	1,202	1,208	1,191	1,327	
Local railways and bus lines.....		147	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	157	158	158	163	
Trucking and warehousing.....		570	562	554	550	545	540	566	571	568	555	539	537	547	566	
Other transportation and services.....		683	678	673	666	664	667	679	682	683	688	695	696	697	687	
Communication.....	663	662	659	657	654	654	657	660	665	669	675	688	691	684	698	
Telephone.....		614.4	610.7	609.2	607.0	606.7	609.1	611.7	615.5	618.5	624.7	632.9	638.2	632.2	634.2	
Telegraph.....		46.7	46.9	46.9	45.7	46.2	47.1	47.7	48.2	49.4	50.1	51.6	52.3	52.6	60.8	
Other public utilities.....	554	548	541	538	537	536	536	538	538	538	544	547	545	537	521	
Gas and electric utilities.....		522.2	515.8	512.5	511.5	510.6	511.5	513.0	513.5	513.7	518.7	521.4	525.0	512.0	497.0	
Local utilities.....		25.5	25.0	25.3	25.0	25.1	24.8	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.9	25.3	25.0	24.6	23.7	
Trade.....	9,417	9,424	9,338	9,348	9,298	9,195	9,248	9,156	9,007	8,908	8,900	8,913	9,220	9,438	9,491	
Wholesale trade.....	2,505	2,498	2,477	2,477	2,484	2,485	2,511	2,542	2,538	2,554	2,538	2,515	2,472	2,522	2,533	
Retail trade.....	6,912	6,926	6,861	6,869	6,722	6,637	6,735	6,614	6,469	6,371	6,387	6,441	6,456	6,748	6,916	
General merchandise stores.....	1,308	1,312	1,332	1,332	1,360	1,362	1,397	1,397	1,396	1,432	1,337	1,336	1,348	1,470	1,470	
Food and liquor stores.....	1,224	1,216	1,205	1,200	1,192	1,185	1,187	1,217	1,208	1,200	1,192	1,181	1,201	1,198	1,195	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	742	731	714	706	699	700	701	717	704	696	692	688	679	676	634	
Apparel and accessories stores.....	511	533	530	545	519	496	513	632	660	557	542	496	507	554	577	
Other retail trade.....	3,037	3,024	2,980	2,952	2,920	2,916	2,942	3,061	3,007	3,009	3,013	3,006	3,005	3,008	3,081	
Finance.....	1,828	1,828	1,818	1,803	1,791	1,777	1,772	1,770	1,766	1,767	1,771	1,780	1,780	1,783	1,716	
Banks and trust companies.....	427	421	420	419	416	415	416	415	415	415	417	422	422	416	403	
Security dealers and exchanges.....	60.0	59.2	58.2	57.7	57.2	56.1	55.4	55.1	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.4	55.7	55.8	57.9	
Insurance carriers and agents.....	645	640	639	637	634	630	630	627	626	627	628	624	619	580	580	
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	694	692	686	677	670	671	669	669	671	672	675	678	672	665	665	
Service.....	4,842	4,838	4,780	4,757	4,706	4,696	4,701	4,738	4,768	4,794	4,833	4,836	4,851	4,781	4,799	
Hotels and lodging places.....	475	451	441	431	430	428	443	444	451	475	504	511	494	478	478	
Laundries.....	362.0	353.3	347.4	345.5	345.0	346.9	346.7	347.7	350.6	355.8	358.0	364.0	362.2	356.1	356.1	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	155.9	150.2	146.1	141.3	139.7	141.1	142.7	144.7	147.4	146.9	144.2	150.6	146.9	149.9	149.9	
Motion pictures.....	237	236	236	236	236	236	236	236	238	238	236	236	239	237	241	
Government.....	5,741	5,838	5,900	5,915	5,769	5,748	5,777	5,841	5,783	5,808	5,898	5,763	5,739	5,813	5,813	
Federal.....	1,830	1,831	1,830	1,939	1,862	1,800	1,804	2,101	1,823	1,863	1,892	1,900	1,905	1,902	1,827	
State and local.....	3,921	3,987	4,010	3,976	3,967	3,942	3,973	3,940	3,960	4,003	4,001	3,863	3,833	3,911	3,986	

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and, therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLS series. These employment series have been adjusted to levels indicated by social insurance programs data for 1947, and have been carried forward from 1947 bench-mark levels, thereby providing con-

sistent series. Revised data in all except the first four columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication, such data.

² Includes ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Includes food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ See footnote, table A-3.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹

Industry group and industry	[In thousands]															
	1950							1949							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1949	1948	
Mining:																
Metal:																
Iron:		90.3	80.0	87.2	87.3	86.9	86.2	86.1	77.9	58.9	86.6	88.5	89.1	89.0	94.7	
Copper:		32.5	32.5	30.3	30.5	30.2	30.4	30.6	25.4	6.2	23.2	33.6	33.9	30.4	33.6	
Lead and zinc:		24.8	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.0	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.3	24.3	25.0	
Other:		17.4	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.8	16.0	16.1	16.0	14.7	15.6	16.5	16.1	18.1	19.2	
Anthracite:		70.8	71.6	70.7	72.3	71.4	71.1	71.8	72.1	71.6	71.1	71.2	71.0	72.8	75.8	
Bituminous coal:		385.3	387.5	393.8	396.4	60.0	322.5	392.7	375.4	72.2	389.3	394.0	377.3	373.4	413.1	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:																
Petroleum and natural gas production:		127.8	124.1	123.5	123.3	123.3	122.9	123.9	124.7	126.1	128.7	131.6	131.1	127.1	127.1	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying:		87.3	84.9	82.4	78.3	77.3	76.7	80.1	82.8	83.2	85.8	86.0	85.8	83.7	87.6	
Manufacturing:	12,106	12,079	11,940	11,597	11,549	11,460	11,449	11,504	11,289	11,369	11,775	11,561	11,211	11,197	12,717	
Durable goods:	6,614	6,598	6,452	6,195	6,070	5,982	6,000	5,961	5,719	5,651	5,600	5,947	5,894	6,096	6,009	
Nondurable goods:	5,492	5,474	5,388	5,402	5,479	5,478	5,449	5,543	5,570	5,717	5,715	5,614	5,317	5,501	5,808	
Ordnance and accessories:	19.0	18.9	18.6	18.3	17.9	17.4	16.9	17.1	17.3	18.1	18.2	18.2	19.8	20.2	23.9	
Food and kindred products:	1,195	1,142	1,090	1,065	1,060	1,055	1,078	1,139	1,185	1,273	1,340	1,350	1,224	1,172	1,197	
Meat products:		232.3	227.2	223.3	228.3	231.5	243.7	251.0	242.2	238.0	230.4	228.5	227.2	231.3	215.8	
Dairy products:		114.5	108.3	102.8	99.1	96.7	95.1	96.1	98.9	104.0	110.4	116.3	122.1	107.9	111.0	
Canning and preserving:		149.0	126.4	119.9	109.3	109.8	116.5	135.6	159.8	232.2	321.5	339.1	220.1	180.8	195.3	
Grain-mill products:		95.3	92.4	91.4	92.1	92.0	93.2	95.0	96.9	100.3	98.0	96.9	96.5	95.3	98.6	
Bakery products:		190.9	192.7	191.0	190.0	187.6	186.1	186.8	190.4	190.4	190.4	194.1	190.5	191.2	193.5	
Sugar:		24.9	24.4	22.6	22.9	22.7	24.9	38.1	44.7	43.5	26.7	25.7	23.7	28.5	30.0	
Confectionery and related products:		73.8	72.7	74.6	78.4	80.9	84.6	90.5	95.3	90.2	91.5	78.7	69.9	83.0	85.9	
Beverages:		157.5	146.6	140.9	139.4	134.4	135.3	141.3	146.2	149.2	157.3	164.7	168.5	160.6	161.4	
Miscellaneous food products:		103.3	99.4	98.4	100.7	99.4	98.1	101.3	108.9	106.2	107.8	105.8	105.2	103.8	108.1	
Tobacco manufactures:	73	75	76	76	78	81	85	87	80	92	94	91	82	87	93	
Cigarettes:		22.8	22.8	22.9	22.7	22.8	23.8	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.1	24.3	
Cigars:		37.4	37.6	37.2	38.7	40.2	40.3	41.2	43.6	43.6	43.1	42.3	40.9	42.4	46.2	
Tobacco and snuff:		10.5	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.5	12.2	
Tobacco stemming and redrying:		4.2	4.9	4.7	5.1	6.4	9.7	9.8	8.2	11.9	14.9	12.9	8.7	9.0	10.2	
Textile-mill products:	1,144	1,174	1,163	1,172	1,183	1,183	1,177	1,187	1,184	1,168	1,132	1,092	1,068	1,136	1,275	
Yarn and thread mills:		145.9	143.0	144.5	148.7	149.4	148.5	148.5	147.0	144.4	139.5	133.0	126.6	140.3	168.5	
Broad-woven fabric mills:		581.3	573.1	572.7	574.0	570.5	567.9	573.9	571.8	564.5	547.0	530.1	518.0	531.4	615.3	
Knitting mills:		210.9	212.7	217.9	221.4	222.5	222.8	226.0	229.7	226.7	219.2	210.8	199.7	213.4	231.4	
Dyeing and finishing textiles:		76.6	76.7	78.8	80.0	80.3	79.9	80.5	80.0	78.0	78.0	73.2	71.9	76.9	80.4	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings:		52.8	52.7	53.6	53.0	52.8	51.8	51.3	50.4	49.7	48.1	47.5	43.5	51.2	57.2	
Other textile-mill products:		106.1	104.6	104.5	106.3	107.8	105.8	105.7	105.2	105.1	102.6	97.7	97.9	102.8	121.7	
Apparel and other finished textile products:	973	976	978	1,003	1,058	1,065	1,032	1,040	1,028	1,063	1,092	1,040	942	1,022	1,049	
Men's and boys' suits and coats:		134.9	128.9	131.7	135.5	135.2	130.3	127.3	117.6	128.6	133.4	130.6	118.9	128.1	145.1	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing:		236.7	238.2	241.3	244.9	243.6	240.9	246.8	251.3	282.4	246.2	235.4	221.4	239.8	269.7	
Women's outerwear:		246.0	254.1	271.6	305.4	315.2	302.4	296.1	279.5	304.3	318.5	306.3	263.3	294.3	308.7	
Women's, children's undergarments:		89.7	92.0	95.4	97.0	96.5	92.5	94.5	98.2	97.5	94.1	88.6	81.7	89.4	88.7	
Millinery:		15.1	16.3	18.0	23.8	23.4	21.4	19.4	15.6	20.9	21.2	20.3	17.7	19.5	20.2	
Children's outerwear:		59.0	57.2	58.0	62.6	62.7	59.7	58.7	60.1	62.8	62.3	61.9	58.4	58.0	54.7	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel:		77.2	74.2	71.8	72.6	72.1	69.1	78.7	84.2	86.4	83.8	79.3	72.9	76.5	78.5	
Other fabricated textile products:		117.7	116.6	115.4	116.6	116.2	115.9	118.3	121.6	126.1	122.0	117.8	110.8	115.8	107.5	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):	764	743	723	692	677	652	642	662	692	680	684	686	676	676	782	
Logging camps and contractors:		67.3	62.8	54.7	54.8	45.0	40.9	57.2	50.6	59.8	55.3	58.6	58.7	57.6	69.5	
Sawmills and planing mills:		441.5	430.3	409.9	399.3	385.7	381.1	403.5	412.6	413.8	416.0	414.5	407.1	401.3	442.0	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products:		168.1	165.9	164.4	161.7	161.2	161.6	161.9	160.7	164.1	164.4	164.4	164.4	164.4	164.4	
Wooden containers:		72.1	69.7	69.1	67.9	67.6	67.2	68.1	67.4	68.5	68.4	68.6	66.3	67.9	76.0	
Miscellaneous wood products:		53.5	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.4	51.2	51.5	51.4	50.9	51.0	52.1	51.9	53.1	59.2	
Furniture and fixtures:	302	302	302	303	301	297	289	289	283	284	277	263	253	272	306	
Household furniture:		221.9	221.4	222.0	220.9	218.2	211.7	211.0	205.5	205.6	198.8	187.0	179.3	194.8	221.6	
Other furniture and fixtures:		80.4	81.0	80.7	79.9	78.7	77.6	78.1	78.6	78.3	77.7	75.8	74.1	77.6	94.1	

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950							1949							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1949	1948	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Paper and allied products.....	397	400	392	391	380	386	385	390	393	392	384	371	365	382	405	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	204.9	201.6	200.7	200.2	190.5	199.2	200.2	200.6	199.6	197.0	190.8	188.2	197.6	210.8		
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	105.9	103.3	103.4	102.6	101.4	101.4	108.3	107.7	106.4	101.9	97.4	93.3	99.6	104.6		
Other paper and allied products.....	88.7	86.8	86.6	86.2	85.4	84.2	84.8	84.8	83.8	81.8	83.4	83.1	85.2	89.0		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	498	501	498	497	496	495	493	491	500	500	495	486	485	495	501	
Newspapers.....	150.3	149.3	147.7	146.4	145.3	142.0	145.2	145.0	144.4	143.8	141.4	140.9	141.2	133.3		
Periodicals.....	33.8	34.5	35.0	35.2	35.1	34.5	34.8	35.0	35.7	35.8	35.6	35.2	36.0	37.7		
Books.....	35.0	34.7	34.9	35.2	34.9	35.0	35.8	36.5	36.5	36.3	35.9	35.8	36.4	38.6		
Commercial printing.....	166.0	164.0	164.9	165.3	164.6	167.2	167.8	166.1	166.1	162.4	160.7	162.4	164.4	163.5		
Lithographing.....	31.1	31.0	30.9	31.0	30.8	30.7	32.7	32.8	32.5	31.8	31.2	30.8	31.9	35.1		
Other printing and publishing.....	84.4	84.1	83.2	83.3	84.1	83.9	85.1	85.3	85.0	84.5	83.6	82.1	85.3	91.0		
Chemicals and allied products	477	483	485	490	487	485	480	484	485	488	478	458	453	485	520	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	54.5	53.6	52.8	52.3	52.3	50.2	51.3	51.2	51.5	49.9	49.8	50.7	52.3	54.7		
Industrial organic chemicals.....	130.0	127.8	126.0	124.9	124.0	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.8	123.8	123.2	123.8	123.8	124.4		
Drugs and medicines.....	61.8	61.0	60.6	58.1	58.7	61.7	61.9	61.5	61.6	60.7	60.1	59.2	60.8	59.9		
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	47.6	45.5	45.1	44.9	44.7	43.7	43.6	43.8	43.9	42.3	41.8	41.0	43.3	40.9		
Fertilizers.....	23.9	29.8	35.6	34.9	32.5	26.5	24.9	24.6	26.1	26.6	24.7	24.0	28.6	30.2		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	37.7	39.8	42.7	44.9	45.8	49.0	51.9	53.1	54.6	49.1	38.5	36.3	45.1	46.6		
Other chemicals and allied products.....	107.9	107.3	106.9	106.8	106.7	104.9	106.2	108.2	109.2	109.1	108.0	105.7	108.4	117.6		
Products of petroleum and coal	182	191	177	176	182	183	184	185	188	185	189	190	189	188	192	
Petroleum refining.....	138.0	136.1	135.6	134.8	134.0	144.0	145.4	145.7	147.6	148.4	149.2	149.9	150.3	148.8		
Coke and byproducts.....	18.5	18.1	17.9	17.0	16.8	17.4	17.6	17.6	15.9	16.7	17.0	17.3	16.9	17.5		
Other petroleum and coal products.....	24.5	23.2	22.3	21.8	21.8	21.3	22.1	24.1	25.3	23.5	22.9	21.4	22.0	25.3		
Rubber products	200	199	194	191	189	188	187	187	186	187	187	180	177	186	209	
Tires and inner tubes.....	87.5	85.7	84.0	83.4	83.1	82.6	82.1	81.3	81.1	81.4	80.9	82.0	83.6	90.2		
Rubber footwear.....	19.2	19.1	19.3	19.4	18.8	20.1	22.1	22.2	21.5	21.1	20.3	20.2	21.6	24.6		
Other rubber products.....	92.2	89.1	87.2	86.2	86.3	84.5	83.1	82.8	84.4	81.4	78.6	74.5	80.9	88.1		
Leather and leather products	353	343	335	341	357	355	348	343	332	349	354	356	342	347	368	
Leather.....	43.0	44.9	45.0	45.5	45.5	45.0	44.0	44.0	45.2	44.9	44.6	43.8	43.1	45.1		
Footwear (except rubber).....	224.0	217.7	221.5	224.5	234.5	231.4	223.7	208.0	224.3	230.2	234.2	226.3	226.2	234.8		
Other leather products.....	73.7	72.9	74.6	77.3	76.7	71.0	74.2	78.5	79.4	78.8	77.5	73.0	75.8	83.5		
Stone, clay, and glass products	439	441	431	419	410	408	403	412	411	411	414	412	400	416	418	
Glass and glass products.....	118.2	116.0	112.8	108.9	108.0	108.2	106.2	107.1	107.7	107.5	106.9	106.6	101.1	106.8		
Cement, hydraulic.....	36.5	36.0	35.4	34.5	35.0	35.0	35.8	36.4	34.8	34.8	36.5	36.3	36.9	36.0		
Structural clay products.....	75.6	72.9	68.6	68.5	68.3	68.6	70.5	69.7	71.0	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.5	76.5		
Pottery and related products.....	50.8	52.2	52.3	52.7	52.2	50.7	51.6	52.7	51.7	50.4	49.7	48.3	52.2	55.5		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	79.6	76.0	73.5	71.3	71.3	69.5	71.1	73.9	74.6	74.9	73.5	71.5	72.4	76.4		
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....	79.8	78.3	75.9	73.9	73.2	72.6	73.7	72.8	71.1	72.8	72.9	72.1	73.6	84.6		
Primary metal industries	1,053	1,050	1,025	1,007	982	978	963	955	743	519	938	952	934	940	1,063	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	538.0	529.4	522.5	506.9	512.3	510.5	506.6	524.8	130.3	498.7	497.6	505.8	476.7	576.8		
Iron and steel foundries.....	203.1	195.0	188.1	182.1	177.1	172.0	172.2	169.4	171.9	173.4	177.3	175.9	188.9	230.9		
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	46.0	45.5	45.2	45.4	45.3	42.5	41.2	38.3	39.4	41.8	41.4	42.3	43.3	46.8		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	80.2	78.9	77.1	76.5	75.0	73.7	72.8	62.6	70.0	67.2	63.8	62.4	70.6	86.0		
Nonferrous foundries.....	77.7	73.6	70.7	69.8	67.8	66.0	65.9	62.4	64.1	62.0	50.5	58.7	63.3	73.2		
Other primary metal industries.....	108.3	105.0	103.3	101.2	100.0	97.9	95.8	85.0	83.6	86.1	92.4	88.4	97.1	100.1		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	767	769	742	722	709	698	693	638	666	677	708	688	671	701	812	
Flu cans and other tinware.....	43.1	39.8	39.0	38.0	36.3	35.9	36.6	38.2	40.6	43.2	43.6	41.8	39.9	42.2		
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	132.8	130.8	129.2	127.6	123.7	121.2	119.3	115.6	116.3	113.7	111.4	109.2	118.4	131.6		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	122.3	119.1	117.7	114.0	112.3	107.4	111.1	113.0	116.2	109.6	90.7	91.8	106.0	137.1		
Fabricated structural metal products.....	154.3	148.3	145.8	142.7	140.6	141.5	142.2	133.6	129.0	155.8	155.4	155.6	152.3	168.7		
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	148.0	140.2	134.4	131.2	130.4	129.6	124.8	119.8	127.2	129.8	124.9	121.5	125.8	148.6		
Other fabricated metal products.....	168.1	163.9	155.6	155.8	155.1	157.0	153.7	148.0	156.1	152.2	152.5	151.5	159.0	183.8		
Machinery (except electrical)	1,033	1,034	1,022	1,003	981	960	937	929	908	922	935	927	909	1,001	1,203	
Engines and turbines.....	55.4	56.0	53.4	51.1	48.9	48.8	48.0	48.4	46.7	49.3	49.0	50.7	53.9	63.9		
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	141.0	141.4	142.1	139.5	137.4	133.2	130.6	125.0	127.8	139.9	140.4	139.8	142.4	151.7		
Construction and mining machinery.....	70.4	68.4	68.3	68.1	66.5	64.4	63.7	62.3	63.2	64.2	67.7	67.7	72.4	91.1		
Metalworking machinery.....	162.7	158.1	155.4	152.0	149.2	146.5	146.4	145.9	148.0	149.1	146.9	149.5	157.9	180.6		
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	124.3	122.6	120.9	119.0	117.7	116.8	117.3	117.4	119.3	121.8	122.6	124.0	131.1	158.6		
General industrial machinery.....	130.5	128.7	125.9	123.3	121.6	120.4	121.2	121.2	123.3	124.8	124.5	125.3	132.3	154.3		
Office and store machines and devices.....	74.4	73.5	73.2	72.0	70.5	69.9	71.1	72.2	73.5	73.3	71.7	72.8	75.4	93.0		
Service industry and household machines.....	148.2	148.9	143.3	137.8	132.6	124.0	118.7	109.1	107.9	101.9	98.3	98.5	115.4	156.3		
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	126.7	124.3	120.4	118.2	115.7	112.5	111.5	106.8	112.2	112.1	109.8	110.6	120.4	147.5		

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	[In thousands]														Annual average	
	1939							1949							1949	1948
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1949	1948	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Electrical machinery.....	636	614	605	595	580	573	561	559	546	548	531	507	505	552	656	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		221.9	221.9	217.1	213.0	211.4	207.8	207.6	202.4	202.8	200.8	196.5	195.6	210.7	251.4	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		55.9	53.8	52.5	50.9	50.7	50.4	49.8	43.8	50.5	49.6	47.0	45.8	46.0	54.8	
Communication equipment.....		225.9	219.3	217.2	211.6	207.3	202.5	200.6	200.4	193.4	182.4	173.4	175.5	191.8	224.4	
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....		110.4	110.4	108.1	104.8	103.3	100.6	100.8	99.3	101.0	97.9	90.1	88.4	100.8	125.5	
Transportation equipment.....	1,077	1,078	1,046	899	879	872	978	896	898	986	1,017	968	1,014	987	1,031	
Automobiles.....		764.0	736.3	595.3	575.6	567.1	675.4	685.1	682.1	699.1	686.3	678.0	669.5	643.5	687.6	
Aircraft and parts.....		187.3	185.6	184.9	184.0	184.0	184.3	184.0	183.7	187.9	190.7	185.3	192.4	188.5	166.6	
Aircraft.....		125.1	124.4	123.4	122.2	122.4	122.9	122.7	122.3	125.4	127.6	128.6	129.5	128.6	111.5	
Aircraft engines and parts.....		37.2	36.2	36.1	36.0	35.7	35.8	36.0	36.7	37.6	37.9	31.9	37.9	37.4	33.6	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.3	4.9	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		19.8	19.7	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.2	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.7	19.6	19.5	19.2	16.6	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		68.6	67.2	66.6	66.9	67.6	66.1	66.0	71.3	68.7	74.0	79.5	85.5	85.0	123.2	
Ship building and repairing.....		55.9	55.2	55.4	56.9	58.5	57.5	60.5	62.8	60.2	65.4	70.4	75.7	75.0	109.3	
Railroad equipment.....		49.0	47.6	43.5	44.2	45.4	46.1	49.9	53.6	53.2	56.2	46.5	55.5	61.0	69.5	
Other transportation equipment.....		9.4	9.1	8.6	8.0	7.5	6.1	8.1	10.1	10.5	9.9	8.8	7.7	9.2	14.5	
Instruments and related products.....	182	181	176	174	172	171	172	173	174	174	172	169	170	177	200	
Ophthalmic goods.....		20.1	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.8	20.5	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.9	23.5	
Photographic apparatus.....		36.5	35.4	34.8	34.6	34.5	34.7	35.3	35.3	35.8	35.3	36.0	37.5	38.4	45.4	
Watches and clocks.....		23.6	23.6	24.1	24.4	24.7	25.6	26.8	27.2	27.6	27.1	28.0	28.0	26.5	35.0	
Professional and scientific instruments.....		100.3	97.0	94.8	93.2	91.8	91.4	91.0	90.3	89.4	88.3	86.3	86.7	90.1	95.4	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	353	367	361	363	361	356	345	361	381	383	366	347	313	354	394	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		42.5	42.1	42.0	42.5	43.7	43.8	45.4	46.8	46.8	44.6	42.2	39.1	45.0	49.6	
Toys and sporting goods.....		62.1	60.7	60.6	60.0	58.0	54.5	52.3	57.4	67.3	67.8	63.4	61.3	54.9	59.8	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		44.3	42.9	44.7	48.0	50.0	46.9	45.2	53.1	53.8	52.2	48.5	43.8	45.3	53.9	
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		217.9	215.6	215.4	212.9	207.5	202.2	200.5	213.8	214.5	205.5	194.5	175.2	200.5	219.4	

¹ Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Data have been adjusted to levels indicated by social insurance programs for 1947 and have been carried forward from 1947 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series for which data are desired. Revised data in all except the first four columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data.

† Employment data for some of the mining industries have been revised: metal, iron, copper, and bituminous-coal employment data from January 1947 forward; and lead and zinc production-worker data for 1943-46, inclusive. The mining division total employment and the hours and earnings data were not affected by these revisions. Summary sheets showing employment, hours, and earnings data from January 1939 forward, are available upon request.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average = 100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average.....	100.0	100.0	1947: Average.....	156.2	326.9	1949: December.....	149.4	320.3
1940: Average.....	107.5	113.6	1948: Average.....	155.2	351.4	1950: January.....	139.8	329.2
1941: Average.....	132.5	164.9	1949: Average.....	141.6	325.3	February.....	139.9	330.0
1942: Average.....	156.9	241.5	1949: July.....	136.9	312.8	March.....	141.0	333.5
1943: Average.....	183.3	331.1	August.....	141.1	323.0	April.....	141.6	337.2
1944: Average.....	178.3	343.7	September.....	143.7	325.1	May.....	144.5	348.8
1945: Average.....	157.0	293.8	October.....	138.8	320.9	June.....	147.4	362.2
1946: Average.....	147.8	271.1	November.....	137.8	313.9	July.....	147.5	.....

¹ See footnote 1, table A-3

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1948	2,066,152	2,055,397	916,358	470,975	668,064	7,273	3,493
1949	2,100,407	2,089,151	899,186	511,083	678,882	7,661	3,595
1949: July	2,106,242	2,095,156	917,001	485,196	692,959	7,507	3,579
August	2,094,877	2,083,448	902,401	491,408	689,639	7,842	3,587
September	2,081,793	2,070,269	886,890	494,087	690,292	7,924	3,600
October	2,047,312	2,035,748	860,286	496,038	679,424	7,937	3,627
November	1,999,681	1,988,079	814,848	497,814	675,417	7,992	3,610
December	2,288,367	2,276,635	799,898	804,038	672,700	7,954	3,778
1950: January	1,976,093	1,964,246	791,048	503,106	670,092	8,063	3,784
February	1,970,815	1,959,063	782,788	503,815	672,460	7,996	3,766
March	1,970,603	1,958,808	776,324	504,420	678,062	8,048	3,749
April	2,110,903	2,099,036	773,711	503,616	682,409	8,102	3,765
May	2,061,939	2,050,132	775,769	501,911	772,452	8,048	3,759
June	2,022,117	2,010,286	780,614	497,394	732,278	8,063	3,768
July	1,986,705	1,974,902	778,745	491,823	704,334	8,031	3,772
Continental United States							
1948	1,846,840	1,836,158	734,484	469,279	632,395	7,273	3,499
1949	1,921,903	1,910,724	761,362	509,184	640,178	7,661	3,518
1949: July	1,925,251	1,914,242	777,454	483,396	653,398	7,507	3,502
August	1,920,248	1,908,896	770,034	489,562	649,300	7,842	3,510
September	1,912,227	1,900,780	760,059	492,227	648,494	7,924	3,523
October	1,882,859	1,871,372	738,195	494,178	638,999	7,937	3,560
November	1,843,246	1,831,721	700,374	495,963	635,384	7,992	3,533
December	2,134,592	2,122,937	688,599	801,006	633,330	7,954	3,701
1950: January	1,825,245	1,813,475	683,018	501,257	629,200	8,063	3,707
February	1,820,625	1,808,950	675,316	501,960	631,665	7,996	3,699
March	1,821,470	1,809,750	670,546	502,571	636,633	8,048	3,672
April	1,959,746	1,947,956	668,180	502,025	777,751	8,102	3,688
May	1,910,210	1,908,480	670,049	500,017	725,414	8,048	3,682
June	1,871,293	1,859,539	674,597	495,505	689,437	8,063	3,691
July	1,840,155	1,828,429	677,181	490,600	660,648	8,031	3,695

¹ Includes Government corporations (including Federal Reserve Banks and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration) and other activities performed by Government personnel in establishments such as navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and force-account construction. Data, which are based mainly on reports to the Civil Service Commission, are adjusted to maintain continuity of coverage and definition with information for former periods.

² Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Air Force, and Navy), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Panama Canal, Philippine Alien Property Administration, Philippine War Damage Commission, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, War Claims Commission.

TABLE A-6: Federal Civilian Payrolls by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1948.....	\$8,223,486	\$8,176,414	\$2,660,770	\$1,369,072	\$2,116,572	\$30,861	\$16,181
1949.....	6,609,270	6,647,671	2,782,286	1,558,741	2,306,664	34,437	17,162
1949: July.....	540,440	536,210	223,458	124,914	187,838	2,884	1,346
August.....	574,046	569,538	239,178	125,794	204,564	3,005	1,505
September.....	557,438	553,011	230,016	125,064	197,931	2,968	1,457
October.....	539,248	534,692	222,221	125,164	187,607	2,936	1,320
November.....	567,295	562,639	230,208	131,577	200,756	3,137	1,620
December.....	610,344	605,564	218,404	186,462	200,698	3,160	1,630
1950: January.....	553,060	548,372	214,670	132,177	201,526	3,148	1,570
February.....	521,041	516,825	198,064	131,085	187,376	3,083	1,433
March.....	583,186	578,339	225,091	133,461	219,787	3,222	1,625
April.....	539,430	534,757	192,199	131,117	211,441	3,232	1,441
May.....	577,915	573,026	220,044	130,361	222,621	3,246	1,643
June.....	573,659	568,859	221,123	131,202	216,564	3,214	1,556
July.....	558,231	553,627	218,474	129,824	205,229	3,206	1,498
Continental United States							
1948.....	\$5,731,115	\$5,664,494	\$2,272,001	\$1,394,037	\$2,018,456	\$30,861	\$15,750
1949.....	6,234,345	6,183,230	2,442,580	1,552,992	2,187,658	34,437	16,678
1949: July.....	500,642	490,451	194,463	124,446	177,542	2,884	1,307
August.....	532,977	528,506	206,583	125,321	193,605	3,005	1,463
September.....	518,493	514,109	202,222	124,596	187,291	2,968	1,416
October.....	501,648	497,431	193,446	124,700	177,285	2,936	1,291
November.....	523,694	518,979	196,868	131,088	191,023	3,137	1,578
December.....	573,588	568,849	193,321	185,796	189,732	3,160	1,579
1950: January.....	516,707	512,032	189,825	131,699	190,538	3,148	1,527
February.....	488,138	483,662	176,371	130,599	176,692	3,083	1,393
March.....	546,866	542,061	201,071	132,969	208,021	3,222	1,583
April.....	506,707	502,074	171,555	130,629	199,890	3,232	1,401
May.....	541,195	536,351	196,249	129,841	210,261	3,246	1,598
June.....	536,052	531,325	196,921	130,704	203,700	3,214	1,513
July.....	522,981	518,318	195,998	129,339	192,981	3,206	1,457

¹ See footnote 1, table A-5.² See footnote 2, table A-5.

TABLE A-7: Civilian Government Employment and Payrolls in Washington, D. C.,¹ by Branch and Agency Group

Agency Group

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive ²				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies ³	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
Employment									
1948.....	231,239	18,774	212,465	204,601	68,509	7,826	128,266	7,273	591
1949.....	241,812	19,511	222,301	214,026	70,461	8,164	135,401	7,661	614
1949: July.....	245,067	19,708	225,359	217,237	72,521	7,770	136,946	7,507	615
August.....	244,743	19,736	225,007	216,546	71,246	7,784	137,516	7,842	619
September.....	242,426	19,416	223,010	214,470	69,448	7,773	137,249	7,924	616
October.....	240,886	19,504	221,382	212,828	68,069	7,749	137,010	7,937	617
November.....	240,095	20,420	219,675	211,054	66,121	7,891	137,052	7,902	619
December.....	244,467	20,031	224,436	215,840	65,860	12,888	137,092	7,954	642
1950: January.....	238,935	20,110	218,825	210,106	65,699	7,859	136,548	8,063	656
February.....	238,713	20,245	218,468	209,817	65,456	7,643	136,718	7,986	665
March.....	238,933	20,168	218,765	210,056	65,445	7,780	136,825	8,048	661
April.....	239,754	20,011	219,743	210,980	65,380	7,853	137,747	8,102	661
May.....	240,066	20,227	219,839	211,130	65,093	7,826	137,701	8,048	661
June.....	238,710	20,038	218,672	209,947	64,766	7,742	137,439	8,063	662
July.....	239,110	19,763	219,347	210,650	65,179	7,715	137,756	8,031	666
Payrolls (in thousands)									
1948.....	\$817,554	\$54,248	\$763,306	\$729,791	\$233,589	\$31,298	\$464,904	\$30,891	\$2,624
1949.....	906,842	60,602	846,240	808,918	253,433	33,488	521,997	34,437	2,885
1949: July.....	72,686	3,775	68,911	65,793	21,238	2,691	41,864	2,884	234
August.....	80,173	4,185	75,988	72,733	23,831	2,760	46,122	3,005	250
September.....	77,040	5,379	71,661	68,457	20,921	2,737	44,799	2,968	238
October.....	73,815	5,187	68,628	65,458	20,137	2,685	42,636	2,936	234
November.....	79,532	5,526	74,006	70,621	21,561	2,809	46,251	3,137	298
December.....	80,094	5,503	74,591	71,068	21,274	3,829	45,965	3,160	273
1950: January.....	60,747	5,531	75,216	71,787	22,673	2,868	46,246	3,148	281
February.....	73,142	5,218	67,924	64,580	19,387	2,787	42,412	3,083	255
March.....	83,331	5,099	77,632	74,132	22,744	2,926	48,462	3,222	278
April.....	74,469	5,029	69,440	65,944	20,416	2,786	42,742	3,246	264
May.....	84,018	5,705	78,313	74,785	22,607	2,872	49,306	3,214	273
June.....	82,733	5,590	77,143	73,656	22,186	2,867	48,603	3,214	272
July.....	78,583	4,190	74,393	70,915	21,498	2,811	46,600	3,206	272

¹ Data for the executive branch cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area.

² See footnote 1, table A-5.

³ See footnote 2, table A-5.

TABLE A-11: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,¹ by Geographic Division and State

Geographic division and State	1950						1949						1948
	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June
Continental United States.....	1,521.1	1,700.3	1,908.8	2,112.1	2,325.9	2,380.9	2,200.0	2,019.9	1,855.7	1,885.6	2,140.4	2,111.2	2,062.1
New England.....	186.5	224.6	225.1	162.5	181.5	202.8	191.2	180.9	174.9	207.9	299.9	281.4	303.4
Maine.....	13.0	18.6	22.7	17.5	19.5	21.8	20.9	16.9	11.2	12.0	16.7	16.6	19.0
New Hampshire.....	12.9	15.6	16.3	13.1	12.3	13.1	12.9	12.2	10.9	12.2	15.4	15.2	16.2
Vermont.....	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.5	5.5	6.1	5.5	4.0	3.4	3.9	5.6	5.3	5.2
Massachusetts.....	107.1	124.8	123.6	78.0	89.6	101.4	99.2	95.1	80.6	106.1	137.3	146.8	155.8
Rhode Island.....	26.6	33.6	28.9	15.4	16.3	19.2	17.1	17.4	20.2	27.5	33.2	37.7	48.4
Connecticut.....	23.5	27.0	32.0	34.0	38.3	41.2	35.6	35.3	39.6	46.2	61.7	59.8	58.8
Middle Atlantic.....	495.4	481.5	526.0	594.2	622.2	685.5	678.3	662.7	637.4	631.8	692.9	680.4	614.1
New York.....	307.4	269.2	292.2	319.3	343.1	379.1	385.9	378.3	361.3	355.5	386.4	413.7	361.0
New Jersey.....	68.1	79.6	84.9	88.3	92.1	101.5	91.4	84.4	78.5	82.1	94.5	96.7	98.2
Pennsylvania.....	119.9	132.7	148.9	186.6	187.0	204.9	201.0	201.0	197.6	194.2	212.0	170.0	154.9
East North Central.....	242.4	204.0	373.4	417.6	462.3	477.9	510.9	462.0	384.6	371.4	409.1	390.0	393.1
Ohio.....	65.0	81.6	103.5	130.9	146.9	157.4	141.6	144.9	135.2	112.9	113.5	109.8	93.4
Indiana.....	14.5	19.2	26.7	34.6	34.6	38.8	40.3	37.1	30.9	29.7	37.3	37.9	37.9
Illinois.....	128.6	147.6	148.1	133.2	148.4	158.4	141.1	133.4	134.3	149.0	160.2	160.7	159.4
Michigan.....	24.6	42.7	75.9	94.6	98.6	89.3	150.7	114.5	62.0	58.7	67.4	68.8	80.8
Wisconsin.....	9.7	12.9	19.2	24.8	29.8	34.0	37.2	32.1	22.2	21.1	24.7	21.8	21.6
West North Central.....	57.4	77.7	101.7	124.9	140.6	130.8	93.6	73.3	58.7	58.0	64.6	64.4	68.2
Minnesota.....	13.1	23.2	32.8	37.8	40.1	34.7	24.0	16.8	13.8	15.8	17.3	16.4	17.3
Iowa.....	5.1	6.2	8.0	13.5	15.8	15.2	10.0	6.6	6.0	8.5	7.3	7.5	7.5
Missouri.....	29.7	34.6	39.3	44.5	50.2	41.1	39.0	31.5	29.1	31.9	32.5	35.8	23.3
North Dakota.....	7.7	2.2	3.7	4.0	4.8	3.8	1.9	6.6	2.2	2.3	3.3	3.3	3.1
South Dakota.....	7.6	1.0	1.9	2.9	3.5	3.0	1.8	7.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2
Nebraska.....	2.3	3.3	5.4	8.4	9.5	7.9	4.5	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.8
Kansas.....	6.0	7.2	9.7	13.2	16.7	16.0	10.3	7.4	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4
South Atlantic.....	165.5	167.7	164.0	172.2	181.1	190.3	168.3	161.4	163.3	181.5	220.0	219.7	206.4
Delaware.....	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.3
Maryland.....	25.3	29.1	29.3	25.1	26.6	31.8	30.8	28.6	27.2	28.8	30.3	34.6	30.3
District of Columbia.....	4.1	4.6	5.9	6.5	6.6	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.2
Virginia.....	24.1	18.9	15.7	20.9	21.6	20.6	18.2	15.8	18.9	17.8	26.5	28.2	29.3
West Virginia.....	24.1	33.4	21.8	26.2	27.6	28.7	25.4	26.2	27.9	26.6	30.9	28.7	22.7
North Carolina.....	33.7	36.7	37.3	34.1	32.5	30.3	27.7	26.7	26.2	31.2	38.2	38.3	41.0
South Carolina.....	15.4	14.8	14.4	15.5	15.9	15.8	16.5	15.1	14.8	17.0	20.8	20.5	20.5
Georgia.....	21.1	23.2	22.8	25.0	26.5	24.7	22.2	19.8	19.0	23.5	28.1	28.4	28.2
Florida.....	15.8	14.7	14.1	15.4	17.0	19.6	19.3	20.0	24.6	28.8	31.4	28.5	21.9
East South Central.....	87.4	99.5	105.4	116.8	122.9	113.2	100.2	101.1	97.4	98.4	114.1	113.3	114.4
Kentucky.....	22.3	24.8	25.2	29.7	30.7	29.7	25.2	26.6	25.8	25.2	27.6	27.4	28.0
Tennessee.....	32.6	36.8	40.1	41.9	45.0	42.5	37.8	35.4	31.2	33.6	39.4	40.3	45.0
Alabama.....	21.9	25.4	25.9	28.3	28.6	27.1	25.6	30.1	31.5	29.6	34.5	33.5	30.3
Mississippi.....	10.6	12.5	14.2	16.9	18.6	18.9	11.9	9.0	8.9	10.0	12.6	12.1	11.1
West South Central.....	69.9	83.4	95.0	107.6	116.4	100.4	73.3	63.7	64.2	67.8	73.5	68.2	67.0
Arkansas.....	10.4	14.0	17.6	19.9	23.2	20.4	13.3	10.8	10.3	10.1	11.0	10.3	10.5
Louisiana.....	22.5	25.8	29.9	33.4	36.4	39.0	23.5	21.6	22.5	23.1	24.3	22.3	20.6
Oklahoma.....	12.6	14.8	16.9	19.2	21.7	20.1	14.8	12.7	12.2	13.0	14.5	13.2	12.9
Texas.....	24.4	28.8	30.6	35.1	35.1	29.9	21.7	18.6	19.2	21.6	24.0	22.4	23.0
Mountains.....	20.5	27.8	37.9	53.9	65.7	60.1	35.2	29.4	27.9	23.5	25.2	22.2	19.7
Montana.....	2.5	4.6	8.2	11.8	13.3	11.3	6.0	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.2
Idaho.....	1.5	3.0	5.6	9.8	12.8	11.7	7.2	3.5	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.3
Wyoming.....	9.9	1.4	2.0	3.2	3.9	3.1	1.6	9.9	7.7	8.6	6.6	6.6	7.7
Colorado.....	4.7	8.6	5.6	7.0	8.6	8.5	6.1	6.7	7.4	4.0	4.9	4.6	4.8
New Mexico.....	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.4	5.0	4.3	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.3	1.8
Arizona.....	3.6	4.3	4.7	5.8	7.1	7.0	5.8	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.7	5.3	4.9
Utah.....	3.5	4.3	5.9	8.6	11.1	10.3	6.5	5.2	5.8	4.3	4.4	3.9	2.5
Nevada.....	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5
Pacific.....	196.1	234.2	280.4	362.7	432.9	430.1	345.3	294.3	246.8	245.1	270.9	271.3	275.3
Washington.....	16.5	23.9	36.0	54.3	82.6	87.4	62.9	48.0	38.4	30.6	31.4	25.5	22.4
Oregon.....	8.3	12.3	20.6	35.0	57.1	56.8	36.3	27.7	21.1	17.7	18.1	15.2	10.2
California.....	171.3	198.0	223.8	273.4	293.2	285.9	246.1	208.6	189.3	196.8	221.4	229.6	242.7

¹ Average of weeks ended in specified months. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 352).

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over ¹

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accession:												
1950.....	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.7						
1949.....	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.3
1948.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947.....	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946.....	8.2	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1945.....	7.6	5.6	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	5.6	5.7	6.9
1939 ²	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.3	5.9	4.1	2.8
Total separation:												
1950.....	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1						
1949.....	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.5	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948.....	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947.....	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946.....	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1945.....	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.9	7.7	17.9	12.0	8.6	7.1	5.9
1939 ²	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit: ⁴												
1950.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8						
1949.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948.....	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947.....	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946.....	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1945.....	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.0
1939 ².....	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3						
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946.....	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1945.....	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4
1939 ².....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off: ⁵												
1950.....	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.9						
1949.....	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947.....	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1945.....	.6	.7	.8	.8	1.2	1.7	1.5	10.7	4.5	2.3	1.7	1.3
1939 ²	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and payroll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included. The major industries excluded are: printing and publishing; canning and preserving; women's, misses' and children's outerwear; and fertilizers. Plants on strike are also excluded.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

⁴ Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

⁵ Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration) and permanent lay-offs.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries ¹

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation								Misc., incl. military	
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off			
	June 1950	May 1950	June 1950	May 1950	June 1950	May 1950	June 1950	May 1950	June 1950	May 1950	June 1950	May 1950
Manufacturing												
Durable goods ²	5.3	8.1	3.2	3.0	1.9	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods ²	3.9	3.3	2.6	3.2	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	.8	1.4	.1	.1
Ordinance and accessories.....	2.7	2.5	1.4	.8	.7	.4	.3	.1	.4	.3	(9)	(9)
Food and kindred products.....	5.5	4.6	3.3	3.7	1.8	1.5	.3	.3	1.1	1.8	.1	.1
Meat products.....	6.2	5.7	3.6	4.7	1.6	1.7	.3	.3	1.6	2.5	.1	.2
Grain-mill products.....	4.4	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.1	.2	.3	.6	.6	(9)	.2
Bakery products.....	(1)	3.4	(1)	3.7	(1)	1.9	(1)	.3	(1)	1.4	(9)	.1
Beverages.....												
Malt liquors.....	7.3	5.7	2.6	2.4	1.3	1.1	.3	.2	1.0	1.0	.1	.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	2.3	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.1	.1	.1	.2	.7	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	1.6	.9	.6	1.5	.4	.5	.1	.1	(9)	.8	.1	.1
Cigars.....	2.7	3.0	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.4	.1	.1	.2	.4	(9)	(9)
Tobacco and snuff.....	2.6	1.7	2.6	3.2	1.5	1.1	.2	.2	.7	1.7	.2	.2
Textile-mill products.....	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.6	1.5	1.6	.2	.2	1.1	1.7	.1	.1
Yarn and thread mills.....	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.6	1.6	1.7	.2	.2	1.3	1.5	.1	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	3.5	3.6	2.9	3.6	1.7	1.8	.2	.3	.9	1.4	.1	.1
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.5	1.7	1.9	.2	.3	.8	1.2	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted.....	5.3	6.7	3.5	6.1	1.4	1.1	.2	.2	1.5	3.5	.1	.3
Knitting mills.....	2.5	2.1	3.1	4.2	1.6	1.8	.1	.2	1.4	2.2	(9)	(9)
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.8	1.7	1.8	.1	.2	.5	.8	.1	(9)
Seamless hosiery.....	3.9	2.8	4.2	5.5	1.5	1.9	.1	.1	2.6	3.5	(9)	(9)
Knit underwear.....	2.4	1.9	3.7	4.6	1.6	2.0	.1	.1	2.0	2.5	(9)	(9)
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.0	1.5	1.9	3.3	.9	1.0	.2	.3	.7	1.9	.1	.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	.9	.8	.1	.1	.9	.8	.1	(9)
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	3.9	4.2	3.5	4.7	2.1	2.4	.2	.2	1.2	2.1	(9)	(9)
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	4.4	5.1	3.5	5.4	1.4	1.3	.1	.1	1.8	4.0	.1	(9)
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	3.7	4.1	3.3	4.2	2.2	2.8	.1	.2	1.0	1.2	(9)	(9)
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	5.1	6.2	3.3	3.9	2.3	2.8	.3	.3	.7	.7	(9)	.1
Logging camps and contractors.....	9.4	12.5	5.6	5.8	4.5	5.0	.5	.5	.6	.3	(9)	(9)
Sawmills and planing mills.....	4.4	6.0	3.0	3.6	2.2	2.6	.2	.2	.6	.8	(9)	(9)
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	4.2	3.5	2.7	3.9	1.9	2.5	.3	.4	.5	.9	(9)	.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	5.2	4.4	4.0	4.7	2.6	3.0	.5	.6	.8	1.0	.1	.1
Household furniture.....	4.4	4.2	4.4	5.1	2.8	3.2	.5	.7	1.0	1.1	.1	.1
Other furniture and fixtures.....	7.1	4.1	2.9	3.2	2.0	2.0	.4	.3	.4	.8	.1	.1
Paper and allied products.....	4.1	3.0	2.0	2.1	1.3	1.2	.3	.2	.3	.6	.1	.1
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	3.4	2.4	1.3	1.5	.8	.9	.2	.1	.2	.4	.1	.1
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	4.7	3.4	2.8	3.0	1.9	1.7	.4	.4	.3	.8	.2	.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.2	.8	.6	.2	.1	.3	.4	.1	.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	3.8	2.7	1.5	1.2	.9	.8	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1
Industrial organic chemicals.....	2.3	1.8	1.1	.9	.6	.5	.1	.1	.3	.2	.1	.1
Synthetic fibers.....	1.9	1.3	.8	.9	.4	.4	(1)	(1)	.4	.4	(9)	.1
Drugs and medicines.....	2.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	.8	.6	.1	.1	.3	.3	(9)	(9)
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	3.3	2.9	1.6	1.3	.8	.9	.5	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.9	1.4	.9	.8	.8	.4	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Petroleum refining.....	1.0	.8	.7	.6	.3	.2	(1)	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1
Rubber products.....	5.2	4.2	3.1	2.7	1.9	1.7	.2	.1	.9	.8	.1	.1
Tires and inner tubes.....	4.2	3.3	2.3	1.4	1.2	.8	.1	.1	.9	.3	.1	.2
Rubber footwear.....	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.2	1.8	2.4	.1	.1	2.0	1.6	.1	.1
Other rubber products.....	6.5	5.2	3.6	3.6	2.6	2.3	.3	.2	.6	1.0	.1	.1
Leather and leather products.....	4.0	2.6	2.9	3.8	1.8	1.7	.2	.2	.7	1.7	.2	.2
Leather.....	3.2	2.9	2.4	3.6	1.1	1.0	.3	.1	.9	2.4	.1	.1
Footwear (except rubber).....	4.0	2.6	3.3	3.5	1.9	1.7	.2	.2	.0	1.4	.3	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4.4	3.4	2.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	.7	1.0	.1	.1
Glass and glass products.....	5.0	3.4	2.8	3.6	1.2	1.4	.3	.2	1.1	1.8	.2	.2
Cement, hydraulic.....	3.4	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	(1)	.2	.1	.1
Structural clay products.....	4.8	4.1	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.7	.4	.3	.2	.2	(9)	.2
Pottery and related products.....	3.0	2.4	3.5	3.0	1.5	1.3	.2	.2	1.9	1.4	(9)	.1
Primary metal industries.....	4.3	3.8	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.1	.3	.2	.4	.4	.2	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	3.6	2.7	1.6	1.4	1.0	.8	.1	.1	.3	.3	.2	.2
Iron and steel foundries.....	6.0	5.9	3.0	3.1	1.9	1.8	.6	.4	.4	.7	.1	.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	6.5	6.1	3.2	3.4	1.8	1.8	.8	.4	.6	1.0	.1	.2
Malleable-iron foundries.....	5.8	5.9	3.1	3.4	2.3	2.5	.8	.6	.2	.2	.1	.1
Steel foundries.....	5.4	5.6	2.9	2.6	1.7	1.5	.6	.3	.5	.6	.1	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	3.8	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.0	.6	.3	.2	.4	.1	.2	.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	2.9	3.2	1.4	1.2	.9	.6	.1	.1	.3	.3	.1	.2
Nonferrous foundries.....	7.0	8.2	3.4	3.6	2.0	1.9	.8	.6	.4	.7	.2	.3
Other primary metal industries: Iron and steel forgings.....	4.3	3.7	2.4	3.0	1.8	1.6	.3	.3	.2	1.0	.1	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc. incl. military	
	June 1950	May 1950	June 1950	May 1950	June 1950	May 1950	June 1950	May 1950	June 1950	May 1950	June 1950	May 1950
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	6.1	5.7	3.3	3.3	1.9	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.1
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.1	1.8	1.7	.3	.3	1.2	1.0	.1	.1
Cutlery and edge tools.....	2.9	2.0	1.6	2.6	.9	.9	.3	.1	.4	1.5	(¹)	.1
Hand tools.....	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	1.0	1.1	.3	.2	1.2	1.2	.1	.1
Hardware.....	4.8	4.8	4.2	3.3	2.4	2.2	.4	.4	1.3	.6	.1	.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	4.7	4.8	3.5	3.4	1.8	2.0	.5	.5	1.1	.8	.1	.1
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	4.0	3.9	2.7	3.1	1.6	2.1	.4	.5	.5	.4	.2	.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	5.5	5.8	4.3	3.9	1.9	2.0	.6	.5	1.7	1.3	.1	.1
Fabricated structural metal products.....	6.5	5.1	2.9	3.2	1.6	1.4	.4	.3	.8	1.4	.1	.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	9.2	10.1	4.6	5.6	3.2	3.0	.5	.5	.7	1.9	.2	.2
Machinery (except electrical).....	3.9	3.6	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.2	.3	.3	.8	.7	.1	.1
Engines and turbines.....	4.4	5.6	3.0	3.7	1.1	1.5	.2	.4	1.4	1.4	.3	.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	3.9	3.2	4.1	2.5	1.8	1.5	.3	.2	1.8	.7	.2	.1
Construction and mining machinery.....	5.1	4.2	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery.....	4.4	4.3	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.1	.1
Machine tools.....	4.1	3.6	1.4	1.2	.9	.7	.2	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	3.5	3.5	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.2	.3	.4	.3	.1	.1	.1
Machine-tool accessories.....	5.9	6.7	3.4	4.1	2.2	2.6	.7	.7	.4	.7	.1	.1
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	4.1	3.2	3.0	2.1	1.2	.9	.4	.2	1.3	.9	.1	.1
General industrial machinery.....	4.1	3.4	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	.3	.2	.4	.6	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.9	.9	.7	.2	.1	.2	1.1	(¹)	.1
Service industry and household machines.....	2.7	3.2	2.2	2.9	1.2	1.6	.1	.2	.7	.9	.2	.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	3.9	3.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.0	.3	.3	.3	.3	.1	.1
Electrical machinery.....	4.3	4.3	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.3	.2	.2	.6	.8	.1	.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.9	1.1	.9	.1	.1	.3	.7	.2	.2
Communication equipment.....	5.0	5.0	2.8	3.4	1.6	1.7	.3	.4	.8	1.1	.1	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	7.3	6.7	3.3	4.5	1.7	2.1	.4	.5	1.0	1.7	.2	.2
Telephone and telegraph equipment.....	.8	.7	1.3	1.2	.3	.5	.1	.1	.7	.4	.2	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	4.3	4.3	3.3	2.5	2.2	1.5	.2	.3	.8	.6	.1	.1
Transportation equipment.....	8.6	9.3	5.6	4.4	3.4	2.3	.4	.4	1.6	1.5	.2	.2
Automobiles.....	9.4	10.5	5.5	3.8	4.3	2.8	.5	.4	.5	.4	.2	.2
Aircraft and parts.....	3.5	3.0	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	.6	.8	(¹)	.1
Aircraft.....	3.6	3.2	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.3	.2	.2	.7	.8	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	3.0	2.3	1.4	1.4	.8	.8	.2	.1	.3	.4	.1	.1
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	.7	.6	.1	.1	.4	.6	.1	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	4.7	3.4	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.0	.3	.3	.2	.7	(¹)	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(¹)	18.6	(¹)	16.0	(¹)	7.7	(¹)	.5	(¹)	13.7	(¹)	.1
Railroad equipment.....	7.3	5.9	5.2	6.6	1.0	1.2	.3	.1	3.6	4.8	.3	.5
Locomotives and parts.....	3.3	3.9	2.5	3.1	.6	.8	(¹)	(¹)	1.5	1.8	.4	.5
Railroad and streetcars.....	12.1	7.3	8.4	9.8	1.6	1.6	.7	.2	5.8	7.5	.3	.8
Other transportation equipment.....	5.9	5.8	2.3	1.6	.7	1.2	(¹)	(¹)	1.4	.3	.2	.1
Instruments and related products.....	3.0	2.6	1.5	1.3	.9	.8	.1	.1	.4	.3	.1	.1
Photographic apparatus.....	1.8	1.9	.7	.4	.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.3	.1	.1	.1
Watches and clocks.....	3.0	2.1	1.1	1.4	.7	.8	.2	.1	.2	.4	(¹)	.1
Professional and scientific instruments.....	3.6	3.2	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	.2	.1	.4	.2	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5.2	4.1	4.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	.4	.2	1.4	1.3	.1	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.0	.2	.1	.6	.7	.1	.1
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	4.8	4.9	2.9	3.7	2.1	2.7	.2	.5	.4	.3	.2	.2
Iron.....	2.7	4.5	1.2	1.4	.7	.8	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.3
Copper.....	6.6	4.8	4.3	5.1	3.6	4.5	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	.2
Lead and zinc.....	6.2	5.0	4.1	4.2	2.9	3.0	.3	.4	.8	.7	.1	.1
Anthracite mining.....	.8	2.3	.9	1.9	.5	1.4	(¹)	(¹)	.2	.3	.2	.2
Bituminous coal mining.....	1.8	1.6	2.4	3.2	1.1	1.1	.1	.1	1.1	1.9	.1	.1
Communication.....	(¹)	1.5	(¹)	1.3	(¹)	1.0	(¹)	.1	(¹)	.1	(¹)	.1
Telephone.....	(¹)	2.0	(¹)	1.4	(¹)	.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.5	(¹)	.2
Telegraph.....	(¹)	1.5	(¹)	1.3	(¹)	1.0	(¹)	.1	(¹)	.1	(¹)	.1

¹ See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.
³ See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

⁴ Less than 0.05.
⁵ Not available.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal																	
	Metal									Coal								
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$60.80	42.4	\$1.434	\$58.32	41.3	\$1.412	\$65.81	45.2	\$1.456	\$61.57	41.3	\$1.488	\$68.57	36.8	\$1.860	\$72.12	38.0	\$1.898
1949: Average.....	61.55	40.9	1.505	59.06	39.8	1.484	63.06	42.3	1.512	64.79	41.4	1.565	66.78	30.2	1.880	63.28	32.6	1.941
1949: June.....	60.53	40.6	1.491	60.26	40.8	1.477	59.02	39.8	1.483	63.27	40.9	1.547	45.28	23.4	1.935	59.90	30.7	1.951
July.....	58.75	39.4	1.491	56.97	38.7	1.472	59.43	39.7	1.497	61.41	39.9	1.539	66.08	35.0	1.888	47.94	25.1	1.910
August.....	58.18	39.5	1.473	57.32	39.1	1.466	56.20	38.0	1.479	59.87	40.1	1.493	42.80	23.4	1.829	49.51	28.1	1.897
September.....	58.06	39.6	1.489	56.15	39.3	1.505	58.27	39.4	1.479	60.34	40.2	1.501	69.24	31.8	1.863	52.46	27.0	1.943
October.....	59.63	40.1	1.487	54.46	35.5	1.534	59.20	40.3	1.469	61.95	40.7	1.522	75.81	39.2	1.834	63.10	31.9	1.878
November.....	62.73	38.7	1.477	58.78	36.6	1.488	59.70	40.2	1.485	61.99	40.7	1.523	67.94	38.7	1.903	68.17	34.1	1.996
December.....	62.32	41.6	1.498	58.85	40.2	1.464	64.26	42.5	1.612	67.08	43.3	1.563	42.22	22.0	1.919	48.74	25.4	1.919
1950: January.....	63.71	42.0	1.517	58.68	39.7	1.478	71.98	45.4	1.585	68.18	42.3	1.541	44.60	23.9	1.856	47.36	24.8	1.933
February.....	62.81	40.9	1.499	59.62	40.5	1.472	68.49	44.3	1.546	63.38	41.7	1.530	40.23	20.6	1.953	49.83	23.4	1.962
March.....	61.81	41.1	1.504	57.57	38.9	1.480	68.58	44.3	1.548	63.45	41.8	1.518	80.01	41.5	1.928	78.75	39.2	2.000
April.....	62.90	41.6	1.512	59.62	40.2	1.483	68.13	43.9	1.552	62.55	41.4	1.535	57.25	29.0	1.974	72.79	36.0	2.022
May.....	62.65	41.3	1.517	58.15	39.0	1.491	69.42	44.5	1.560	64.02	41.6	1.539	68.48	34.5	1.985	68.61	34.2	2.006
June.....	63.29	41.5	1.525	60.62	40.6	1.493	69.55	44.3	1.570	63.35	40.4	1.598	64.97	32.6	1.993	70.49	35.0	2.014
Mining—Continued																		
Crude petroleum and natural gas production									Contract construction									
Petroleum and natural gas production									Nonbuilding construction									
									Total: Contract construction					Total: Nonbuilding construction				
														Highway and street				
														Other nonbuilding construction				
1948: Average.....	\$66.68	40.0	\$1.667	\$55.31	44.5	\$1.243	\$68.25	38.1	\$1.790	\$66.61	40.6	\$1.639	\$62.41	41.6	\$1.500	\$68.67	40.0	\$1.716
1949: Average.....	71.48	40.2	1.778	56.38	43.3	1.302	70.81	37.8	1.874	70.44	40.9	1.723	65.65	41.6	1.583	73.66	40.5	1.820
1949: June.....	70.89	39.7	1.778	57.82	43.8	1.320	71.41	38.5	1.858	71.34	41.9	1.704	66.82	42.3	1.574	75.05	41.5	1.807
July.....	72.54	40.3	1.800	56.77	43.4	1.308	71.55	38.6	1.856	72.20	42.2	1.712	68.17	43.3	1.575	75.21	41.4	1.818
August.....	70.74	40.1	1.764	57.86	44.3	1.306	72.13	38.7	1.862	72.56	42.4	1.712	68.55	43.4	1.578	75.60	41.5	1.822
September.....	72.40	40.4	1.792	56.66	43.2	1.312	70.73	37.7	1.874	70.52	40.9	1.730	66.73	41.6	1.607	73.81	40.5	1.828
October.....	73.87	41.2	1.793	57.77	44.2	1.307	72.06	38.3	1.861	72.71	41.8	1.741	68.37	42.3	1.617	75.63	41.4	1.831
November.....	71.20	40.0	1.780	55.77	42.7	1.306	70.12	37.1	1.891	69.90	39.9	1.784	63.30	40.6	1.610	72.96	39.4	1.852
December.....	71.52	40.0	1.788	55.08	42.4	1.299	69.75	36.4	1.917	68.15	38.3	1.777	60.75	37.0	1.644	72.76	39.2	1.855
1950: January.....	76.24	41.8	1.824	53.98	41.4	1.289	68.01	35.2	1.932	65.56	37.4	1.753	58.43	35.8	1.646	69.57	38.5	1.857
February.....	71.88	40.0	1.797	54.36	41.4	1.313	66.89	34.3	1.950	66.94	37.8	1.771	61.96	37.3	1.661	69.50	38.0	1.829
March.....	70.88	39.8	1.781	55.57	41.6	1.331	68.59	35.1	1.954	68.24	38.7	1.766	63.68	38.2	1.667	70.76	38.9	1.819
April.....	74.41	41.2	1.806	58.03	43.0	1.331	70.93	36.6	1.938	71.41	40.9	1.746	66.54	40.7	1.635	74.33	41.0	1.813
May.....	70.74	39.9	1.773	59.14	44.1	1.341	73.40	37.6	1.952	71.67	40.7	1.761	68.06	41.1	1.656	74.28	40.5	1.834
June.....	71.26	39.9	1.786	60.39	44.8	1.348	74.07	38.1	1.944	73.36	41.8	1.755	68.80	42.0	1.638	75.67	41.6	1.843
Contract construction—Continued																		
Building construction																		
Total: Building construction									Special-trade contractors									
									Total: Special-trade contractors					Plumbing and heating				
														Painting and decorating				
														Electrical work				
1948: Average.....	\$68.85	37.3	\$1.848	\$64.64	36.6	\$1.766	\$73.87	38.0	\$1.946	\$76.83	39.2	\$1.960	\$69.77	36.3	\$1.925	\$83.01	39.8	\$2.084
1949: Average.....	70.95	36.7	1.935	67.16	36.2	1.855	75.70	37.2	2.034	78.60	38.6	2.037	70.75	35.7	1.982	86.57	39.2	2.211
1949: June.....	71.44	37.1	1.924	67.70	36.7	1.846	76.43	37.7	2.026	77.95	38.6	2.022	72.18	36.8	1.961	87.02	39.3	2.215
July.....	71.28	37.1	1.922	67.33	36.6	1.838	76.59	37.7	2.032	78.08	38.8	2.013	72.18	36.7	1.968	85.41	39.2	2.202
August.....	71.95	37.2	1.932	68.02	36.8	1.848	76.99	37.8	2.036	78.13	38.9	2.033	72.51	36.4	1.992	87.80	39.7	2.210
September.....	70.69	36.5	1.938	66.64	36.0	1.854	75.80	37.2	2.040	79.18	38.6	2.052	71.59	35.7	2.005	85.80	38.8	2.210
October.....	71.80	36.9	1.944	67.89	36.5	1.861	76.61	37.5	2.041	80.32	38.9	2.064	71.41	35.7	2.001	86.49	39.0	2.215
November.....	70.21	36.1	1.947	66.34	35.7	1.856	74.81	36.4	2.053	78.12	37.5	2.085	68.88	34.8	1.956	85.28	38.2	2.233
December.....	70.26	35.8	1.964	65.99	35.1	1.880	75.15	36.5	2.057	80.19	38.7	2.071	69.40	34.8	1.967	86.85	39.2	2.217
1950: January.....	68.76	34.8	1.976	63.58	34.0	1.870	73.49	35.5	2.070	78.32	38.0	2.061	67.49	33.9	1.991	86.88	38.7	2.245
February.....	67.00	33.7	1.988	61.60	32.8	1.878	71.00	34.3	2.070	75.65	36.9	2.050	67.16	33.8	1.987	87.58	38.7	2.263
March.....	68.83	34.5	1.995	63.80	33.9	1.882	72.59	34.9	2.080	78.02	37.6	2.075	66.30	33.5	1.979	83.62	37.0	2.260
April.....	70.70	35.6	1.986	65.98	35.3	1.899	74.49	35.9	2.075	78.78	37.8	2.084	66.51	34.3	1.942	84.85	37.1	2.267
May.....	73.60	36.8	2.000	69.56	36.9	1.885	77.06	36.8	2.094	80.53	38.4	2.105	69.16	35.0	1.976	86.37	38.0	2.273
June.....	74.41	37.3	1.995	69.79	37.3	1.871	78.05	37.2	2.098	82.66	39.1	2.114	68.90	34.8	1.960	87.17	38.4	2.270

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Contract construction-Continued																	
	Building construction-Continued																	
	Special-trade contractors-Continued																	
	Other special-trade contractors			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$59.65	36.9	\$1.888	\$69.61	35.4	\$1.969	\$78.52	36.1	\$2.175	\$67.98	37.9	\$1.792	\$62.47	36.5	\$1.710	\$66.44	38.9	\$1.709
1949: Average.....	71.39	36.1	1.979	68.72	33.8	2.033	80.39	34.9	2.301	67.14	36.6	1.837	62.86	35.7	1.759	69.66	37.8	1.844
1949: June.....	73.02	36.9	1.977	71.23	33.0	2.034	83.73	35.8	2.338	67.00	38.0	1.763	64.26	36.9	1.739	71.67	38.9	1.842
July.....	73.46	36.8	1.998	71.47	33.1	2.037	84.59	36.0	2.352	66.40	37.0	1.765	64.50	36.8	1.733	71.93	38.6	1.863
August.....	73.36	36.9	1.988	71.36	35.3	2.021	83.13	35.7	2.350	66.45	36.3	1.831	64.53	36.7	1.759	72.51	38.9	1.863
September.....	71.58	36.1	1.982	66.31	32.9	2.015	84.39	36.3	2.322	67.22	35.8	1.876	62.95	36.0	1.750	70.58	37.6	1.878
October.....	72.26	36.8	1.978	70.60	34.7	2.035	81.11	35.0	2.316	68.46	36.1	1.896	65.96	37.1	1.777	72.22	38.4	1.882
November.....	70.77	36.7	1.984	71.68	35.0	2.047	74.78	32.5	2.302	69.87	36.3	1.915	63.73	35.9	1.778	69.46	37.3	1.864
December.....	69.18	34.6	2.001	60.92	29.8	2.044	77.50	33.5	2.311	67.89	35.9	1.889	61.30	34.1	1.799	66.80	35.4	1.890
1950: January.....	67.87	33.4	2.032	61.68	30.0	2.058	75.57	32.6	2.318	66.51	35.7	1.863	58.50	32.3	1.811	65.57	34.4	1.906
February.....	64.12	31.6	2.029	54.20	26.1	2.080	75.44	32.2	2.343	58.66	32.0	1.833	53.64	30.0	1.788	62.62	33.2	1.886
March.....	67.76	33.1	2.047	58.00	28.1	2.064	81.09	33.9	2.392	63.49	34.3	1.851	57.99	31.9	1.818	67.69	36.7	1.896
April.....	71.44	35.0	2.041	67.39	32.2	2.063	83.66	34.7	2.411	64.79	36.5	1.775	61.64	34.3	1.797	73.59	39.1	1.882
May.....	74.65	36.1	2.068	70.98	33.8	2.100	87.76	35.5	2.472	66.13	36.8	1.797	65.16	35.9	1.815	75.31	39.0	1.931
June.....	76.94	36.7	2.072	74.41	35.0	2.126	88.61	35.9	2.496	66.68	37.4	1.783	65.77	36.6	1.797	76.97	39.8	1.964
	Manufacturing																	
	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods ²			Nondurable goods ³			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$54.14	40.1	\$1.350	\$57.11	40.5	\$1.410	\$50.61	39.6	\$1.278	\$57.20	41.6	\$1.375	\$51.87	42.0	\$1.235	\$58.37	43.3	\$1.348
1949: Average.....	54.92	39.2	1.401	58.03	39.5	1.469	51.41	38.8	1.325	58.76	40.0	1.469	53.58	41.5	1.291	57.44	41.5	1.384
1949: June.....	54.51	38.8	1.405	57.82	39.2	1.475	50.97	38.5	1.324	58.72	39.7	1.479	53.62	41.6	1.289	55.87	40.4	1.383
July.....	54.63	38.8	1.408	57.31	38.8	1.477	51.55	38.7	1.332	59.64	40.3	1.480	54.69	42.2	1.296	58.02	41.8	1.388
August.....	54.70	39.1	1.399	57.89	39.3	1.473	51.31	38.0	1.319	58.44	39.7	1.472	53.00	41.7	1.271	56.87	41.0	1.387
September.....	55.72	39.6	1.407	58.69	39.6	1.482	52.50	39.6	1.328	59.76	40.3	1.483	53.63	41.8	1.283	57.78	41.6	1.389
October.....	55.26	39.7	1.392	58.17	39.9	1.458	52.47	39.6	1.325	59.97	40.3	1.488	53.83	41.7	1.291	56.51	41.1	1.375
November.....	54.43	39.1	1.392	56.82	39.0	1.457	52.07	39.3	1.325	59.82	40.2	1.488	54.16	41.6	1.392	60.23	42.9	1.404
December.....	56.04	39.8	1.408	59.19	40.1	1.476	52.69	39.5	1.334	60.85	40.7	1.495	54.57	41.4	1.318	60.98	43.4	1.405
1950: January.....	58.29	39.7	1.418	59.40	40.0	1.485	52.91	39.4	1.343	60.70	40.2	1.510	54.94	41.4	1.327	60.19	42.9	1.408
February.....	56.37	39.7	1.420	59.47	40.1	1.483	53.06	39.3	1.350	60.88	40.4	1.507	54.05	40.7	1.328	55.99	40.4	1.386
March.....	56.53	39.7	1.424	59.74	40.2	1.486	53.04	39.2	1.353	61.31	40.6	1.510	54.42	40.7	1.337	56.14	40.3	1.393
April.....	56.93	39.7	1.434	61.01	40.7	1.499	52.17	38.5	1.355	61.43	40.6	1.513	54.14	40.4	1.340	55.64	39.8	1.398
May.....	57.68	40.0	1.442	61.72	40.9	1.509	52.85	38.9	1.358	61.54	40.7	1.512	54.90	41.0	1.359	57.10	40.7	1.403
June.....	58.74	40.4	1.454	62.94	41.3	1.524	53.92	39.8	1.365	61.70	40.7	1.516	56.14	41.8	1.343	58.19	41.5	1.409
	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Food and kindred products-Continued																	
	Meat packing			Dairy products			Canning and preserving			Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$59.15	43.4	\$1.363	\$52.26	45.4	\$1.151	\$42.63	38.2	\$1.116	\$54.53	44.3	\$1.231	\$57.23	46.3	\$1.236	\$51.01	45.3	\$1.126
1949: Average.....	58.02	41.5	1.398	54.61	44.8	1.219	43.77	38.8	1.128	56.94	43.8	1.300	58.91	44.7	1.318	54.98	46.2	1.190
1949: June.....	56.44	40.4	1.397	55.23	45.8	1.206	42.63	38.3	1.113	57.84	44.7	1.294	58.10	45.0	1.291	57.36	47.6	1.205
July.....	58.55	41.7	1.404	55.71	45.7	1.219	43.59	39.7	1.098	59.75	45.4	1.316	61.13	46.1	1.326	57.14	47.7	1.198
August.....	57.34	40.9	1.402	54.72	45.0	1.216	44.27	40.8	1.085	57.46	44.0	1.306	58.70	44.3	1.325	55.75	46.3	1.204
September.....	58.31	41.5	1.405	55.28	44.4	1.245	44.79	40.1	1.117	58.92	44.3	1.309	62.70	45.8	1.369	56.57	47.1	1.201
October.....	56.89	40.9	1.391	54.76	44.2	1.239	45.92	40.0	1.148	58.56	44.4	1.319	62.88	46.0	1.367	55.67	46.7	1.192
November.....	61.03	42.8	1.426	53.95	43.9	1.229	41.29	37.1	1.113	58.81	42.8	1.394	57.77	43.4	1.331	54.49	43.6	1.195
December.....	61.99	43.8	1.425	54.29	44.1	1.231	43.26	36.6	1.182	56.76	43.1	1.317	59.54	44.1	1.350	54.10	45.2	1.197
1950: January.....	61.16	43.1	1.419	55.67	44.5	1.251	45.15	38.2	1.182	56.46	42.9	1.316	60.03	44.3	1.355	53.22	44.5	1.196
February.....	56.50	40.3	1.402	54.88	43.8	1.253	44.94	37.7	1.192	55.48	42.0	1.321	58.02	43.2	1.343	51.37	42.7	1.203
March.....	56.92	40.4	1.409	54.63	43.7	1.250	44.79	38.8	1.217	56.83	42.6	1.334	58.28	43.3	1.346	54.86	44.6	1.220
April.....	56.22	39.7	1.416	54.79	43.9	1.248	44.32	36.3	1.221	55.82	42.1	1.321	56.16	42.1	1.334	58.06	45.5	1.222
May.....	57.55	40.5	1.421	54.98	43.1	1.241	45.10	37.3	1.299	56.26	42.3	1.330	57.31	42.9	1.336	55.78	45.0	1.219
June.....	58.73	41.1	1.429	55.80	45.0	1.240	45.82	38.8	1.181	58.83	44.0	1.337	58.77	43.6	1.348	57.95	47.0	1.243

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued															
	Food and kindred products-Continued															
	Bakery products				Sugar		Confectionery and related products				Confectionery			Beverages		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$49.35	42.4	\$1.164	\$52.04	41.8	\$1.245	\$44.00	40.0	\$1.100	\$41.46	39.8	\$1.047	\$61.43	41.9	\$1.466	\$46.26
1949: Average.....	51.67	41.7	1.239	56.01	42.4	1.321	45.12	40.0	1.128	42.63	39.8	1.071	64.21	41.0	1.566	48.40
1949: June.....	52.29	42.2	1.239	57.93	42.5	1.363	44.76	39.3	1.129	42.38	39.2	1.081	65.56	42.1	1.558	50.20
July.....	52.62	42.2	1.247	57.72	42.5	1.358	43.69	38.8	1.126	41.39	38.9	1.064	68.79	42.7	1.611	50.69
August.....	51.53	41.5	1.249	56.53	41.2	1.372	45.39	40.2	1.129	42.80	40.0	1.070	66.24	41.4	1.600	49.88
September.....	52.88	42.1	1.265	59.17	43.6	1.357	47.70	42.1	1.133	44.03	41.3	1.060	64.92	40.7	1.595	48.33
October.....	52.29	41.6	1.257	53.71	42.9	1.252	48.52	42.6	1.139	44.83	41.7	1.075	64.40	40.8	1.590	49.37
November.....	52.12	41.4	1.259	60.82	48.0	1.267	45.80	40.8	1.124	43.44	40.9	1.062	63.00	40.1	1.586	48.24
December.....	52.16	41.3	1.253	54.91	42.4	1.295	45.35	40.6	1.117	42.98	40.7	1.086	63.12	39.7	1.590	46.07
1950: January.....	52.07	41.1	1.267	55.78	39.9	1.398	45.59	40.2	1.134	42.75	39.8	1.074	63.62	39.7	1.600	46.67
February.....	52.96	41.6	1.273	55.44	39.8	1.393	45.26	39.7	1.140	42.60	39.3	1.084	64.82	40.0	1.613	48.98
March.....	52.75	41.5	1.271	55.92	40.2	1.391	45.19	39.4	1.147	42.92	39.2	1.095	63.16	40.1	1.625	46.72
April.....	52.37	41.2	1.271	55.32	39.4	1.404	43.77	37.9	1.150	41.59	37.6	1.106	66.38	40.7	1.631	47.90
May.....	53.16	41.6	1.278	57.77	41.5	1.392	45.40	39.1	1.161	43.49	38.9	1.118	66.91	41.2	1.624	48.40
June.....	53.42	41.9	1.275	59.36	42.4	1.400	46.57	39.6	1.176	44.48	39.3	1.131	69.46	42.3	1.642	50.86

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued															
	Food and kindred products-Continued								Tobacco manufactures							
	Malt liquors				Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors				Miscellaneous food products		Total: Tobacco manufactures		Cigarettes		Cigars	
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$66.40	42.0	\$1.581	\$54.92	40.5	\$1.356	\$40.74	42.3	\$1.176	\$30.50	38.1	\$0.958	\$44.51	38.6	\$1.153	\$32.71
1949: Average.....	69.46	41.1	1.690	57.00	39.2	1.454	52.17	41.9	1.245	37.25	37.1	1.004	46.33	37.7	1.229	32.41
1949: June.....	71.74	42.5	1.688	55.11	38.7	1.494	51.41	41.8	1.230	38.57	38.0	1.015	47.78	39.1	1.222	32.99
July.....	75.00	42.3	1.746	56.42	39.1	1.443	52.33	42.3	1.237	38.19	37.4	1.021	48.13	39.1	1.231	32.13
August.....	72.02	41.7	1.727	57.14	38.9	1.489	53.04	42.5	1.248	38.58	38.7	1.007	48.90	39.8	1.238	32.81
September.....	69.46	40.5	1.715	60.18	40.2	1.497	52.50	42.3	1.244	38.39	38.9	1.087	47.92	38.9	1.232	33.71
October.....	69.33	40.1	1.729	58.30	39.5	1.478	53.38	42.5	1.256	37.86	38.2	1.091	46.73	37.9	1.233	33.45
November.....	67.52	39.3	1.718	62.28	41.3	1.608	53.13	42.1	1.262	38.46	38.0	1.012	47.81	38.9	1.229	34.16
December.....	68.14	39.8	1.712	56.77	38.0	1.494	53.00	42.0	1.262	38.76	38.0	1.020	48.53	38.7	1.254	32.60
1950: January.....	68.52	39.7	1.726	59.70	39.8	1.500	53.21	41.8	1.273	39.25	38.0	1.033	49.15	39.1	1.257	33.25
February.....	69.32	40.0	1.733	58.67	38.5	1.524	52.65	41.1	1.281	38.48	36.2	1.063	46.96	37.3	1.259	33.87
March.....	70.42	40.1	1.756	58.45	39.2	1.491	53.71	41.6	1.291	39.49	36.7	1.076	48.65	38.7	1.257	33.71
April.....	72.19	40.9	1.765	57.66	38.8	1.495	53.15	41.2	1.280	38.59	35.5	1.087	48.41	38.0	1.274	31.38
May.....	73.13	41.6	1.758	57.43	38.7	1.484	53.33	41.6	1.282	39.56	38.6	1.081	47.59	37.7	1.273	34.59
June.....	73.62	42.6	1.775	59.08	39.6	1.492	53.07	42.1	1.308	41.63	38.3	1.087	51.21	40.1	1.277	35.53

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued															
	Tobacco manufactures-Continued								Textile-mill products							
	Tobacco and snuff				Tobacco stemming and redrying				Total: Textile-mill products		Yarn and thread mills		Yarn mills		Broad-woven fabric mills	
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$37.21	37.7	\$0.987	\$34.24	40.0	\$0.856	\$45.59	39.2	\$1.163	\$41.49	38.1	\$1.089	\$41.42	37.9	\$1.099	\$46.15
1949: Average.....	39.10	37.2	1.051	34.20	38.3	.893	44.83	37.7	1.189	40.51	38.4	1.113	40.55	36.3	1.117	44.45
1949: June.....	40.30	38.2	1.055	38.14	38.1	1.001	42.98	36.3	1.194	39.10	35.1	1.114	39.33	35.2	1.117	42.09
July.....	40.02	37.4	1.070	36.22	36.4	.995	43.26	36.6	1.182	39.73	35.6	1.116	39.54	35.6	1.119	42.87
August.....	40.35	38.1	1.059	36.49	42.9	.853	44.37	37.6	1.180	40.33	36.5	1.108	40.33	36.4	1.108	44.41
September.....	40.92	38.1	1.074	34.47	42.3	.815	45.82	38.6	1.187	42.07	37.9	1.110	41.88	37.7	1.111	45.74
October.....	39.81	37.7	1.056	33.82	40.5	.835	47.04	39.4	1.194	43.00	38.5	1.117	42.07	38.4	1.119	47.52
November.....	39.76	37.4	1.063	32.24	36.1	.833	47.29	39.5	1.195	43.46	38.8	1.120	43.46	38.7	1.123	47.76
December.....	41.46	38.6	1.074	35.50	40.4	.911	47.64	39.8	1.197	44.08	39.5	1.116	43.98	39.3	1.119	48.40
1950: January.....	40.69	37.4	1.088	37.58	41.8	.899	47.36	39.4	1.202	43.67	39.2	1.114	43.00	39.0	1.118	48.16
February.....	40.04	36.3	1.103	35.34	35.3	1.001	47.88	39.6	1.209	43.84	39.0	1.124	43.88	38.9	1.128	48.16
March.....	40.92	36.8	1.112	39.58	38.5	1.028	47.39	39.2	1.209	42.07	38.0	1.123	42.00	37.8	1.127	47.72
April.....	41.90	37.4	1.122	39.14	38.0	1.030	45.51	37.8	1.204	40.80	36.4	1.121	40.65	36.1	1.126	45.81
May.....	40.98	35.7	1.148	37.19	36.5	1.019	45.59	37.9	1.203	41.66	36.9	1.129	41.80	36.8	1.136	45.82
June.....	43.50	38.6	1.127	40.11	38.6	1.039	46.79	38.8	1.206	42.86	38.0	1.128	43.05	38.0	1.133	46.80

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Textile-mill products-Continued																	
	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber ²			Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery ³			Seamless hosiery ⁴			Knit outerwear		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$44.36	39.4	\$1.126	\$52.45	40.1	\$1.308	\$41.14	37.5	\$1.097	\$52.85	38.8	\$1.362	\$30.27	35.2	\$0.860	\$39.75	38.0	\$1.048
1949: Average.....	42.89	37.2	1.153	51.19	38.9	1.316	41.47	35.8	1.127	52.09	37.5	1.389	31.45	35.5	.886	40.96	38.1	1.075
1949: June.....	39.78	34.8	1.143	51.64	39.3	1.314	40.73	36.2	1.125	51.11	36.9	1.385	30.50	34.7	.879	40.46	37.6	1.078
July.....	40.46	35.4	1.143	52.25	39.7	1.318	40.44	36.3	1.114	50.26	36.5	1.377	30.61	35.3	.867	39.93	38.1	1.048
August.....	42.71	37.2	1.148	51.16	39.2	1.308	41.11	37.0	1.111	51.56	37.5	1.375	31.40	35.8	.877	39.61	37.8	1.048
September.....	44.24	38.3	1.155	51.94	39.5	1.315	42.22	37.8	1.117	52.72	38.2	1.380	31.86	36.0	.885	40.69	38.5	1.057
October.....	46.09	39.6	1.164	53.25	39.8	1.335	43.68	38.9	1.123	55.02	39.5	1.393	33.76	37.8	.893	42.51	39.8	1.068
November.....	46.56	39.9	1.167	52.51	39.6	1.326	43.28	38.4	1.127	54.88	39.1	1.403	33.68	37.5	.898	42.34	39.5	1.072
December.....	47.10	40.4	1.168	53.37	40.1	1.331	42.34	37.6	1.128	53.15	37.8	1.408	33.42	37.3	.896	41.16	38.4	1.072
1950: January.....	47.04	40.1	1.173	52.92	39.7	1.333	41.73	36.8	1.134	51.53	36.6	1.405	32.92	36.5	.907	41.47	37.8	1.097
February.....	47.07	40.2	1.171	52.51	39.6	1.329	43.38	37.2	1.166	53.16	37.2	1.429	34.50	36.2	.953	42.74	38.3	1.116
March.....	46.88	40.0	1.172	51.00	38.9	1.311	43.55	37.0	1.177	54.25	38.1	1.424	33.29	34.5	.965	43.80	38.9	1.126
April.....	44.66	38.4	1.163	50.94	38.8	1.313	40.60	35.0	1.160	49.02	35.6	1.377	31.78	32.8	.969	43.05	38.2	1.127
May.....	44.35	38.3	1.158	51.81	39.4	1.315	40.60	35.0	1.160	49.87	36.4	1.370	31.07	32.1	.968	42.75	37.9	1.128
June.....	45.12	38.8	1.163	53.36	40.3	1.324	41.85	36.3	1.153	50.85	37.5	1.356	33.20	34.4	.965	43.38	38.7	1.121
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Textile-mill products-Continued																	
	Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$37.40	37.7	\$0.992	\$51.00	41.0	\$1.244	\$58.13	42.0	\$1.384	\$58.09	41.7	\$1.393	\$47.96	39.7	\$1.208	\$49.17	36.5	\$1.347
1949: Average.....	36.34	35.2	1.004	51.50	40.3	1.278	56.50	39.5	1.438	56.23	38.7	1.453	47.89	38.9	1.231	49.21	35.3	1.394
1949: June.....	35.80	35.8	1.000	49.92	39.4	1.267	51.98	36.5	1.424	49.69	34.7	1.432	47.39	35.4	1.234	52.67	37.3	1.412
July.....	36.00	36.0	1.000	48.76	38.7	1.260	53.78	37.9	1.419	51.08	36.4	1.428	47.66	34.5	1.228	52.58	37.4	1.412
August.....	38.58	37.0	.996	50.59	39.9	1.268	54.14	38.1	1.421	53.24	37.1	1.438	47.48	36.6	1.230	50.41	36.4	1.388
September.....	38.85	38.7	1.004	52.31	40.8	1.282	56.10	39.2	1.431	55.40	38.1	1.454	49.58	39.9	1.242	49.49	35.8	1.394
October.....	38.78	38.7	1.002	52.80	41.2	1.279	57.26	39.9	1.435	57.31	39.2	1.462	48.87	39.6	1.234	45.55	33.3	1.398
November.....	37.71	37.1	1.003	52.91	41.3	1.281	58.57	40.7	1.439	58.67	40.1	1.463	48.18	39.2	1.229	45.86	32.9	1.394
December.....	37.07	37.0	1.002	53.84	41.9	1.285	56.99	41.4	1.449	60.58	41.1	1.474	49.64	40.1	1.250	50.55	35.7	1.416
1950: January.....	37.29	36.7	1.016	52.03	40.3	1.291	60.44	41.4	1.460	61.41	41.3	1.487	49.80	40.0	1.245	53.44	37.5	1.425
February.....	38.42	37.3	1.030	53.37	41.5	1.286	60.80	41.5	1.465	61.62	41.3	1.492	50.91	40.6	1.254	53.03	37.4	1.418
March.....	38.40	37.1	1.035	52.42	40.7	1.288	60.99	41.6	1.466	61.81	41.4	1.493	49.75	39.8	1.250	44.84	32.9	1.363
April.....	35.71	34.5	1.035	50.89	39.6	1.285	59.15	40.4	1.464	60.48	40.4	1.497	49.29	39.4	1.251	40.02	29.0	1.380
May.....	35.29	34.0	1.038	49.25	38.3	1.286	60.61	41.2	1.471	61.68	41.2	1.497	49.96	40.1	1.246	48.72	34.6	1.408
June.....	36.33	34.9	1.041	51.22	39.8	1.287	60.94	41.4	1.472	61.99	41.5	1.501	51.37	40.8	1.259	52.69	37.0	1.424
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products																	
	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$42.79	36.2	\$1.182	\$50.11	36.6	\$1.369	\$33.20	36.2	\$0.917	\$33.50	36.1	\$0.928	\$35.31	35.7	\$0.980	\$28.49	35.7	\$0.792
1949: Average.....	41.89	35.8	1.170	46.67	34.7	1.345	33.30	36.2	.920	33.37	36.0	.927	34.91	35.7	.978	27.44	35.5	.773
1949: June.....	40.11	35.4	1.133	43.86	33.3	1.317	32.76	35.8	.915	33.19	35.8	.927	34.56	35.3	.979	26.80	34.9	.758
July.....	41.03	35.4	1.159	44.90	34.4	1.306	33.03	36.1	.918	32.68	34.8	.909	33.56	35.4	.948	27.60	35.7	.773
August.....	41.95	35.7	1.178	44.96	33.5	1.342	32.80	36.4	.901	32.02	35.7	.897	34.63	35.7	.970	27.33	36.1	.787
September.....	44.01	36.8	1.196	47.90	35.4	1.353	33.87	36.9	.918	33.21	36.3	.915	35.79	36.6	.978	28.19	36.7	.788
October.....	42.93	36.5	1.168	45.29	34.3	1.347	34.35	37.5	.916	34.30	37.4	.917	34.18	35.4	.984	28.27	37.1	.762
November.....	40.38	35.7	1.131	44.48	32.9	1.352	33.82	36.8	.919	34.78	37.6	.928	33.60	34.6	.971	28.22	36.7	.766
December.....	41.82	35.9	1.168	46.64	34.7	1.344	33.82	36.8	.919	34.62	37.2	.928	34.14	35.3	.967	27.58	35.4	.779
1950: January.....	42.70	36.0	1.186	47.72	35.4	1.348	33.63	36.2	.929	33.43	35.6	.939	34.47	36.8	.991	27.80	35.6	.781
February.....	44.48	36.7	1.212	49.88	37.0	1.348	35.64	36.4	.979	35.19	36.2	.972	39.26	37.9	1.036	30.55	35.4	.863
March.....	43.50	36.4	1.195	50.81	37.5	1.355	35.62	36.2	.984	35.40	36.2	.978	39.77	38.2	1.041	30.43	35.3	.862
April.....	40.80	35.2	1.159	47.46	35.5	1.337	35.00	35.1	.966	35.02	35.7	.981	39.33	38.0	1.035	29.73	34.0	.875
May.....	41.27	35.7	1.156	49.07	36.7	1.337	35.33	35.9	.984	34.81	35.7	.975	39.85	38.1	1.046	31.15	35.8	.870
June.....	41.81	35.8	1.168	49.39	36.8	1.342	35.51	36.2	.981	34.65	35.5	.976	39.56	38.1	1.041	30.53	35.3	.865

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Women's outerwear			Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$51.49	35.1	\$1.46	\$48.72	34.8	\$1.40	\$31.59	36.1	\$0.875	\$70.60	35.0	\$2.017	\$35.32	36.6	\$0.965	\$34.12	36.3	\$0.940
1949: Average.....	49.69	34.7	1.432	47.30	34.4	1.372	32.23	36.5	.883	66.38	33.8	1.964	35.79	36.6	.978	34.08	36.1	.944
1949: June.....	46.33	34.6	1.339	46.06	34.3	1.343	33.03	37.2	.888	69.91	33.3	1.799	35.32	36.3	.973	33.10	35.4	.935
July.....	48.51	35.9	1.431	42.66	33.2	1.293	30.71	35.1	.876	66.06	34.1	1.937	34.52	36.0	.959	32.25	34.9	.924
August.....	50.40	34.4	1.465	46.21	34.1	1.353	30.46	35.3	.874	67.41	34.3	1.971	35.48	36.6	.964	33.54	36.1	.929
September.....	53.13	35.8	1.484	50.20	35.4	1.418	33.08	37.8	.876	69.73	35.2	1.981	37.24	38.0	.980	35.82	37.7	.950
October.....	49.49	34.2	1.447	46.98	33.7	1.394	31.45	35.9	.876	64.88	33.0	1.956	35.10	34.6	.947	36.25	38.2	.940
November.....	45.80	33.6	1.363	44.99	33.3	1.351	31.90	36.5	.874	58.38	30.6	1.908	37.45	38.1	.962	36.27	38.1	.952
December.....	49.13	34.5	1.424	47.40	34.5	1.374	31.23	35.9	.870	63.67	33.3	1.912	36.36	36.8	.988	34.45	36.0	.957
1950: January.....	50.86	35.0	1.453	48.30	34.9	1.384	31.38	35.1	.894	66.97	34.7	1.930	36.58	36.8	.994	34.78	36.5	.953
February.....	52.63	35.9	1.466	48.89	35.4	1.381	34.95	37.1	.942	69.83	35.5	1.967	37.52	37.0	1.014	36.03	36.5	.987
March.....	49.67	35.4	1.403	49.37	35.4	1.379	35.53	37.4	.950	60.70	32.6	1.862	37.87	36.8	1.029	35.66	36.0	.991
April.....	49.06	34.5	1.338	49.44	35.7	1.385	34.99	36.6	.956	51.19	29.1	1.759	36.22	35.2	1.029	34.09	34.3	.994
May.....	45.47	34.5	1.315	48.37	35.1	1.378	35.48	36.5	.972	50.36	29.8	1.690	36.25	35.4	1.024	34.18	34.6	.988
June.....	45.53	33.7	1.351	45.43	33.9	1.340	32.60	33.5	.973	58.45	34.0	1.719	36.25	35.4	1.024	34.72	35.0	.992

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Millinery			Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$50.22	34.8	\$1.443	\$36.72	36.5	\$1.006	\$42.21	36.7	\$1.150	\$38.49	38.0	\$1.013	\$51.38	41.5	\$1.238	\$60.26	38.7	\$1.557
1949: Average.....	53.55	35.3	1.517	37.06	36.3	1.021	42.05	36.0	1.168	39.74	38.1	1.043	51.72	40.6	1.274	61.31	39.1	1.568
1949: June.....	45.06	31.7	1.453	36.04	35.9	1.004	42.28	35.2	1.201	40.52	38.3	1.058	52.91	40.7	1.300	64.06	40.0	1.624
July.....	51.35	34.6	1.484	37.09	36.8	1.008	42.18	35.0	1.205	39.61	37.8	1.048	50.75	39.4	1.288	60.20	37.6	1.601
August.....	54.40	36.1	1.507	37.38	36.9	1.013	42.54	36.3	1.172	39.77	38.2	1.041	52.87	40.7	1.299	67.16	41.1	1.634
September.....	54.40	39.8	1.618	38.18	37.1	1.029	44.35	37.3	1.189	40.86	38.8	1.053	52.83	40.7	1.298	64.08	40.0	1.602
October.....	53.68	35.6	1.508	37.75	36.9	1.022	45.31	38.4	1.180	40.62	39.1	1.030	54.17	41.7	1.266	65.00	40.6	1.601
November.....	43.41	29.8	1.485	36.69	36.6	1.008	43.85	37.7	1.163	38.73	37.9	1.022	52.48	41.0	1.260	61.58	39.2	1.671
December.....	50.35	34.7	1.451	37.07	36.2	1.024	43.57	36.8	1.184	39.36	37.7	1.044	52.66	41.3	1.275	62.13	39.1	1.561
1950: January.....	55.11	36.4	1.514	38.25	36.5	1.018	40.23	35.6	1.130	40.99	38.2	1.073	48.03	39.2	1.225	50.23	37.4	1.343
February.....	64.96	40.2	1.601	40.28	37.3	1.080	40.80	36.1	1.122	40.84	38.1	1.072	50.55	39.5	1.270	54.86	37.6	1.459
March.....	62.50	39.2	1.596	38.76	36.5	1.062	40.76	36.1	1.129	40.32	37.4	1.078	52.24	40.4	1.293	62.94	38.4	1.639
April.....	44.91	30.7	1.453	35.97	35.3	1.019	39.33	34.9	1.127	39.81	37.1	1.073	53.36	40.7	1.311	65.31	39.2	1.666
May.....	46.01	31.8	1.447	37.65	36.7	1.026	41.45	35.7	1.161	40.77	37.4	1.060	54.60	40.9	1.335	67.58	39.8	1.698
June.....	49.97	33.2	1.505	38.14	36.5	1.045	42.23	35.7	1.183	42.47	38.4	1.106	56.50	41.7	1.355	69.00	40.0	1.725

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																	
	Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general			Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products			Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$51.83	41.5	\$1.249	\$51.87	41.4	\$1.253	\$54.95	43.3	\$1.269	\$53.40	43.2	\$1.236	\$41.57	41.4	\$1.004	\$42.39	42.1	\$1.007
1949: Average.....	52.37	40.6	1.250	53.06	40.6	1.307	55.06	41.9	1.314	54.23	42.2	1.285	41.90	40.6	1.032	42.48	41.0	1.036
1949: June.....	53.56	40.7	1.316	54.21	40.7	1.332	55.22	41.8	1.321	54.06	42.1	1.284	42.19	40.3	1.047	42.82	40.7	1.053
July.....	51.25	39.3	1.304	51.88	39.3	1.320	52.74	40.2	1.312	53.19	41.2	1.291	42.40	40.3	1.052	43.31	40.9	1.059
August.....	53.53	40.6	1.312	54.14	40.8	1.327	54.19	41.3	1.312	53.71	41.7	1.288	42.03	39.8	1.056	42.91	40.1	1.070
September.....	53.35	40.6	1.314	54.04	40.6	1.331	55.66	42.1	1.322	54.91	42.4	1.295	43.04	40.6	1.060	43.89	41.1	1.028
October.....	54.54	41.6	1.311	55.29	41.6	1.329	57.68	43.3	1.332	56.51	43.4	1.302	43.34	41.2	1.053	44.73	41.8	1.070
November.....	52.89	41.0	1.290	53.63	41.0	1.308	56.18	42.4	1.325	55.94	42.9	1.304	42.02	40.4	1.040	42.92	40.8	1.049
December.....	52.31	40.8	1.282	53.04	40.8	1.300	58.87	44.2	1.332	57.82	44.1	1.311	43.97	41.3	1.050	45.95	41.7	1.084
1950: January.....	47.39	38.3	1.237	47.77	38.0	1.257	50.14	42.4	1.324	56.07	42.9	1.307	41.27	39.8	1.037	41.94	40.4	1.038
February.....	50.59	39.4	1.284	51.17	39.3	1.302	57.04	42.5	1.342	55.76	42.4	1.315	42.82	39.5	1.084	43.05	39.9	1.079
March.....	51.85	40.1	1.293	52.31	39.9	1.311	57.74	42.9	1.346	56.49	42.7	1.323	42.85	39.6	1.082	43.30	40.2	1.077
April.....	53.10	40.5	1.311	53.73	40.4	1.330	59.00	43.0	1.372	57.56	42.7	1.348	43.81	39.9	1.098	44.87	41.2	1.089
May.....	54.28	40.6	1.337	55.04	40.5	1.359	59.36	43.2	1.374	57.84	43.0	1.345	44.53	40.3	1.102	44.87	41.2	1.089
June.....	56.42	41.7	1.353	57.50	41.7	1.379	61.17	43.6	1.403	59.83	43.7	1.369	45.94	40.6	1.129	46.59	41.9	1.112

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)-Con.			Furniture and fixtures														
	Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture			Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bed-springs		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$44.06	42.0	\$1.049	\$48.90	41.1	\$1.192	\$46.76	40.8	\$1.146	\$43.84	41.2	\$1.064	\$50.33	40.1	\$1.255	\$50.85	40.1	\$1.268
1949: Average	44.16	40.7	1.085	49.48	40.1	1.234	47.04	39.8	1.182	43.68	40.0	1.092	50.18	38.9	1.290	51.69	39.7	1.302
1949: June	43.68	40.0	1.092	48.36	39.0	1.240	45.70	38.6	1.184	42.09	38.4	1.096	47.39	37.2	1.274	52.00	40.0	1.300
July	43.02	39.4	1.052	47.66	38.6	1.240	44.80	38.1	1.179	41.06	37.7	1.069	46.87	36.7	1.277	51.21	39.7	1.290
August	43.52	40.0	1.088	49.69	40.4	1.230	47.23	40.3	1.172	43.17	40.2	1.074	49.82	39.2	1.271	53.94	41.4	1.303
September	43.96	40.0	1.099	50.72	41.0	1.237	48.74	41.1	1.186	44.17	40.9	1.080	52.07	40.3	1.292	57.13	42.6	1.341
October	45.14	41.0	1.101	51.42	41.7	1.233	49.74	41.9	1.187	46.15	42.3	1.091	53.83	41.5	1.297	54.18	41.2	1.318
November	44.96	40.8	1.102	50.72	41.2	1.231	48.86	41.3	1.183	46.60	42.4	1.099	55.53	42.1	1.319	48.97	38.4	1.263
December	44.54	40.9	1.089	52.50	42.2	1.244	50.88	42.4	1.200	47.10	42.7	1.103	57.68	43.3	1.332	53.85	40.7	1.323
1950: January	43.85	40.3	1.098	51.13	41.1	1.244	49.36	41.2	1.198	46.06	41.7	1.105	52.78	40.2	1.313	54.54	40.7	1.340
February	44.69	40.3	1.109	52.29	41.7	1.254	50.87	41.9	1.214	46.70	42.0	1.112	54.95	41.5	1.324	57.43	41.8	1.374
March	44.91	40.5	1.109	52.17	41.7	1.251	50.70	41.9	1.210	47.21	42.3	1.116	54.60	40.9	1.335	57.03	41.6	1.371
April	45.33	40.8	1.111	51.67	41.3	1.251	49.85	41.2	1.210	46.40	41.5	1.118	54.42	40.7	1.337	54.28	40.0	1.357
May	44.89	40.3	1.114	51.42	41.2	1.248	50.05	41.4	1.209	47.07	42.1	1.118	54.24	40.6	1.336	53.91	39.7	1.358
June	46.10	41.2	1.119	52.29	41.7	1.254	50.50	41.6	1.214	47.28	42.1	1.123	54.00	40.3	1.340	55.65	40.8	1.364
Manufacturing-Continued																		
Year and month	Furniture and fixtures-Continued			Paper and allied products														
	Other furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	1948: Average	\$54.59	41.7	\$1.309	\$55.25	42.8	\$1.291	\$59.88	44.0	\$1.361	\$50.96	41.7	\$1.222	\$49.48	41.3	\$1.198	\$66.73	39.3
1949: Average	55.47	40.7	1.363	55.95	41.7	1.342	59.83	42.4	1.411	52.45	41.2	1.273	51.07	40.6	1.258	70.28	38.7	1.816
1949: June	54.86	40.1	1.368	54.54	40.7	1.340	57.95	41.1	1.410	51.38	40.3	1.275	50.13	40.2	1.247	70.47	38.7	1.821
July	55.44	40.2	1.379	55.57	41.1	1.352	59.65	41.8	1.427	51.63	40.4	1.278	50.90	40.4	1.260	70.45	38.6	1.825
August	55.04	40.8	1.371	56.28	41.8	1.346	60.32	42.6	1.416	53.00	41.5	1.277	50.82	40.3	1.261	70.69	38.5	1.836
September	55.91	40.9	1.367	57.64	42.6	1.353	61.06	43.0	1.430	55.30	42.9	1.280	52.49	41.3	1.271	72.02	39.1	1.842
October	55.91	41.2	1.357	58.38	43.1	1.354	62.10	43.7	1.437	56.20	43.5	1.282	52.54	41.4	1.269	71.22	38.6	1.845
November	55.90	41.1	1.360	58.31	43.0	1.356	62.09	43.6	1.434	56.20	43.5	1.282	52.11	41.0	1.271	70.91	38.6	1.837
December	56.65	41.5	1.365	58.09	42.9	1.354	62.00	43.6	1.434	55.21	42.9	1.287	51.99	41.1	1.265	72.27	39.3	1.839
1950: January	56.13	41.0	1.369	57.56	42.2	1.364	61.62	43.0	1.433	53.57	41.4	1.294	52.69	41.2	1.279	70.49	38.5	1.831
February	56.28	41.2	1.366	57.80	42.5	1.360	61.71	43.4	1.422	54.17	41.7	1.299	53.03	41.4	1.281	70.75	38.2	1.852
March	56.14	41.1	1.366	58.06	42.6	1.363	61.89	43.4	1.426	54.77	42.0	1.304	53.20	41.5	1.282	72.14	38.6	1.869
April	56.62	41.5	1.362	58.20	42.3	1.376	62.42	43.2	1.445	54.03	41.4	1.305	53.27	41.2	1.293	72.18	38.6	1.870
May	55.05	40.6	1.356	58.08	42.3	1.373	61.86	43.2	1.432	54.87	41.6	1.319	53.27	41.1	1.296	72.72	38.7	1.879
June	57.38	42.1	1.363	60.08	43.1	1.394	64.12	43.8	1.464	56.62	42.7	1.326	54.76	41.8	1.310	72.83	38.7	1.882
Manufacturing-Continued																		
Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries-Continued																	
	Newspapers			Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	1948: Average	\$74.00	37.6	\$1.968	\$69.55	40.6	\$1.713	\$57.43	38.7	\$1.484	\$66.33	40.3	\$1.646	\$64.15	39.5	\$1.624	\$59.93	39.3
1949: Average	78.37	37.3	2.101	70.21	38.9	1.805	61.07	38.6	1.582	69.44	39.7	1.749	69.17	39.3	1.760	62.66	38.7	1.619
1949: June	75.73	37.4	2.105	68.91	38.8	1.776	59.50	37.5	1.574	70.80	40.0	1.770	68.87	39.0	1.766	61.75	38.4	1.608
July	78.02	37.1	2.103	70.21	39.0	1.819	60.87	38.1	1.581	70.05	39.8	1.760	67.78	38.3	1.769	62.89	38.7	1.625
August	77.80	36.8	2.114	70.90	39.0	1.818	63.30	39.1	1.619	69.66	39.6	1.759	71.22	39.5	1.803	63.24	38.4	1.647
September	80.14	37.5	2.137	74.20	40.0	1.855	65.17	40.3	1.617	70.22	39.9	1.760	73.71	40.7	1.811	63.09	38.8	1.626
October	80.06	37.8	2.135	71.09	39.8	1.830	62.48	39.0	1.612	69.44	39.5	1.768	73.12	40.6	1.801	62.05	37.7	1.646
November	79.06	37.2	2.125	70.21	38.6	1.819	61.05	37.8	1.615	69.36	39.3	1.765	72.36	40.7	1.778	63.73	39.0	1.634
December	81.50	38.1	2.139	70.67	38.7	1.836	61.83	38.5	1.606	71.17	40.3	1.760	70.89	40.6	1.746	64.59	39.6	1.631
1950: January	76.43	36.5	2.094	69.94	38.6	1.812	61.76	38.1	1.621	70.80	40.0	1.770	69.03	38.5	1.793	64.48	39.2	1.645
February	76.38	36.3	2.104	72.15	39.3	1.836	60.50	37.3	1.622	70.70	39.3	1.799	70.07	38.8	1.806	64.77	38.9	1.665
March	78.42	36.8	2.131	74.12	39.7	1.867	62.70	38.5	1.631	71.56	39.6	1.807	71.34	39.2	1.820	65.16	38.9	1.675
April	79.88	37.1	2.153	72.41	39.1	1.852	64.05	39.2	1.634	70.88	39.4	1.799	71.58	39.2	1.826	64.54	38.9	1.659
May	81.13	37.3	2.175	71.83	38.7	1.856	64.25	39.2	1.639	71.79	39.8	1.803	71.87	39.6	1.815	63.42	38.3	1.636
June	80.65	37.1	2.174	72.57	39.4	1.842	63.78	39.2	1.627	71.91	39.6	1.816	72.87	39.8	1.831	64.13	38.7	1.657

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Chemicals and allied products														
	Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$56.23	41.5	\$1.355	\$62.13	40.9	\$1.519	\$57.69	40.4	\$1.428	\$58.75	41.4	\$1.419	\$62.86	39.9	\$1.576
1949: Average.....	58.63	41.0	1.430	63.90	40.6	1.574	60.83	39.5	1.540	60.36	40.4	1.494	66.74	39.8	1.677
1949: June.....	59.08	40.8	1.448	65.41	41.4	1.580	60.58	39.2	1.545	59.68	39.6	1.507	67.07	39.0	1.681
July.....	59.44	40.6	1.464	64.00	40.3	1.588	61.50	39.3	1.565	59.78	39.8	1.502	68.21	39.0	1.749
August.....	58.77	40.5	1.451	63.20	40.1	1.576	60.68	39.2	1.548	59.56	40.0	1.489	67.62	39.8	1.699
September.....	59.06	41.4	1.441	64.96	40.7	1.596	62.33	39.8	1.566	62.48	41.3	1.512	67.97	39.7	1.712
October.....	59.51	41.7	1.427	64.55	40.8	1.582	62.20	39.9	1.559	62.13	41.2	1.508	68.99	40.7	1.655
November.....	59.43	41.5	1.432	64.66	40.6	1.593	62.44	40.0	1.561	61.80	40.9	1.511	67.78	40.2	1.686
December.....	59.78	41.6	1.437	64.99	40.8	1.593	62.73	40.2	1.561	61.55	40.9	1.505	68.27	40.3	1.694
1950: January.....	60.05	41.3	1.454	64.94	40.2	1.598	63.63	40.3	1.579	63.84	42.0	1.520	68.48	39.7	1.725
February.....	59.96	41.1	1.459	65.12	40.7	1.600	62.64	40.0	1.566	61.96	40.9	1.515	68.22	40.2	1.697
March.....	60.09	41.1	1.462	65.48	40.8	1.605	62.56	40.0	1.564	62.36	41.0	1.521	68.93	40.5	1.702
April.....	60.56	41.2	1.470	65.77	40.9	1.608	63.12	40.1	1.574	62.53	41.0	1.525	70.96	41.4	1.714
May.....	61.22	41.2	1.486	66.81	40.7	1.617	63.95	40.5	1.579	63.28	41.2	1.536	70.48	41.0	1.719
June.....	62.32	41.3	1.509	65.12	39.9	1.632	65.12	40.7	1.600	65.20	41.9	1.556	70.66	40.7	1.736
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued														
	Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$53.71	40.6	\$1.323	\$58.40	42.2	\$1.384	\$42.33	41.5	\$1.020	\$50.39	47.4	\$1.063	\$57.90	41.3	\$1.402
1949: Average.....	56.60	40.4	1.401	59.78	41.0	1.458	44.72	41.6	1.075	51.12	47.2	1.083	60.67	40.8	1.457
1949: June.....	56.28	40.2	1.400	59.90	41.2	1.454	46.58	42.5	1.096	52.12	48.2	1.153	60.94	40.9	1.490
July.....	56.40	40.0	1.410	59.31	40.9	1.450	46.87	42.3	1.108	52.69	48.5	1.184	61.32	40.8	1.503
August.....	56.32	40.0	1.408	59.51	41.1	1.448	45.21	41.1	1.100	52.30	44.7	1.170	61.02	40.9	1.492
September.....	56.96	40.4	1.410	60.88	41.5	1.467	44.90	40.9	1.100	51.02	48.0	1.063	62.13	41.3	1.504
October.....	57.16	40.8	1.408	60.90	41.4	1.471	43.66	40.8	1.070	51.08	49.5	1.032	62.57	41.6	1.504
November.....	57.51	40.7	1.413	60.43	41.0	1.474	43.20	40.3	1.072	51.24	49.7	1.081	61.58	41.0	1.502
December.....	57.21	40.6	1.409	60.50	41.0	1.483	44.76	41.1	1.089	50.86	49.0	1.038	62.02	41.1	1.509
1950: January.....	57.37	40.6	1.413	61.21	41.0	1.493	44.80	40.8	1.098	49.89	47.2	1.067	62.79	41.2	1.524
February.....	58.04	40.7	1.426	61.98	41.4	1.497	44.40	40.7	1.091	50.71	45.2	1.122	62.62	41.2	1.520
March.....	58.53	40.9	1.431	62.38	41.7	1.496	44.84	41.1	1.091	50.82	44.5	1.142	62.87	41.2	1.536
April.....	58.67	40.8	1.438	62.89	41.9	1.501	45.44	41.8	1.111	51.57	44.3	1.164	62.82	41.3	1.521
May.....	58.87	40.8	1.443	63.51	42.2	1.505	47.96	41.7	1.150	52.82	44.2	1.195	62.47	41.1	1.530
June.....	59.49	41.0	1.451	64.60	42.8	1.517	49.51	42.1	1.176	53.58	43.6	1.229	63.62	41.5	1.533
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Products of petroleum and coal														
	Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts			Other petroleum and coal products			Rubber products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$69.23	40.7	\$1.701	\$72.05	40.3	\$1.788	\$58.56	39.7	\$1.475	\$60.59	44.1	\$1.374	\$56.78	39.0	\$1.456
1949: Average.....	72.36	40.4	1.791	75.33	40.2	1.874	61.07	39.3	1.554	61.18	42.9	1.426	57.79	38.3	1.800
1949: June.....	71.84	40.2	1.787	74.73	39.9	1.973	61.00	39.2	1.556	60.54	43.0	1.408	58.29	38.2	1.826
July.....	72.39	40.7	1.806	76.60	40.4	1.896	61.47	39.2	1.568	62.03	43.9	1.413	58.37	38.4	1.830
August.....	72.38	40.8	1.796	75.10	39.8	1.887	60.79	39.4	1.543	63.26	44.3	1.428	57.72	38.3	1.807
September.....	74.47	41.1	1.812	77.11	40.5	1.904	61.45	39.1	1.571	67.43	45.6	1.447	61.01	40.8	1.814
October.....	74.09	41.0	1.807	76.13	40.8	1.889	61.50	39.5	1.557	67.39	45.7	1.474	59.57	39.4	1.812
November.....	72.12	40.9	1.803	75.44	40.6	1.896	61.09	38.2	1.577	62.36	42.8	1.457	57.91	38.4	1.808
December.....	71.74	39.9	1.798	74.83	39.7	1.885	61.11	39.4	1.551	59.14	41.3	1.432	59.04	39.2	1.806
1950: January.....	73.79	40.7	1.813	77.41	40.7	1.902	61.93	39.8	1.556	58.56	41.3	1.418	60.52	39.4	1.836
February.....	71.64	39.8	1.800	74.84	39.6	1.890	61.17	39.8	1.537	58.94	41.3	1.427	59.90	39.2	1.828
March.....	71.54	39.7	1.802	74.88	39.6	1.891	58.90	38.1	1.546	60.90	41.9	1.432	59.70	39.3	1.819
April.....	73.85	40.8	1.810	77.11	40.5	1.904	62.00	40.0	1.563	63.00	43.3	1.455	61.78	40.0	1.844
May.....	73.32	40.6	1.806	75.77	39.9	1.899	61.89	39.8	1.555	67.53	45.2	1.494	64.36	41.1	1.565
June.....	74.42	41.0	1.815	76.82	40.2	1.911	62.73	39.7	1.580	69.26	46.3	1.496	64.31	41.2	1.561

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Rubber products—Continued						Leather and leather products											
	Rubber footwear		Other rubber products		Total: Leather and leather products			Leather		Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products					
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours		
1948: Average.....	\$51.75	41.8	\$1,238	52.47	40.3	\$1,302	\$41.66	37.2	\$1,120	\$53.26	39.6	\$1,345	\$39.71	36.6	\$1,085	\$40.49	37.7	\$1,074
1949: Average.....	48.94	38.6	1,268	54.38	40.1	1,356	41.61	36.6	1,137	54.11	38.9	1,391	39.35	33.9	1,066	41.10	37.5	1,066
1949: June.....	50.35	39.4	1,278	53.85	39.8	1,353	41.46	36.8	1,136	54.39	39.1	1,391	39.24	36.0	1,090	40.55	36.6	1,108
July.....	48.84	38.7	1,262	54.11	40.2	1,346	41.74	37.0	1,128	53.19	38.1	1,396	39.93	36.8	1,085	40.70	37.1	1,097
August.....	48.78	38.9	1,254	55.46	40.6	1,366	42.00	37.2	1,129	54.34	38.9	1,397	40.04	36.7	1,091	40.83	37.6	1,086
September.....	51.71	40.4	1,280	56.50	41.3	1,368	41.99	36.8	1,141	54.76	39.0	1,404	39.74	36.0	1,104	41.46	38.0	1,091
October.....	49.81	39.1	1,274	57.06	41.5	1,375	41.72	36.5	1,143	55.09	39.1	1,409	38.61	35.1	1,100	42.72	38.8	1,101
November.....	50.51	39.9	1,295	54.04	39.5	1,368	40.08	35.1	1,142	54.50	38.9	1,401	38.40	33.3	1,063	41.66	37.8	1,102
December.....	50.25	39.8	1,262	53.66	40.9	1,361	42.03	37.1	1,133	55.50	39.5	1,405	39.20	36.2	1,083	42.29	38.2	1,107
1950: January.....	45.87	35.7	1,285	57.04	41.3	1,381	42.90	37.7	1,138	55.34	39.0	1,419	40.77	37.4	1,090	42.21	38.1	1,108
February.....	43.06	34.2	1,259	56.43	41.1	1,373	44.08	38.1	1,157	55.29	39.1	1,414	42.22	37.8	1,117	42.90	38.2	1,123
March.....	51.04	40.0	1,276	56.16	40.9	1,373	44.15	37.9	1,165	54.89	38.9	1,411	42.15	37.4	1,127	43.73	38.7	1,130
April.....	50.36	39.5	1,275	57.13	41.1	1,390	41.96	35.8	1,172	54.44	38.5	1,414	39.18	34.7	1,129	42.75	37.5	1,140
May.....	50.39	39.4	1,274	57.52	41.5	1,386	41.71	35.5	1,175	54.98	38.8	1,417	38.62	34.3	1,126	42.54	36.9	1,154
June.....	52.28	40.4	1,294	59.46	42.5	1,399	43.87	37.4	1,173	56.53	39.7	1,424	41.25	36.7	1,124	44.20	38.2	1,157
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products																		
Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products			
1948: Average.....	\$53.46	40.9	\$1,307	\$54.06	39.2	\$1,379	\$52.05	39.7	\$1,311	\$47.61	38.8	\$1,227	\$54.76	41.9	\$1,307	\$49.57	40.4	\$1,227
1949: Average.....	54.45	39.8	1,368	56.71	39.0	1,454	53.80	39.5	1,369	50.30	38.6	1,303	57.49	41.6	1,382	49.73	39.0	1,275
1949: June.....	53.88	39.4	1,360	55.98	38.9	1,439	54.30	39.9	1,361	49.08	37.9	1,295	58.80	42.0	1,400	49.43	38.8	1,274
July.....	52.94	38.7	1,368	55.22	37.9	1,457	54.12	39.3	1,377	47.80	36.6	1,306	58.07	41.1	1,413	48.86	38.5	1,269
August.....	54.17	39.6	1,368	56.08	39.0	1,438	53.58	39.6	1,353	49.15	38.1	1,290	58.36	41.6	1,403	49.51	38.8	1,276
September.....	54.73	39.6	1,382	55.89	38.2	1,463	51.59	37.3	1,383	50.53	38.0	1,299	59.16	41.6	1,422	50.04	39.0	1,283
October.....	55.31	40.4	1,374	57.04	39.5	1,444	54.81	40.3	1,360	50.02	39.0	1,298	59.40	42.1	1,411	49.83	38.9	1,281
November.....	55.28	40.0	1,382	57.19	39.2	1,459	54.62	39.9	1,369	51.28	38.7	1,325	57.66	41.1	1,403	49.59	38.5	1,288
December.....	55.65	40.3	1,381	58.16	39.7	1,465	54.23	39.5	1,373	51.63	39.5	1,307	57.81	41.5	1,393	49.92	39.0	1,290
1950: January.....	55.32	39.8	1,390	59.31	39.7	1,494	55.28	39.6	1,396	51.89	38.9	1,321	57.55	40.9	1,407	49.52	38.6	1,283
February.....	55.56	40.0	1,389	59.36	40.0	1,484	54.93	39.6	1,387	50.90	39.0	1,305	57.73	41.5	1,391	49.37	38.6	1,279
March.....	55.70	40.1	1,389	59.35	40.1	1,480	54.79	39.7	1,380	51.29	39.3	1,305	57.47	41.2	1,395	49.90	38.8	1,286
April.....	56.56	40.4	1,400	59.58	40.2	1,482	55.42	40.1	1,382	49.87	38.6	1,292	58.88	41.7	1,412	52.37	40.1	1,306
May.....	57.32	40.8	1,405	59.71	40.4	1,478	54.98	40.4	1,361	50.96	39.2	1,340	58.99	41.6	1,418	53.36	40.3	1,324
June.....	58.02	41.0	1,415	59.86	40.2	1,489	55.57	40.5	1,372	50.27	38.4	1,309	60.27	42.0	1,435	54.21	40.7	1,332
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																Primary metal industries		
Brick and hollow tile			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries			
1948: Average.....	\$49.05	42.5	\$1,154	\$49.46	38.7	\$1,278	\$56.49	44.8	\$1,261	\$56.92	44.4	\$1,282	\$55.10	41.0	\$1,344	\$61.03	40.3	\$1,522
1949: Average.....	49.57	41.8	1,186	48.85	36.4	1,342	57.77	43.8	1,319	59.31	43.8	1,354	54.72	39.2	1,396	60.78	38.3	1,587
1949: June.....	50.01	42.2	1,188	46.59	34.9	1,335	56.20	43.1	1,304	59.98	44.3	1,354	53.72	38.7	1,388	59.82	37.6	1,591
July.....	48.93	41.5	1,179	42.55	31.9	1,334	57.77	43.8	1,319	60.40	44.3	1,368	52.78	37.9	1,392	58.53	36.9	1,589
August.....	50.40	42.6	1,183	46.84	34.9	1,342	59.50	44.6	1,334	61.39	44.2	1,389	53.99	38.6	1,391	59.45	37.6	1,581
September.....	50.68	42.3	1,198	46.82	35.1	1,334	60.30	44.8	1,346	62.62	44.7	1,401	55.37	39.1	1,416	60.42	37.6	1,607
October.....	51.36	42.8	1,200	50.71	37.7	1,345	60.26	44.9	1,342	61.51	44.8	1,373	55.34	39.5	1,401	58.35	37.5	1,556
November.....	50.53	42.0	1,203	50.97	37.7	1,352	59.85	44.5	1,345	57.98	42.6	1,361	55.01	39.1	1,407	57.48	36.4	1,579
December.....	49.39	41.4	1,193	51.16	37.7	1,357	60.12	44.7	1,345	58.11	42.7	1,361	55.36	39.4	1,405	62.92	39.4	1,597
1950: January.....	47.81	41.0	1,166	48.99	36.1	1,357	58.16	43.6	1,334	58.80	42.2	1,345	55.33	39.3	1,408	63.79	39.5	1,615
February.....	47.14	40.5	1,164	50.00	36.9	1,355	58.55	43.6	1,343	55.71	41.3	1,349	55.69	39.3	1,417	63.48	39.6	1,603
March.....	48.26	41.0	1,177	50.37	37.2	1,354	59.13	43.9	1,347	57.48	42.2	1,362	55.75	39.4	1,415	62.40	38.9	1,604
April.....	51.27	42.3	1,212	50.26	36.9	1,362	59.76	44.1	1,355	59.25	43.5	1,362	56.22	39.4	1,427	65.00	40.4	1,609
May.....	53.70	43.2	1,243	50.39	37.0	1,362	60.88	44.7	1,362	60.16	44.2	1,361	57.66	40.1	1,438	65.57	40.5	1,619
June.....	54.41	43.7	1,245	48.64	35.3	1,378	62.56	45.4	1,378	61.47	45.3	1,357	59.29	41.2	1,439	66.75	40.8	1,636

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$62.41	39.5	\$1.580	\$58.45	40.7	\$1.436	\$57.46	40.9	\$1.405	\$59.19	40.4	\$1.465	\$59.93	40.6	\$1.476	\$58.22	41.0	\$1.420
1949: Average.....	63.04	38.3	1.646	55.09	37.2	1.481	54.38	37.5	1.450	54.30	35.7	1.521	56.73	37.3	1.521	60.36	40.4	1.494
1949: June.....	62.21	37.7	1.480	52.47	38.2	1.477	52.67	36.4	1.447	58.70	35.4	1.817	54.79	36.2	1.812	60.71	40.5	1.490
July.....	59.88	36.4	1.645	53.62	36.3	1.477	52.63	36.4	1.446	53.49	35.1	1.824	55.57	36.8	1.510	59.00	39.1	1.508
August.....	61.33	37.6	1.631	53.50	39.2	1.478	53.00	36.6	1.448	53.50	35.2	1.520	54.50	35.9	1.518	58.36	39.4	1.482
September.....	62.07	37.1	1.672	54.39	39.6	1.486	55.04	37.8	1.456	54.01	35.0	1.543	53.41	35.0	1.526	59.24	39.6	1.496
October.....	55.90	34.0	1.644	54.80	36.9	1.485	55.96	38.3	1.461	52.32	34.4	1.821	53.99	35.4	1.525	59.87	40.7	1.471
November.....	56.48	34.4	1.642	53.83	36.3	1.483	54.31	37.3	1.456	51.14	33.6	1.822	54.68	35.7	1.531	58.43	39.4	1.483
December.....	64.65	39.3	1.645	57.22	38.3	1.494	57.25	39.0	1.458	57.41	37.4	1.535	56.61	37.0	1.530	58.60	40.3	1.479
1950: January.....	65.83	39.3	1.675	58.17	38.7	1.503	57.74	39.2	1.473	59.25	38.3	1.547	57.78	37.6	1.536	62.07	41.3	1.503
February.....	64.81	39.3	1.649	59.11	39.2	1.508	58.91	39.7	1.484	59.25	38.6	1.535	59.83	38.7	1.546	60.24	40.4	1.491
March.....	61.84	37.5	1.649	60.33	39.9	1.512	59.81	40.3	1.494	61.70	39.6	1.558	60.61	39.1	1.550	61.13	40.7	1.502
April.....	66.08	40.0	1.652	62.37	40.9	1.525	62.63	41.3	1.502	63.25	40.6	1.558	62.79	40.3	1.558	61.61	40.8	1.510
May.....	65.86	39.7	1.659	63.38	41.4	1.531	63.44	41.9	1.514	63.32	40.8	1.552	63.49	40.7	1.560	61.98	40.8	1.519
June.....	66.46	39.7	1.674	64.88	42.1	1.541	64.19	42.4	1.514	65.78	41.8	1.573	65.84	41.7	1.579	62.58	40.9	1.530
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$37.14	40.9	\$1.397	\$58.95	41.4	\$1.424	\$57.81	40.2	\$1.438	\$50.42	40.8	\$1.483	\$53.88	38.1	\$1.378	\$56.96	40.0	\$1.496
1949: Average.....	38.99	40.1	1.471	61.95	41.3	1.500	58.05	38.7	1.500	59.29	38.5	1.540	56.21	38.9	1.445	60.92	39.0	1.562
1949: June.....	59.85	40.3	1.485	60.91	41.1	1.482	58.17	37.3	1.479	58.18	38.4	1.516	54.89	38.2	1.437	59.94	38.5	1.587
July.....	57.77	38.8	1.489	61.10	41.2	1.483	56.36	37.9	1.487	57.42	37.8	1.519	55.02	38.0	1.448	60.57	38.8	1.561
August.....	58.76	39.2	1.448	61.92	40.9	1.514	58.89	39.0	1.510	61.26	39.6	1.547	55.48	38.0	1.469	59.14	38.6	1.558
September.....	57.51	39.2	1.467	62.23	41.1	1.514	59.05	39.5	1.510	61.96	40.0	1.549	55.83	38.4	1.454	61.59	39.3	1.568
October.....	57.47	40.3	1.426	64.45	42.4	1.520	61.84	40.5	1.527	64.69	41.1	1.574	57.41	39.4	1.457	62.33	39.5	1.578
November.....	56.12	39.0	1.439	64.83	40.8	1.589	63.57	41.2	1.543	65.44	41.6	1.673	58.55	39.8	1.471	61.93	39.1	1.584
December.....	57.82	40.1	1.442	61.87	40.6	1.524	62.28	40.6	1.534	66.32	42.0	1.579	54.67	37.7	1.450	63.20	39.9	1.584
1950: January.....	61.35	41.4	1.482	61.16	40.8	1.499	61.97	40.5	1.530	64.53	41.1	1.570	57.37	39.4	1.456	62.73	39.6	1.584
February.....	59.00	40.3	1.464	61.66	41.0	1.504	63.29	41.1	1.540	66.80	41.7	1.590	57.91	39.8	1.455	62.29	39.5	1.577
March.....	59.79	40.7	1.469	62.25	40.9	1.522	64.29	41.4	1.553	66.96	41.9	1.598	59.54	40.5	1.470	63.04	40.1	1.572
April.....	60.38	40.8	1.480	62.03	40.7	1.524	64.29	41.4	1.553	67.61	42.1	1.606	58.53	40.2	1.456	64.03	40.5	1.581
May.....	60.29	40.6	1.485	62.73	41.0	1.530	66.79	42.3	1.579	71.32	43.3	1.647	58.73	40.2	1.461	65.36	40.9	1.598
June.....	61.44	40.8	1.506	62.76	41.1	1.527	67.75	42.8	1.583	72.70	43.9	1.656	58.39	40.3	1.449	66.64	41.6	1.602
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$53.08	40.8	\$1.546	\$65.16	40.8	\$1.597	\$62.17	40.5	\$1.535	\$56.68	40.6	\$1.396	\$54.07	40.9	\$1.322	\$54.22	40.8	\$1.329
1949: Average.....	63.34	39.1	1.620	63.18	38.2	1.654	63.66	39.2	1.624	57.82	39.6	1.460	56.24	40.4	1.392	54.82	39.3	1.395
1949: June.....	62.56	38.5	1.628	62.98	38.0	1.656	61.44	37.9	1.621	57.39	39.2	1.464	55.66	40.7	1.368	53.92	38.6	1.397
July.....	61.88	38.2	1.620	61.28	37.5	1.634	61.26	38.0	1.612	57.61	39.3	1.468	59.34	42.6	1.393	54.33	38.7	1.404
August.....	61.65	38.1	1.618	60.37	36.9	1.636	61.26	38.0	1.612	58.13	39.6	1.498	61.13	42.6	1.455	53.37	38.2	1.397
September.....	62.52	38.4	1.628	60.13	36.4	1.652	63.34	39.0	1.624	59.25	40.2	1.474	56.00	41.2	1.432	55.18	39.3	1.404
October.....	62.93	38.8	1.622	60.06	36.4	1.650	66.67	41.0	1.626	58.51	40.1	1.459	55.58	39.5	1.407	53.40	38.5	1.387
November.....	60.97	37.8	1.613	59.42	35.1	1.646	64.55	39.6	1.620	56.88	39.2	1.451	53.19	38.1	1.396	54.41	39.2	1.388
December.....	65.97	40.8	1.629	64.01	38.4	1.667	69.34	42.0	1.651	59.66	40.5	1.473	57.16	40.8	1.401	56.84	40.4	1.407
1950: January.....	65.44	40.0	1.636	64.89	38.6	1.681	68.05	40.6	1.676	59.93	40.3	1.487	56.78	40.4	1.405	57.55	40.5	1.421
February.....	67.28	40.8	1.649	66.94	39.4	1.699	71.06	42.2	1.684	59.68	40.3	1.481	56.80	40.2	1.413	58.20	40.7	1.430
March.....	67.20	40.4	1.669	68.75	39.9	1.723	68.82	40.7	1.691	59.94	40.3	1.480	56.98	40.3	1.418	58.83	41.2	1.428
April.....	67.61	40.8	1.657	68.80	40.0	1.720	69.89	41.6	1.680	60.56	40.7	1.488	58.77	40.7	1.444	58.79	41.2	1.427
May.....	69.76	41.6	1.677	72.89	41.7	1.748	70.56	41.7	1.692	60.85	40.7	1.495	59.39	41.1	1.445	57.61	40.6	1.419
June.....	70.60	41.9	1.685	72.51	41.6	1.743	73.10	42.5	1.720	62.68	41.4	1.514	60.94	41.6	1.465	60.69	41.6	1.459

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$51.13	41.3	\$1.238	\$56.07	40.9	\$1.371	\$54.26	40.4	\$1.343	\$57.53	40.2	\$1.431	\$60.40	40.4	\$1.495	\$55.80	40.0	\$1.395
1949: Average.....	50.64	40.0	1.271	54.54	38.6	1.413	56.28	39.3	1.432	57.04	38.7	1.474	59.79	38.5	1.553	55.45	38.8	1.420
1949: June.....	49.88	39.4	1.266	52.23	37.2	1.404	56.04	39.0	1.437	54.72	37.3	1.467	58.94	36.3	1.541	54.26	38.0	1.428
July.....	49.98	39.3	1.264	52.25	37.4	1.397	56.67	39.0	1.453	54.85	37.7	1.455	58.64	36.3	1.531	53.08	37.6	1.411
August.....	49.87	39.3	1.269	51.78	36.8	1.407	55.22	38.4	1.438	57.63	39.5	1.459	59.25	38.5	1.539	56.82	40.1	1.417
September.....	52.26	40.8	1.281	52.82	37.3	1.416	56.88	39.8	1.440	59.56	40.3	1.478	60.14	38.6	1.558	59.45	41.2	1.443
October.....	52.51	40.8	1.287	54.03	38.4	1.407	53.38	37.6	1.419	61.23	41.4	1.479	63.73	40.8	1.562	60.01	41.7	1.439
November.....	53.12	41.5	1.280	53.44	37.9	1.410	54.89	38.6	1.422	59.32	40.0	1.483	64.56	41.2	1.567	56.24	39.3	1.431
December.....	50.89	40.1	1.269	55.04	38.9	1.415	59.20	40.8	1.451	60.39	40.5	1.491	65.20	41.5	1.571	57.15	39.8	1.436
1950: January.....	50.79	39.9	1.273	55.92	39.3	1.423	60.19	41.0	1.468	59.23	39.7	1.492	62.34	40.0	1.556	57.14	39.6	1.443
February.....	51.22	40.3	1.271	55.87	39.1	1.429	61.04	41.3	1.478	59.59	39.7	1.501	63.54	40.5	1.569	56.76	39.2	1.448
March.....	53.07	41.2	1.288	56.77	39.7	1.430	61.15	41.6	1.470	60.20	40.0	1.505	63.86	40.6	1.573	57.62	39.6	1.455
April.....	53.49	41.4	1.292	57.32	40.0	1.433	60.71	41.5	1.463	60.76	40.0	1.519	63.91	40.4	1.582	58.63	39.8	1.473
May.....	52.16	40.5	1.288	58.28	40.5	1.439	58.91	40.6	1.451	61.18	40.2	1.522	63.91	40.4	1.582	59.12	40.0	1.478
June.....	54.50	41.6	1.310	59.24	40.8	1.452	63.21	42.0	1.505	62.11	40.7	1.526	65.55	41.2	1.591	59.64	40.3	1.460
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metal-work			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, casting, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$58.17	41.2	\$1.412	\$57.68	41.2	\$1.400	\$58.70	41.2	\$1.427	\$56.64	40.6	\$1.395	\$56.66	40.1	\$1.413	\$58.39	40.3	\$1.449
1949: Average.....	50.90	40.5	1.470	60.91	41.1	1.482	59.78	40.2	1.487	57.60	39.7	1.451	58.54	39.5	1.482	60.30	39.7	1.519
1949: June.....	59.95	40.4	1.484	61.13	41.0	1.491	59.00	39.5	1.490	57.63	39.8	1.448	59.35	39.7	1.495	61.16	40.0	1.529
July.....	59.32	40.0	1.483	60.13	40.3	1.492	59.78	40.1	1.490	58.25	39.9	1.450	58.08	38.8	1.497	59.59	39.9	1.532
August.....	59.83	40.4	1.481	62.32	41.8	1.491	59.10	39.8	1.483	57.70	39.6	1.457	60.08	39.8	1.500	61.88	40.0	1.547
September.....	60.99	40.8	1.485	62.31	41.9	1.487	60.71	40.5	1.499	58.32	40.0	1.456	60.78	40.2	1.512	63.02	40.8	1.556
October.....	59.45	40.5	1.498	60.97	41.7	1.462	59.82	40.2	1.488	55.41	38.8	1.428	58.97	39.9	1.478	60.61	39.9	1.519
November.....	57.89	39.3	1.473	57.95	39.5	1.467	58.97	39.5	1.493	57.98	40.1	1.446	56.38	38.8	1.453	57.82	38.7	1.494
December.....	60.85	40.7	1.495	63.34	42.2	1.501	59.18	39.4	1.502	58.28	40.0	1.457	60.18	40.2	1.490	62.18	40.4	1.539
1950: January.....	60.30	40.2	1.500	61.31	41.2	1.493	58.62	39.9	1.507	58.03	39.9	1.477	61.02	40.2	1.518	63.37	40.7	1.557
February.....	59.81	39.9	1.499	61.01	40.7	1.490	58.45	39.1	1.495	58.89	40.2	1.465	60.67	40.5	1.498	62.35	40.7	1.532
March.....	60.38	40.2	1.502	61.43	40.9	1.502	58.79	39.3	1.496	58.39	39.8	1.467	60.63	40.5	1.497	62.69	40.8	1.534
April.....	61.31	40.6	1.510	62.09	41.2	1.507	59.77	39.9	1.498	58.76	40.0	1.469	61.19	40.9	1.496	62.92	41.1	1.531
May.....	61.58	40.7	1.513	62.02	41.1	1.509	59.88	40.0	1.497	60.67	40.8	1.487	61.39	40.6	1.512	63.47	41.0	1.548
June.....	62.41	40.9	1.526	62.93	41.4	1.520	61.59	40.6	1.517	60.32	40.4	1.493	64.27	41.9	1.534	66.22	42.1	1.572
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Con.			Machinery (except electrical)														
	Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$56.68	40.4	\$1.408	\$60.52	41.2	\$1.469	\$63.50	40.5	\$1.568	\$60.59	40.5	\$1.496	\$62.05	40.5	\$1.532	\$58.62	40.4	\$1.451
1949: Average.....	58.38	39.5	1.478	60.44	39.5	1.530	63.13	38.9	1.623	61.11	39.3	1.555	61.80	39.2	1.578	59.93	39.3	1.535
1949: June.....	58.15	39.0	1.491	59.94	39.2	1.529	63.58	39.2	1.622	61.78	39.5	1.564	62.57	39.6	1.580	60.83	39.4	1.544
July.....	59.05	39.5	1.495	59.67	39.0	1.530	61.72	38.1	1.620	62.09	39.7	1.594	63.08	40.1	1.588	60.13	39.2	1.534
August.....	57.92	39.0	1.485	59.86	39.1	1.531	62.93	38.8	1.622	61.00	39.1	1.560	62.25	39.4	1.584	59.48	38.9	1.529
September.....	59.15	39.7	1.490	60.44	39.3	1.538	62.56	38.9	1.625	61.39	39.1	1.570	61.69	38.8	1.590	61.03	39.5	1.545
October.....	59.85	40.3	1.485	60.21	39.2	1.536	62.18	38.2	1.627	61.23	39.4	1.554	61.39	39.0	1.574	60.70	39.7	1.529
November.....	57.51	39.2	1.467	59.21	38.5	1.538	61.81	37.9	1.631	57.61	39.0	1.557	58.02	39.7	1.581	57.00	37.4	1.524
December.....	60.56	40.7	1.488	61.30	39.7	1.544	63.84	39.0	1.637	60.96	38.9	1.567	61.22	38.6	1.586	60.48	39.3	1.539
1950: January.....	61.51	40.6	1.515	61.57	39.8	1.547	63.88	39.0	1.638	61.58	39.1	1.575	61.92	38.8	1.596	60.91	39.4	1.546
February.....	60.47	40.5	1.493	62.55	40.3	1.552	63.69	39.0	1.633	63.24	40.0	1.581	64.28	40.2	1.599	61.93	39.8	1.566
March.....	59.14	39.8	1.486	63.34	40.6	1.560	63.06	39.0	1.640	62.92	39.5	1.589	63.92	39.7	1.610	61.66	39.5	1.561
April.....	61.16	40.8	1.499	64.33	41.0	1.569	68.72	41.0	1.676	62.96	39.7	1.586	64.66	40.1	1.613	60.68	39.1	1.552
May.....	62.43	41.1	1.519	65.09	41.3	1.576	68.95	40.8	1.690	63.76	40.0	1.594	65.49	40.4	1.621	61.58	39.5	1.569
June.....	64.15	41.9	1.531	65.69	41.5	1.583	68.99	40.7	1.695	63.88	40.2	1.589	65.16	40.5	1.609	62.28	39.9	1.581

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$60.33	42.1	\$1.433	\$62.94	42.1	\$1.495	\$61.57	42.2	\$1.459	\$62.98	42.1	\$1.496	\$65.21	41.8	\$1.560	\$60.62	42.3	\$1.433
1949: Average.....	58.74	39.8	1.476	61.11	39.5	1.547	59.16	39.3	1.505	61.85	39.8	1.554	64.16	39.7	1.616	60.57	40.3	1.508
1949: June.....	58.61	39.9	1.460	59.79	38.8	1.541	57.90	38.5	1.504	60.68	39.3	1.544	62.82	39.0	1.603	59.98	39.8	1.507
July.....	58.97	38.6	1.478	59.10	38.3	1.543	57.00	37.9	1.504	59.64	38.7	1.541	62.38	38.7	1.612	60.02	39.8	1.508
August.....	57.00	38.8	1.460	59.87	38.6	1.551	58.32	38.6	1.511	60.22	39.0	1.544	62.00	38.0	1.634	59.67	39.7	1.503
September.....	57.11	38.8	1.472	60.37	38.9	1.552	58.06	38.4	1.512	60.26	39.0	1.545	65.27	39.8	1.640	60.30	39.8	1.518
October.....	57.07	38.8	1.471	60.41	38.8	1.557	57.64	38.2	1.509	61.50	39.5	1.557	64.85	39.3	1.650	59.88	39.5	1.516
November.....	55.90	37.9	1.475	59.44	38.4	1.548	57.34	38.1	1.505	59.48	38.2	1.557	63.38	39.1	1.621	59.97	39.4	1.522
December.....	59.94	40.2	1.478	61.73	39.7	1.555	59.92	39.5	1.517	62.53	39.8	1.571	64.08	39.9	1.606	61.72	40.5	1.524
1950: January.....	60.28	40.4	1.492	61.42	39.4	1.559	59.66	39.2	1.522	61.94	39.3	1.576	63.54	39.6	1.607	61.45	40.4	1.521
February.....	61.36	40.8	1.504	63.46	40.6	1.573	61.86	40.3	1.535	66.17	41.2	1.606	65.87	40.6	1.610	61.80	40.5	1.526
March.....	62.36	41.3	1.510	65.10	41.1	1.584	63.00	40.8	1.544	67.10	41.6	1.613	66.95	41.1	1.629	62.36	40.8	1.526
April.....	63.11	41.6	1.517	67.21	41.8	1.608	64.69	41.6	1.558	68.05	42.2	1.634	69.36	41.8	1.664	62.65	41.0	1.528
May.....	63.65	41.9	1.519	68.53	42.3	1.620	65.50	41.9	1.567	68.67	42.1	1.631	71.82	42.7	1.682	63.51	41.4	1.534
June.....	65.44	42.8	1.529	69.88	42.9	1.629	66.66	42.3	1.576	69.23	42.6	1.625	74.12	43.7	1.690	63.70	41.5	1.537
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	General industrial machinery			Office and store machines and devices			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$59.78	41.2	\$1.451	\$61.49	41.1	\$1.496	\$66.54	41.2	\$1.615	\$55.65	41.1	\$1.354	\$58.98	40.4	\$1.460	\$58.29	39.9	\$1.451
1949: Average.....	59.53	39.5	1.507	62.53	39.5	1.583	67.57	39.9	1.701	56.04	39.0	1.437	60.66	39.7	1.528	59.98	39.0	1.538
1949: June.....	59.26	39.3	1.508	62.73	39.5	1.584	67.28	39.6	1.609	56.76	39.2	1.448	59.66	39.3	1.518	59.02	38.5	1.533
July.....	58.16	38.8	1.499	62.45	39.3	1.589	67.56	39.5	1.718	56.23	39.1	1.438	62.58	40.9	1.530	62.78	40.4	1.554
August.....	58.39	38.9	1.501	60.87	38.6	1.577	67.15	39.5	1.700	54.08	37.9	1.427	62.48	40.6	1.539	62.91	40.2	1.565
September.....	59.00	38.1	1.569	62.69	39.5	1.587	67.93	39.7	1.711	56.74	39.4	1.440	63.71	41.1	1.550	64.14	40.7	1.576
October.....	59.72	39.5	1.512	62.83	39.5	1.583	67.90	39.7	1.710	56.85	39.7	1.432	60.90	39.5	1.544	60.32	38.2	1.553
November.....	58.29	38.5	1.514	62.77	39.5	1.589	67.91	39.6	1.715	56.41	39.2	1.439	60.40	39.2	1.543	58.01	37.5	1.547
December.....	59.96	39.5	1.518	64.32	40.0	1.608	69.97	40.4	1.732	56.44	38.9	1.451	62.61	40.5	1.546	61.76	40.0	1.544
1950: January.....	60.04	39.5	1.520	63.84	39.8	1.604	69.60	40.3	1.727	55.77	38.7	1.441	63.34	40.8	1.550	62.16	40.1	1.550
February.....	59.93	39.4	1.521	63.64	39.9	1.595	68.84	40.1	1.721	56.41	39.2	1.439	63.87	41.1	1.554	63.65	40.7	1.564
March.....	60.93	39.9	1.527	63.16	39.8	1.587	68.05	39.7	1.714	56.47	39.3	1.437	64.14	42.1	1.571	60.12	41.9	1.578
April.....	62.01	40.4	1.535	63.60	40.1	1.586	68.56	40.0	1.714	57.41	39.7	1.446	65.88	41.8	1.576	66.29	41.8	1.584
May.....	63.89	41.3	1.547	63.96	40.1	1.595	69.20	40.3	1.717	58.19	40.1	1.451	67.32	42.5	1.594	68.57	43.1	1.591
June.....	64.63	41.3	1.565	64.44	40.4	1.595	69.58	40.5	1.718	58.33	40.2	1.451	67.27	42.2	1.594	67.93	42.3	1.600
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued						Electrical machinery											
	Miscellaneous machinery parts			Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$57.62	40.1	\$1.437	\$58.77	40.2	\$1.462	\$55.66	40.1	\$1.388	\$58.34	40.4	\$1.444	\$59.55	40.4	\$1.474	\$56.77	39.7	\$1.430
1949: Average.....	57.59	38.6	1.492	58.70	39.0	1.505	56.96	39.5	1.442	59.61	39.5	1.509	61.30	39.7	1.544	59.16	39.1	1.513
1949: June.....	58.87	37.7	1.482	58.72	39.2	1.498	56.16	39.0	1.440	58.55	38.8	1.509	60.21	39.1	1.539	59.69	39.4	1.515
July.....	57.29	38.5	1.488	58.31	39.0	1.495	56.00	38.7	1.447	59.24	39.0	1.519	61.23	39.4	1.554	60.97	39.9	1.528
August.....	57.37	38.4	1.494	56.44	37.7	1.497	56.73	39.1	1.451	59.74	39.3	1.520	61.62	39.6	1.556	62.79	40.8	1.539
September.....	58.08	38.9	1.490	56.81	38.1	1.491	57.97	40.0	1.447	60.22	39.8	1.513	62.16	40.1	1.550	62.90	40.9	1.538
October.....	58.45	39.0	1.500	55.39	37.1	1.493	57.36	40.0	1.434	59.67	39.7	1.503	61.06	39.7	1.538	59.85	39.7	1.510
November.....	58.50	39.4	1.509	59.67	39.7	1.503	58.63	40.6	1.444	61.67	40.6	1.519	63.67	40.8	1.558	57.90	38.6	1.504
December.....	59.64	39.6	1.508	59.86	39.8	1.504	58.44	40.5	1.443	60.46	40.2	1.504	62.02	40.3	1.539	60.19	39.7	1.516
1950: January.....	61.18	40.3	1.518	60.79	40.1	1.516	58.26	40.4	1.442	60.04	40.0	1.501	61.16	40.0	1.529	61.38	40.3	1.523
February.....	62.01	40.5	1.531	60.42	39.8	1.518	58.44	40.5	1.443	60.51	40.1	1.509	61.79	40.1	1.541	63.73	41.3	1.543
March.....	63.05	41.1	1.534	61.92	40.6	1.525	58.71	40.6	1.446	60.97	40.3	1.513	62.65	40.6	1.543	64.78	41.9	1.546
April.....	62.51	40.8	1.532	62.97	41.1	1.532	59.28	40.6	1.453	61.66	40.7	1.515	63.46	41.1	1.544	69.03	43.8	1.576
May.....	63.15	40.9	1.544	64.16	41.5	1.546	58.62	40.4	1.451	61.90	40.7	1.521	63.44	40.8	1.555	64.48	41.2	1.565

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Non supervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																			
	Electrical machinery-Continued										Transportation equipment									
	Communication equipment			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone and telegraph equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment				Automobiles			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1948: Average	\$52.10	39.8	\$1.309	\$48.53	39.2	\$1.238	\$59.54	40.7	\$1.463	\$56.08	40.2	\$1.395	\$61.58	39.0	\$1.579	\$61.86	38.4	\$1.611		
1949: Average	53.56	39.5	1.356	50.68	39.5	1.283	61.43	39.3	1.563	56.52	39.5	1.431	64.95	39.2	1.657	65.97	38.9	1.696		
1949: June	53.35	39.2	1.361	50.42	39.3	1.283	61.50	39.4	1.561	54.49	38.7	1.408	65.49	39.5	1.658	66.94	39.4	1.696		
July	51.54	37.9	1.360	47.78	37.5	1.274	60.68	38.8	1.564	55.13	39.1	1.410	66.27	39.9	1.661	68.67	40.3	1.704		
August	52.20	38.3	1.363	48.60	38.0	1.279	61.54	39.2	1.570	55.77	39.3	1.419	65.90	39.7	1.660	67.78	39.8	1.703		
September	54.44	40.0	1.361	52.12	40.5	1.287	61.90	39.1	1.583	56.79	39.8	1.427	67.13	40.1	1.674	69.33	40.4	1.716		
October	55.66	41.2	1.351	53.46	41.6	1.265	62.33	39.4	1.582	57.67	40.3	1.431	64.75	39.1	1.656	65.87	39.0	1.689		
November	55.69	41.1	1.355	53.62	41.3	1.266	62.92	39.5	1.593	57.71	40.3	1.432	61.92	37.3	1.660	61.03	38.2	1.688		
December	55.69	41.1	1.355	53.62	41.3	1.266	63.12	39.5	1.598	58.26	40.4	1.442	65.31	38.9	1.670	65.44	38.2	1.713		
1950: January	55.56	41.0	1.355	53.05	41.0	1.294	63.08	39.7	1.604	59.00	40.5	1.459	68.12	40.5	1.682	70.14	40.9	1.718		
February	55.32	40.8	1.356	52.62	40.6	1.296	63.63	39.5	1.611	58.68	40.4	1.455	68.58	39.7	1.677	67.64	39.6	1.708		
March	54.83	40.7	1.347	52.54	40.6	1.294	62.92	39.2	1.605	58.68	40.3	1.456	67.46	40.2	1.678	69.08	40.4	1.710		
April	54.23	40.5	1.339	52.21	40.6	1.286	63.75	39.4	1.618	60.34	40.8	1.479	70.46	41.3	1.705	73.77	42.2	1.748		
May	53.89	40.1	1.344	51.85	40.2	1.290	64.23	39.6	1.622	60.79	41.1	1.479	69.62	41.0	1.698	71.66	41.4	1.731		
June	54.27	40.2	1.350	52.14	40.2	1.297	64.84	39.9	1.635	57.70	39.6	1.457	72.49	41.9	1.730	75.93	42.8	1.774		
	Manufacturing-Continued																			
	Transportation equipment-Continued																			
	Aircraft and parts		Aircraft		Aircraft engines and parts		Aircraft propellers and parts		Other aircraft parts and equipment		Ship and boat building and repairing									
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1948: Average	\$61.21	41.0	\$1.493	\$60.21	41.1	\$1.465	\$63.40	40.9	\$1.550	\$62.13	39.7	\$1.565	\$63.59	41.0	\$1.551	\$60.68	38.7	\$1.568		
1949: Average	63.02	40.6	1.567	62.69	40.5	1.548	65.24	40.7	1.603	66.83	41.0	1.630	65.08	40.4	1.611	61.67	38.0	1.623		
1949: June	62.94	40.5	1.554	61.90	40.3	1.536	65.52	41.0	1.598	67.89	41.5	1.636	63.52	40.2	1.580	62.82	38.4	1.636		
July	62.08	39.9	1.556	60.78	39.7	1.531	63.80	39.7	1.607	69.88	42.2	1.656	65.37	40.3	1.622	61.94	38.4	1.613		
August	62.07	40.2	1.544	61.46	40.3	1.525	61.66	39.4	1.565	66.42	40.9	1.624	65.94	40.6	1.625	60.05	37.3	1.616		
September	63.58	40.6	1.566	62.26	40.4	1.541	65.72	41.0	1.603	68.60	41.4	1.657	66.83	40.5	1.638	61.00	37.7	1.618		
October	63.67	40.5	1.572	62.42	40.3	1.549	64.64	40.2	1.608	65.73	40.5	1.623	69.17	42.1	1.643	59.11	36.4	1.624		
November	66.00	41.5	1.607	66.15	41.5	1.594	68.62	42.1	1.630	64.27	39.6	1.623	67.90	41.2	1.648	56.97	34.8	1.637		
December	66.41	41.2	1.612	66.16	41.3	1.602	67.16	41.0	1.638	67.53	41.3	1.635	67.16	41.2	1.630	62.86	38.4	1.637		
1950: January	65.29	40.7	1.602	64.63	40.7	1.588	65.00	40.1	1.621	68.58	42.0	1.640	67.40	40.9	1.648	61.46	37.8	1.628		
February	65.69	40.7	1.614	65.00	40.6	1.601	66.34	40.7	1.630	70.18	41.6	1.687	67.81	41.0	1.654	61.16	37.5	1.631		
March	65.29	40.5	1.612	64.36	40.3	1.597	66.99	41.1	1.630	66.65	40.2	1.658	67.97	40.8	1.666	62.53	38.2	1.637		
April	64.96	40.3	1.612	64.24	40.2	1.598	66.10	40.7	1.624	67.06	40.3	1.664	67.06	40.4	1.690	62.08	37.9	1.638		
May	65.77	40.8	1.612	64.88	40.6	1.598	68.35	41.6	1.643	63.85	39.1	1.633	68.14	41.0	1.662	62.93	38.3	1.643		
June	65.37	40.6	1.610	64.52	40.5	1.593	67.85	41.5	1.635	67.25	40.2	1.673	69.05	41.2	1.676	62.43	38.3	1.639		
	Manufacturing-Continued																			
	Transportation equipment-Continued																			
	Shipbuilding and repairing		Railroad equipment		Locomotives and parts		Railroad and streetcars		Other transportation equipment		Total: Instruments and related products									
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1948: Average	\$61.22	38.7	\$1.582	\$62.24	40.0	\$1.556	\$63.80	39.6	\$1.611	\$60.82	40.2	\$1.513	\$58.14	40.8	\$1.425	\$53.45	40.1	\$1.333		
1949: Average	61.86	37.8	1.637	63.54	39.2	1.621	65.47	39.3	1.666	61.70	38.9	1.586	57.60	39.7	1.451	55.28	39.6	1.396		
1949: June	63.18	38.2	1.651	62.71	39.0	1.608	64.48	39.2	1.645	61.34	38.8	1.581	56.87	39.3	1.447	54.61	39.2	1.393		
July	62.16	38.3	1.623	60.32	37.7	1.600	63.65	39.0	1.632	58.23	38.9	1.578	54.94	39.3	1.398	54.37	39.0	1.394		
August	60.14	37.1	1.621	62.05	38.4	1.616	66.62	38.8	1.717	59.93	38.1	1.573	58.46	40.4	1.447	54.25	39.0	1.391		
September	61.24	37.5	1.633	61.84	38.1	1.623	64.44	38.7	1.665	59.87	37.7	1.588	62.85	41.9	1.500	55.26	39.8	1.399		
October	59.33	36.2	1.639	62.49	38.5	1.623	65.07	39.2	1.660	60.06	37.8	1.589	63.11	42.1	1.499	56.08	39.8	1.409		
November	57.06	34.5	1.654	63.16	38.3	1.649	66.48	39.2	1.696	59.75	37.3	1.602	59.99	40.1	1.496	56.52	40.0	1.413		
December	63.31	38.3	1.653	63.39	38.7	1.638	65.56	39.4	1.664	61.18	38.0	1.610	55.43	38.2	1.451	56.84	40.0	1.421		
1950: January	61.74	37.6	1.642	61.60	38.0	1.623	63.29	38.9	1.627	59.77	37.1	1.611	58.67	41.0	1.431	56.49	39.7	1.423		
February	61.55	37.3	1.650	64.89	39.4	1.647	67.48	40.0	1.687	62.07	37.1	1.604	60.03	40.4	1.486	56.86	39.9	1.425		
March	63.30	38.2	1.657	64.21	39.2	1.638	67.42	40.2	1.677	60.93	38.2	1.595	58.13	39.2	1.483	57.40	40.0	1.435		
April	62.57	37.6	1.664	64.52	39.2	1.646	67.46	40.2	1.678	61.19	38.1	1.646	58.58	39.5	1.483	57.52	40.0	1.438		
May	63.50	38.9	1.671	64.87	39.7	1.634	68.55	40.9	1.676	61.02	38.5	1.585	60.04	40.0	1.501	58.44	40.5	1.443		
June	63.00	38.0	1.658	64.60	39.2	1.648	67.86	39.5	1.718	61.62	39.0	1.580	60.90	40.6	1.500	59.33	41.0	1.447		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manufacturing industries					
	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$45.54	39.7	\$1.147	\$58.64	40.5	\$1.445	\$48.84	40.1	\$1.218	\$54.78	40.1	\$1.366	\$50.06	40.9	\$1.224	\$57.28	43.8	\$1.313
1949: Average.....	47.04	39.6	1.188	59.91	39.7	1.509	49.83	39.0	1.270	57.01	39.7	1.436	50.23	39.9	1.259	55.06	41.4	1.330
1949: June.....	46.29	38.9	1.190	58.24	38.8	1.501	48.91	38.6	1.267	56.85	39.7	1.432	49.72	39.4	1.262	51.10	39.8	1.284
July.....	46.57	39.1	1.191	58.84	39.2	1.501	48.15	38.0	1.267	56.13	39.2	1.432	48.75	39.0	1.250	50.09	38.2	1.309
August.....	45.47	38.6	1.178	58.73	39.1	1.502	48.43	38.5	1.258	56.43	39.3	1.436	48.51	38.9	1.247	50.13	38.5	1.302
September.....	47.64	39.9	1.194	59.72	39.6	1.506	49.75	39.3	1.266	56.97	39.4	1.446	50.87	40.2	1.258	54.79	41.6	1.317
October.....	47.60	40.0	1.190	60.26	39.8	1.514	50.60	39.6	1.280	58.17	39.9	1.458	51.44	40.7	1.264	60.29	44.2	1.364
November.....	47.80	40.1	1.192	62.27	40.7	1.530	51.18	39.8	1.286	57.99	39.8	1.457	51.70	40.9	1.264	61.28	44.6	1.374
December.....	48.20	40.2	1.199	62.40	40.6	1.537	50.23	39.0	1.288	58.67	40.1	1.463	52.23	40.9	1.277	59.69	43.6	1.369
1950: January.....	46.88	39.2	1.196	61.60	40.0	1.540	49.86	38.8	1.285	58.64	40.0	1.466	51.78	40.2	1.288	55.52	41.9	1.325
February.....	47.60	39.6	1.202	61.85	40.1	1.545	50.18	38.9	1.290	58.71	40.1	1.464	51.62	40.2	1.284	55.93	41.4	1.331
March.....	47.15	39.0	1.209	62.23	40.2	1.548	50.57	38.9	1.300	59.55	40.4	1.474	51.82	40.2	1.289	57.25	42.0	1.363
April.....	47.63	39.2	1.215	63.05	40.6	1.553	50.01	38.5	1.299	59.59	40.4	1.475	51.94	40.2	1.292	56.16	41.2	1.363
May.....	49.61	40.7	1.219	63.25	40.7	1.554	49.85	38.2	1.305	60.53	40.9	1.480	52.72	40.4	1.305	56.40	41.5	1.359
June.....	50.92	41.3	1.233	63.49	40.7	1.569	51.68	39.6	1.305	61.21	41.3	1.482	52.68	40.4	1.304	56.10	41.4	1.358
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued												Transportation and public utilities					
	Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Class I railroads ²		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$50.47	41.2	\$1.225	\$62.38	45.4	\$1.374	\$47.24	40.1	\$1.178	\$45.36	40.0	\$1.134	\$50.39	40.7	\$1.238	\$59.14	46.1	\$1.284
1949: Average.....	51.33	40.8	1.258	58.30	42.0	1.388	47.00	39.1	1.202	46.06	39.3	1.172	51.20	40.0	1.280	60.53	43.1	1.414
1949: June.....	49.92	40.1	1.245	52.02	39.5	1.317	46.25	38.8	1.192	46.93	39.4	1.191	51.07	39.5	1.293	57.27	42.3	1.354
July.....	48.56	37.8	1.289	50.94	38.5	1.322	44.76	37.8	1.184	46.49	39.4	1.180	50.24	39.4	1.275	60.37	44.1	1.369
August.....	48.11	38.8	1.240	51.88	38.2	1.358	45.67	38.8	1.177	43.88	37.5	1.170	50.11	39.3	1.275	62.64	46.4	1.354
September.....	51.09	41.1	1.243	57.53	41.6	1.363	47.60	39.7	1.199	45.90	39.2	1.171	51.75	40.3	1.284	60.98	39.6	1.540
October.....	54.19	42.7	1.269	65.85	45.6	1.444	48.36	40.3	1.200	47.48	39.5	1.202	51.55	40.4	1.276	58.98	38.3	1.537
November.....	54.44	42.7	1.275	67.23	46.3	1.452	49.45	40.8	1.212	46.18	39.3	1.175	51.77	40.6	1.275	61.60	40.0	1.545
December.....	54.44	42.1	1.293	64.13	45.0	1.425	47.08	39.1	1.204	46.93	39.5	1.188	53.55	41.2	1.295	61.45	39.9	1.547
1950: January.....	51.91	41.0	1.265	58.40	42.6	1.371	48.06	39.3	1.223	47.24	39.4	1.199	52.53	40.3	1.311	61.69	39.8	1.550
February.....	51.31	40.4	1.270	60.21	42.4	1.420	48.47	39.6	1.224	47.24	39.3	1.202	52.59	40.3	1.305	62.37	39.8	1.567
March.....	52.09	40.6	1.283	61.42	43.1	1.425	49.24	39.9	1.234	47.63	39.2	1.215	52.46	40.2	1.305	63.73	41.6	1.552
April.....	51.89	40.1	1.294	59.74	42.1	1.419	49.88	39.9	1.250	47.54	38.9	1.222	52.55	40.3	1.304	61.69	39.9	1.546
May.....	52.37	40.6	1.290	59.71	42.2	1.415	50.16	40.0	1.254	48.06	39.2	1.226	53.62	40.5	1.324	61.75	40.2	1.536
June.....	51.68	40.5	1.276	59.97	42.2	1.421	49.58	39.6	1.252	47.09	38.9	1.226	53.98	40.8	1.323	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Local railways and bus lines ¹			Communication											
				Telephone			Switchboard operating employees ²			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ³			Telegraph ⁴		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$51.73	40.1	\$1.339	\$48.92	39.2	\$1.248							\$50.26	44.7	\$1.348
1949: Average.....	64.61	44.0	1.439	61.78	38.5	1.545							62.85	44.7	1.406
1949: June.....	66.01	46.0	1.435	61.49	38.4	1.541	\$44.36	36.7	\$1.367	\$58.52	41.6	\$1.647	62.96	45.0	1.399
July.....	65.21	45.1	1.446	61.90	38.5	1.546	44.91	37.0	1.231	69.06	41.6	1.660	63.97	45.4	1.400
August.....	64.46	44.7	1.442	61.67	38.4	1.543	44.23	36.8	1.202	69.22	41.6	1.664	63.64	45.1	1.411
September.....	64.58	44.3	1.457	62.61	38.6	1.569	45.37	37.1	1.223	70.10	41.7	1.681	62.83	44.8	1.412
October.....	64.31	44.2	1.455	63.29	38.7	1.577	46.35	37.2	1.240	70.25	41.6	1.691	62.97	44.5	1.415
November.....	64.17	44.1	1.455	64.40	38.8	1.602	46.04	37.3	1.268	71.35	41.7	1.711	62.05	43.7	1.420
December.....	65.10	44.5	1.463	62.49	38.4	1.567	44.42	36.5	1.217	70.59	41.8	1.696	62.29	45.7	1.424
1950: January.....	65.11	44.2	1.473	63.13	38.5	1.580	44.56	36.3	1.226	72.46	42.3	1.713	62.64	44.1	1.425
February.....	65.22	44.4	1.469	63.69	38.6	1.591	45.82	36.8	1.243	72.33	42.2	1.714	62.97	44.1	1.428
March.....	65.53	44.4	1.476	62.98	38.5	1.578	45.03	36.7	1.227	70.55	41.6	1.696	62.93	44.1	1.427
April.....	65.90	44.5	1.481	63.44	38.7	1.581	46.19	37.4	1.235	70.76	41.6	1.701	64.13	44.6	1.438
May.....	66.72	44.9	1.486	63.76	39.9	1.592	46.20	37.5	1.232	71.48	41.6	1.710	63.38	45.4	1.440
June.....	67.89	45.5	1.490	64.31	39.1	1.589	46.61	37.8	1.233	72.28	42.0	1.721	64.21	44.9	1.430
	Trade														
	Transportation and public utilities—Continued			Retail trade											
				Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores			Department stores and general mail-order houses		
1948: Average.....	\$50.74	41.8	\$1.453	\$55.58	40.9	\$1.359	\$43.85	40.3	\$1.088	\$33.31	36.6	\$0.910	\$37.36	37.7	\$0.961
1949: Average.....	63.99	41.5	1.542	57.55	40.7	1.414	45.93	40.4	1.137	34.87	36.7	.950	39.31	37.8	1.040
1949: June.....	63.64	41.3	1.541	57.49	40.6	1.416	45.45	40.5	1.147	35.62	36.8	.958	39.95	37.8	1.057
July.....	64.02	41.3	1.550	58.18	40.8	1.448	45.86	40.9	1.148	35.86	37.2	.964	39.79	38.0	1.047
August.....	63.92	41.4	1.544	57.10	40.7	1.403	46.57	40.9	1.146	35.78	37.3	.961	39.58	37.8	1.047
September.....	64.75	41.4	1.564	57.35	40.7	1.409	46.58	40.8	1.150	35.17	36.6	.961	39.48	37.6	1.050
October.....	65.72	41.7	1.576	58.36	40.9	1.427	46.06	40.4	1.140	34.65	36.4	.952	38.90	37.4	1.040
November.....	65.03	41.5	1.567	57.86	40.6	1.425	45.63	40.1	1.138	34.30	36.3	.945	38.75	37.4	1.036
December.....	66.04	41.8	1.580	58.20	40.9	1.423	45.83	40.7	1.126	36.12	38.1	.948	42.12	39.7	1.061
1950: January.....	66.09	41.7	1.588	58.14	40.6	1.432	46.58	40.4	1.153	35.68	36.9	.967	40.21	37.9	1.061
February.....	65.08	41.4	1.572	58.27	40.3	1.446	46.26	40.4	1.145	35.44	36.8	.963	39.85	37.7	1.057
March.....	64.81	41.2	1.573	58.56	40.3	1.453	46.26	40.3	1.148	35.04	36.5	.960	39.57	37.4	1.058
April.....	65.17	41.3	1.578	58.79	40.1	1.466	46.47	40.2	1.156	34.66	36.1	.960	39.83	37.4	1.055
May.....	66.21	41.3	1.579	59.02	40.4	1.461	46.83	40.3	1.162	35.39	36.3	.975	40.46	37.5	1.079
June.....	66.15	41.5	1.594	59.76	40.6	1.472	47.93	40.9	1.172	36.24	36.9	.982	41.31	37.9	1.090
	Trade—Continued														
	Retail trade—Continued						Other retail trade								
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
1948: Average.....	\$47.15	40.3	\$1.170	\$50.07	45.4	\$1.235	\$39.60	36.8	\$1.065	\$51.15	42.7	\$1.198	\$49.37	43.5	\$1.135
1949: Average.....	49.93	40.2	1.242	58.92	45.6	1.292	40.60	36.7	1.108	53.30	43.4	1.228	51.84	43.6	1.189
1949: June.....	50.26	40.4	1.244	59.70	45.5	1.312	40.85	36.7	1.113	53.16	43.5	1.222	51.96	43.7	1.189
July.....	51.00	41.1	1.244	59.63	45.6	1.312	40.37	36.5	1.106	52.78	43.3	1.219	52.34	43.6	1.185
August.....	51.00	41.0	1.244	59.55	45.6	1.306	40.52	36.8	1.101	52.82	43.4	1.217	52.40	44.0	1.191
September.....	50.57	40.2	1.258	59.51	45.5	1.308	41.66	37.1	1.123	53.37	43.6	1.224	52.18	43.7	1.194
October.....	50.25	40.3	1.247	59.39	45.9	1.294	40.15	36.6	1.097	53.38	43.4	1.230	52.96	44.1	1.201
November.....	50.37	40.1	1.256	58.78	45.6	1.289	40.26	36.5	1.103	54.32	43.7	1.243	51.79	43.3	1.196
December.....	50.54	40.3	1.254	58.26	45.8	1.272	41.22	36.8	1.120	56.70	44.4	1.277	52.16	43.8	1.199
1950: January.....	50.88	40.0	1.267	58.72	45.8	1.282	41.07	36.7	1.119	54.81	43.6	1.257	51.58	43.2	1.194
February.....	50.85	40.1	1.268	57.76	45.3	1.275	40.07	36.9	1.086	53.25	43.4	1.227	51.72	43.1	1.200
March.....	50.70	40.0	1.269	59.22	45.8	1.293	39.64	36.5	1.086	53.30	43.3	1.231	51.89	43.1	1.204
April.....	50.93	40.1	1.270	60.36	45.8	1.318	40.17	35.9	1.109	54.21	43.4	1.249	52.84	43.6	1.212
May.....	50.71	39.9	1.271	60.71	45.1	1.317	40.22	36.4	1.105	55.19	43.8	1.240	53.82	43.9	1.226
June.....	51.82	40.9	1.287	62.51	46.3	1.350	40.92	36.8	1.112	55.97	43.9	1.273	54.58	44.4	1.236

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Finance ¹			Service										Motion picture production and distribution ²
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ³			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants				
				Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1948: Average.....	\$41.51	\$50.83	\$54.93	\$31.41	44.3	\$0.709	\$34.23	41.9	\$0.817	\$30.80	41.1	\$0.961	\$92.27	
1949: Average.....	43.64	68.32	56.47	32.84	44.2	.743	34.98	41.5	.843	40.71	41.2	.988	92.17	
1949: June.....	43.10	66.12	56.59	32.85	44.1	.745	35.32	41.6	.849	42.17	42.3	.997	94.73	
July.....	43.80	65.70	56.70	32.90	44.1	.746	35.03	41.5	.844	40.43	41.0	.990	95.83	
August.....	43.10	66.30	55.54	32.93	44.2	.745	34.27	40.8	.846	38.53	39.5	.978	92.68	
September.....	43.62	67.29	55.33	32.90	44.1	.746	34.69	41.2	.842	41.28	41.7	.990	92.26	
October.....	43.94	71.25	56.64	32.84	44.2	.743	34.57	41.1	.841	40.15	41.1	.977	94.38	
November.....	43.96	72.54	55.89	33.13	44.0	.733	34.23	40.9	.837	39.96	40.6	.977	91.54	
December.....	43.95	74.12	56.52	33.24	43.8	.739	34.77	41.2	.844	40.47	41.0	.987	93.39	
1950: January.....	45.29	75.78	57.78	33.06	43.9	.753	35.15	41.5	.847	40.75	41.2	.989	87.82	
February.....	45.52	77.61	57.68	33.51	43.8	.755	34.39	40.8	.843	39.26	39.9	.984	88.94	
March.....	45.37	80.08	57.19	33.07	43.8	.755	34.56	41.0	.843	40.40	40.6	.995	91.01	
April.....	45.83	83.53	58.16	33.26	44.0	.756	34.85	41.0	.850	40.48	40.4	1.002	91.23	
May.....	45.66	83.46	58.21	33.43	44.1	.758	35.70	41.8	.854	43.69	43.0	1.016	94.37	
June.....	45.38	81.70	57.94	33.28	43.9	.758	36.33	42.1	.863	44.28	43.2	1.025	95.24	

¹ These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, the data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series, beginning with January 1947, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data.

² Includes ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Includes food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ Data by region, North and South, from January 1949, are available upon request.

⁵ Data by region, South and West, from January 1949, are available upon request.

⁶ These averages are based on reports summarized in the M-300 report prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and relate to hourly

rated employees who received pay during the month. Most executive, professional, and supervisory personnel are excluded. Switching and terminal companies are excluded. The annual average data include retroactive pay when such payments are made. Monthly data do not include retroactive payments. Beginning with September 1, 1949, data reflect the following changes for nonoperative employees (about two-thirds of the total): (1) scheduled weekly hours were reduced from 48 to 40; (2) hourly rates were adjusted to maintain the former weekly earnings for 48 hours; (3) an additional wage increase of \$0.07 an hour was granted.

⁷ Data include privately and municipally operated local railways and buslines.

⁸ Through May 1949 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1949 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. Data for June comparable with the earlier series are \$31.47, 38.5 hours, and \$1.337.

⁹ Data include employees such as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants.

¹⁰ Data include employees such as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers.

¹¹ Data relate mainly to land-line employees, excluding employees compensated on a commission basis, general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

¹² Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

¹³ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

TABLE C-2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars¹

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1939: Average.....	\$23.66	\$23.66	\$23.68	\$23.68	\$17.69	\$17.69
1941: Average.....	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95
1946: Average.....	43.82	31.27	58.03	41.41	30.39	21.62
1948: Average.....	54.14	31.43	72.12	41.87	34.23	19.87
1949: Average.....	54.92	32.28	63.28	37.20	34.98	20.56
1949: June.....	54.51	31.95	59.90	35.11	35.32	20.70
July.....	54.63	32.23	47.94	28.28	35.03	20.66
August.....	54.70	32.21	49.51	29.15	34.27	20.18
September.....	55.72	32.66	52.46	30.75	34.69	20.33
1949: October.....	\$35.26	\$32.69	\$63.10	\$37.22	\$34.57	\$20.39
November.....	54.43	32.09	68.17	40.19	34.23	20.18
December.....	56.04	33.26	48.74	28.92	34.77	20.63
1950: January.....	56.29	33.52	47.36	28.21	35.15	20.93
February.....	56.37	33.65	49.83	29.75	34.39	20.53
March.....	56.53	33.65	78.75	46.87	34.56	20.57
April.....	56.93	33.82	72.79	43.25	34.85	20.71
May ²	57.68	34.01	68.61	40.45	35.70	21.05
June ²	58.74	34.31	70.49	41.17	36.33	21.22

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by the

Consumers' Price Index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars ¹

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents			Amount	Index (1939=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
			Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars				Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January.....	\$26.64	111.7	\$25.41	\$25.06	\$26.37	\$26.00	1949: June.....	\$54.51	228.5	\$47.74	\$27.95	\$33.45	\$31.34
1945: January.....	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.51	45.17	35.33	July.....	54.63	229.0	47.84	28.22	53.58	31.61
July.....	45.45	190.5	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47	August.....	54.70	229.3	47.90	28.21	53.64	31.59
1946: June.....	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90	September.....	55.72	233.5	48.75	28.57	54.50	31.94
1939: Average.....	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	October.....	55.26	231.6	48.37	28.53	54.11	31.92
1940: Average.....	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	November.....	54.43	228.1	47.67	28.10	53.41	31.49
1941: Average.....	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	December.....	56.04	234.9	49.02	29.09	54.77	32.50
1942: Average.....	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.11	36.28	30.96	1950: January.....	56.29	235.9	48.94	29.15	54.70	32.58
1943: Average.....	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30	February.....	56.37	236.3	49.00	29.25	54.76	32.69
1944: Average.....	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89	March.....	56.53	236.9	49.13	29.24	54.90	32.66
1945: Average.....	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.68	April.....	56.93	238.6	49.46	29.39	55.23	32.81
1946: Average.....	43.82	183.7	37.72	28.92	43.20	33.83	May ²	57.68	241.7	50.06	29.51	55.86	32.93
1947: Average.....	49.97	209.4	42.76	35.70	48.24	38.12	June ²	58.74	246.2	50.94	29.75	56.70	33.15
1948: Average.....	54.14	226.9	47.43	37.54	53.17	40.87							
1949: Average.....	54.92	230.2	48.09	38.27	53.83	41.64							

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with 3 dependents. The computation of net spendable earnings for both the factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the

gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries ¹

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Ex-cluding over-time	Gross	Ex-cluding over-time		Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Ex-cluding over-time	Gross	Ex-cluding over-time
		Amount	Index (1939=100)							Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: Average.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	110.9	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1949: August.....	\$1.399	\$1.366	\$215.8	\$1.473	\$1.440	\$1.319	\$1.286
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.891	.723	.698	September.....	1.407	1.369	216.3	1.482	1.444	1.328	1.290
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763	October.....	1.392	1.353	213.7	1.458	1.419	1.325	1.287
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	November.....	1.392	1.357	214.4	1.457	1.425	1.325	1.289
1945: Average.....	1.023	.963	152.1	1.111	1.042	.894	.858	December.....	1.408	1.368	216.1	1.476	1.435	1.334	1.296
1946: Average.....	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.012	.978	1950: January.....	1.418	1.380	218.0	1.485	1.445	1.343	1.307
1947: Average.....	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	February.....	1.420	1.382	218.3	1.483	1.442	1.350	1.316
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	March.....	1.424	1.385	218.8	1.486	1.443	1.353	1.319
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	April.....	1.434	1.392	219.9	1.499	1.449	1.355	1.323
1949: June.....	1.405	1.373	216.9	1.475	1.443	1.324	1.293	May ²	1.442	1.399	221.0	1.509	1.458	1.358	1.324
July.....	1.408	1.376	217.4	1.477	1.447	1.332	1.298	June ²	1.454	1.405	222.0	1.524	1.467	1.365	1.326

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Eleven-month average; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration ²				Household furnishings	Miscellaneous ³
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average.....	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	89.1	80.9
1914: July.....	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	90.8	82.0
1918: December.....	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	121.2	83.1
1920: June.....	142.4	183.0	209.7	110.1	104.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	160.7	100.7
1929: Average.....	122.6	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	111.7	104.6
1932: Average.....	97.6	96.5	90.8	110.9	103.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	85.4	101.7
1939: Average.....	99.4	93.2	100.8	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
August 15.....	98.6	90.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	96.0	98.2	100.0	100.6	100.4
1940: Average.....	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average.....	105.2	105.5	106.2	106.2	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
January 1.....	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	105.4	100.3	100.2	101.8
December 15.....	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	113.1	105.1	116.8	107.7
1942: Average.....	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.3	110.9
1943: Average.....	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average.....	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	130.4	121.3
1945: Average.....	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	128.2	115.9	145.8	124.1
August 15.....	129.3	140.9	146.4	(*)	111.4	95.2	131.0	115.8	146.0	124.5
1946: Average.....	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	136.9	115.9	169.2	128.8
June 15.....	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	133.0	115.1	156.1	127.9
November 15.....	182.2	187.7	171.0	(*)	114.8	91.8	142.6	117.9	171.0	132.5
1947: Average.....	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
December 15.....	167.0	206.9	191.2	115.4	127.8	92.6	171.1	129.8	191.4	144.4
1948: Average.....	171.2	210.2	198.0	117.4	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.3	195.8	149.9
December 15.....	171.4	205.0	200.4	119.5	137.8	95.3	191.3	138.4	198.6	154.0
1949: Average.....	169.1	201.9	196.1	120.8	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
July 15.....	168.6	201.7	188.8	120.7	135.6	96.9	183.1	139.9	188.8	154.3
August 15.....	168.8	202.6	187.4	120.8	135.8	97.1	183.1	141.1	184.8	154.8
September 15.....	160.6	204.2	187.2	121.2	137.0	97.1	185.9	141.5	183.6	155.2
October 15.....	168.5	200.6	186.8	121.5	138.4	97.0	188.3	145.6	185.2	155.2
November 15.....	168.6	200.8	186.3	122.0	139.1	97.0	190.0	146.6	185.4	154.9
December 15.....	167.5	197.3	183.8	122.2	139.7	97.2	191.6	145.5	185.4	155.5
1950: January 15.....	166.9	198.0	185.0	122.6	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	155.1
February 15.....	166.5	194.8	184.8	122.8	140.3	97.1	193.2	145.5	185.3	155.1
March 15.....	167.0	196.0	185.0	122.9	140.9	97.1	194.4	146.6	185.4	155.0
April 15.....	167.3	196.6	185.1	123.1	141.4	97.2	195.6	146.6	185.6	154.8
May 15.....	168.6	200.3	185.1	123.5	138.8	97.1	189.1	146.6	185.4	155.3
June 15.....	170.2	204.6	185.0	123.9	138.9	97.0	189.4	146.6	185.2	155.3
July 15.....	172.5	210.0	184.7	124.4	139.5	97.0	190.9	146.6	186.4	156.2

¹ The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "Cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934-39 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged \$1,524 in 1934-36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 899, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41, contains detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Minographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities

varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

² The group index formerly entitled "Fuel, electricity, and ice" is now designated "Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration." Indexes are comparable with those previously published for "Fuel, electricity, and ice." The subgroup "Other fuels and ice" has been discontinued; separate indexes are presented for "Other fuels" and "Ice."

³ The miscellaneous group covers transportation (such as automobiles and their upkeep and public transportation fares); medical care (including professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures and tobacco products); personal care (barber- and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

⁴ Data not available.

⁵ Rents not surveyed this month.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,¹ for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	July 15, 1930	June 15, 1930	May 15, 1930	Apr. 15, 1930	Mar. 15, 1930	Feb. 15, 1930	Jan. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1929	Nov. 15, 1929	Oct. 15, 1929	Sept. 15, 1929	Aug. 15, 1929	July 15, 1929	June 15, 1929	Aug. 15, 1930
Average.....	172.5	170.2	168.6	167.3	167.0	168.5	168.9	167.5	168.6	168.5	169.6	168.8	168.5	133.3	98.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	(7)	(7)	169.3	(7)	(7)	168.3	(7)	(7)	170.5	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md.....	(7)	174.3	(7)	(7)	170.1	(7)	(7)	170.9	(7)	(7)	174.0	(7)	(7)	135.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	175.7	171.1	169.0	167.7	168.4	166.4	166.9	168.4	170.5	170.3	171.8	171.1	171.0	136.5	98.5
Boston, Mass.....	168.4	166.2	163.3	162.3	162.0	160.7	161.5	162.7	164.0	164.1	166.4	163.8	162.6	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	172.0	(7)	(7)	166.3	(7)	(7)	164.8	(7)	(7)	167.4	(7)	(7)	(7)	169.4	98.6
Chicago, Ill.....	179.2	176.4	175.3	172.9	172.9	172.0	172.3	173.2	175.3	174.4	175.8	174.4	173.9	130.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	173.4	171.2	169.7	167.3	167.9	167.2	167.7	167.8	168.3	168.7	170.5	168.8	168.7	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(7)	(7)	170.1	(7)	(7)	168.7	(7)	(7)	170.3	(7)	(7)	171.6	(7)	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo.....	169.5	(7)	(7)	165.7	(7)	(7)	164.5	(7)	(7)	164.6	(7)	(7)	167.8	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich.....	176.2	174.2	171.4	169.5	168.3	166.1	168.5	169.1	169.8	168.7	170.4	169.9	170.4	136.4	98.5
Houston, Tex.....	175.1	173.1	172.4	171.9	172.9	172.0	172.8	173.2	173.3	172.0	171.4	170.4	170.4	130.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	175.1	(7)	(7)	170.9	(7)	(7)	170.6	(7)	(7)	172.1	(7)	(7)	171.0	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla.....	(7)	176.7	(7)	(7)	174.8	(7)	(7)	175.5	(7)	(7)	176.5	(7)	(7)	138.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	166.1	(7)	(7)	161.1	(7)	(7)	160.6	(7)	(7)	161.1	(7)	(7)	162.1	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	168.2	166.7	166.7	166.9	165.9	164.1	166.9	165.4	166.6	166.5	167.1	166.8	167.2	136.1	100.5
Manchester, N. H.....	173.1	(7)	(7)	167.1	(7)	(7)	167.1	(7)	(7)	169.3	(7)	(7)	170.0	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn.....	(7)	169.9	(7)	(7)	169.4	(7)	(7)	170.8	(7)	(7)	172.7	(7)	(7)	134.5	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	(7)	(7)	170.9	(7)	(7)	167.6	(7)	(7)	168.4	(7)	(7)	166.9	(7)	131.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(7)	169.2	(7)	(7)	167.1	(7)	(7)	167.4	(7)	(7)	168.3	(7)	(7)	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala.....	(7)	167.4	(7)	(7)	166.2	(7)	(7)	167.4	(7)	(7)	169.2	(7)	(7)	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La.....	(7)	(7)	171.5	(7)	(7)	170.6	(7)	(7)	173.3	(7)	(7)	173.8	(7)	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y.....	170.0	167.0	165.4	164.5	164.0	163.7	163.7	164.9	165.8	165.9	167.5	166.8	167.1	135.5	99.0
Norfolk, Va.....	(7)	(7)	170.9	(7)	(7)	167.1	(7)	(7)	168.2	(7)	(7)	170.2	(7)	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	171.5	169.7	167.1	166.0	166.0	165.1	165.9	167.3	168.6	168.9	169.6	168.7	167.5	132.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	174.9	173.4	172.0	170.1	169.5	169.5	169.9	170.3	171.3	171.1	172.3	172.4	171.9	134.7	98.4
Portland, Me.....	(7)	164.5	(7)	(7)	163.7	(7)	(7)	162.8	(7)	(7)	164.9	(7)	(7)	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg.....	179.2	(7)	(7)	174.8	(7)	(7)	173.8	(7)	(7)	173.6	(7)	(7)	175.1	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va.....	168.1	(7)	(7)	161.9	(7)	(7)	161.8	(7)	(7)	164.9	(7)	(7)	164.4	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	(7)	169.7	(7)	(7)	167.4	(7)	(7)	167.5	(7)	(7)	168.9	(7)	(7)	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	(7)	173.1	(7)	(7)	172.3	(7)	(7)	171.5	(7)	(7)	173.0	(7)	(7)	137.5	99.3
Savannah, Ga.....	177.2	(7)	(7)	170.9	(7)	(7)	169.1	(7)	(7)	173.4	(7)	(7)	173.3	140.6	99.3
Scranton, Pa.....	(7)	(7)	167.3	(7)	(7)	163.7	(7)	(7)	166.3	(7)	(7)	169.5	(7)	132.2	96.0
Seattle, Wash.....	(7)	(7)	171.8	(7)	(7)	171.6	(7)	(7)	171.6	(7)	(7)	170.8	(7)	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C.....	(7)	(7)	165.2	(7)	(7)	163.7	(7)	(7)	166.2	(7)	(7)	166.0	(7)	133.8	98.6

¹ The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for

21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 21 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

³ Corrected.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities¹

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	July 15, 1950	June 15, 1950	July 15, 1950	June 15, 1950	July 15, 1950	June 15, 1950	July 15, 1950	June 15, 1950	July 15, 1950	June 15, 1950	July 15, 1950	June 15, 1950	July 15, 1950	June 15, 1950
Average.....	210.0	204.6	184.7	185.0	124.4	123.9	139.5	138.9	97.0	97.0	186.4	185.2	156.2	155.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	205.0	197.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	146.9	146.9	83.4	83.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md.....	223.9	218.7	(1)	180.0	(1)	120.1	150.9	149.2	126.0	125.3	(1)	186.9	(1)	152.8
Birmingham, Ala.....	201.9	195.0	193.6	193.2	167.1	154.0	132.1	131.9	79.6	79.6	179.5	177.1	150.6	150.4
Boston, Mass.....	204.2	198.4	174.1	175.7	119.6	119.6	153.3	151.4	117.2	117.1	179.2	177.6	153.9	153.9
Buffalo, N. Y.....	208.0	203.2	176.8	(1)	125.9	(1)	149.2	148.6	110.0	110.0	184.1	(1)	161.0	(1)
Chicago, Ill.....	218.0	211.1	190.4	190.1	143.0	142.4	133.0	133.0	83.5	83.5	169.7	166.9	158.5	158.2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	212.9	206.9	183.6	183.9	116.2	116.2	146.7	146.7	101.9	101.9	177.9	177.3	156.4	156.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	219.4	213.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	147.0	147.0	105.6	105.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denver, Colo.....	208.6	207.0	182.5	(1)	127.3	(1)	112.9	112.9	69.2	69.2	207.7	(1)	151.7	(1)
Detroit, Mich.....	210.6	205.2	181.0	181.5	130.4	129.9	149.6	149.4	89.1	89.3	201.0	197.5	170.9	170.8
Houston, Tex.....	212.1	207.3	195.3	194.9	147.1	145.8	98.4	98.4	81.8	81.8	184.2	183.6	159.4	158.6
Indianapolis, Ind.....	205.5	199.5	180.8	(1)	134.8	(1)	157.2	157.2	86.6	86.6	178.2	(1)	163.5	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	213.5	207.0	(1)	184.5	(1)	143.9	147.6	147.6	100.5	100.5	(1)	183.1	(1)	163.0
Kansas City, Mo.....	196.1	190.1	179.2	(1)	129.5	(1)	128.6	127.2	67.6	67.4	179.4	(1)	157.6	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	204.1	200.3	181.5	181.5	132.4	131.6	160.1	160.1	95.5	95.5	181.9	182.2	152.0	151.8
Manchester, N. H.....	207.1	200.9	175.3	(1)	116.9	(1)	152.2	151.4	95.9	96.0	196.2	(1)	149.1	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.....	212.0	206.4	(1)	203.1	(1)	132.8	140.3	140.3	77.0	77.0	(1)	172.0	(1)	141.0
Milwaukee, Wis.....	213.8	207.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	143.1	142.7	99.0	99.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	198.3	194.9	(1)	190.6	(1)	135.8	139.1	139.1	79.6	79.6	(1)	176.2	(1)	159.6
Mobile, Ala.....	205.3	201.1	(1)	186.9	(1)	128.7	129.3	129.3	84.5	84.5	(1)	167.2	(1)	143.3
New Orleans, La.....	218.3	211.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	113.1	113.1	75.1	75.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York, N. Y.....	209.9	204.3	183.6	183.2	109.0	109.0	141.1	140.2	101.9	101.9	175.9	173.8	161.2	157.7
Norfolk, Va.....	211.7	207.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	159.5	159.5	106.4	106.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	205.9	201.5	181.3	181.6	121.8	121.7	142.4	141.5	104.2	104.2	193.2	192.0	152.4	152.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	213.2	209.1	214.0	214.6	122.9	122.9	137.1	137.1	103.3	103.3	190.1	187.6	150.0	149.9
Portland, Maine.....	199.1	193.5	(1)	187.9	(1)	115.5	147.7	147.2	105.7	105.7	(1)	178.6	(1)	152.6
Portland, Ore.....	225.0	219.4	183.1	(1)	130.8	(1)	131.5	131.5	91.9	92.0	184.4	(1)	160.2	(1)
Richmond, Va.....	201.7	197.0	184.2	(1)	126.7	(1)	147.0	145.3	109.4	109.4	194.4	(1)	147.2	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	223.8	212.4	(1)	188.6	(1)	123.0	135.5	135.2	88.4	88.4	(1)	167.0	(1)	144.5
San Francisco, Calif.....	217.1	214.3	(1)	181.2	(1)	118.0	86.8	86.8	76.5	76.5	(1)	158.3	(1)	165.7
Savannah, Ga.....	214.8	209.6	183.8	(1)	129.8	(1)	152.3	152.3	108.6	108.6	190.8	(1)	159.2	(1)
Scranton, Pa.....	211.0	205.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	148.6	148.0	98.3	98.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	211.3	208.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	130.9	130.9	91.7	91.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington, D. C.....	207.0	204.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	144.2	143.3	105.5	105.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 34 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

² Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,¹ by Group, for Selected Periods

(1935-39=100)

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chicken	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average.....	124.0	105.5	101.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	129.4	130.1	160.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	128.2	175.4
1926: Average.....	137.4	115.7	117.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average.....	132.5	107.6	127.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average.....	86.5	82.6	79.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1933: Average.....	95.2	94.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	90.5	90.5	90.5	90.5	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	85.5	87.7	100.6
August.....	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	84.9	84.5	91.5
1940: Average.....	90.6	90.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average.....	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December.....	113.1	102.6	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average.....	122.9	103.1	126.0	122.5	125.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	126.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	132.3	122.1	119.6	125.5
1943: Average.....	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average.....	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.8
1945: Average.....	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August.....	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average.....	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June.....	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	120.4	136.2
November.....	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average.....	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	190.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.9
1948: Average.....	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	258.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.8	174.0
1949: Average.....	201.9	160.7	233.4	229.3	241.3	205.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	186.7	201.2	208.1	218.8	152.9	227.4	220.7	148.4	176.4
July.....	201.7	160.5	236.0	234.4	245.3	209.8	265.5	182.8	307.7	182.2	204.1	210.2	221.2	154.2	228.1	208.2	141.0	176.2
August.....	202.6	169.4	239.5	237.3	246.3	221.9	247.8	191.5	308.9	184.9	222.8	201.9	211.4	149.7	226.6	208.5	144.0	176.5
September.....	204.2	169.7	243.6	242.0	249.9	227.6	254.7	192.5	311.9	185.3	222.6	199.8	209.0	148.0	230.1	211.0	148.3	176.8
October.....	200.6	169.1	235.1	233.1	248.2	207.7	246.1	184.6	306.8	186.7	222.8	194.5	202.3	147.0	225.5	213.8	144.5	177.5
November.....	200.8	169.2	229.1	226.4	248.5	189.7	242.0	184.5	300.6	186.4	207.8	202.0	212.7	146.2	224.7	205.3	139.7	178.9
December.....	197.3	169.2	223.2	220.0	245.2	178.3	236.1	179.5	299.0	186.2	178.0	196.2	208.0	145.1	224.3	202.5	136.7	178.8
1950: January.....	196.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	158.9	301.9	184.2	152.3	204.8	217.2	143.3	223.9	209.5	135.2	178.9
February.....	194.8	169.0	221.6	220.5	241.9	184.0	235.0	165.1	293.7	185.6	141.1	198.1	210.0	142.6	222.4	204.5	133.5	178.0
March.....	196.0	169.0	227.3	224.5	244.5	188.9	246.7	180.4	302.5	182.4	150.2	195.2	204.8	142.8	222.5	211.6	134.2	176.9
April.....	196.6	169.3	227.9	224.8	245.8	185.9	252.1	187.5	297.4	179.3	150.5	200.5	211.8	142.6	223.4	207.6	135.2	175.2
May.....	200.3	169.6	239.5	239.9	260.0	204.2	262.7	183.8	293.2	177.8	144.4	206.5	219.6	142.6	224.7	209.2	137.3	174.6
June.....	204.6	169.6	246.7	248.4	270.5	211.4	268.6	184.6	285.3	177.1	149.1	217.2	233.4	143.2	225.1	205.6	139.6	174.3
July.....	210.0	171.3	256.0	259.0	278.7	227.7	269.3	189.4	296.6	179.5	164.3	220.8	238.3	143.0	224.6	204.4	141.3	176.0

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-average method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-

income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1948 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 965, "Retail Prices of Food, 1948," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 7. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935-36=100]

City	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Dec. 1949	Nov. 1949	Oct. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	July 1949	June 1949	Aug. 1949
United States.....	210.0	204.6	200.3	196.6	196.0	194.8	196.0	197.3	200.8	200.6	204.2	202.6	201.7	145.6	98.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	205.0	197.5	194.7	192.6	193.8	190.8	192.5	194.7	197.7	199.9	206.9	203.9	198.3	141.0	92.8
Baltimore, Md.....	223.9	218.7	211.0	200.1	206.5	205.0	206.6	208.1	211.9	211.5	216.4	215.4	211.3	152.4	94.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	201.9	195.0	193.1	189.6	189.8	184.5	186.4	190.5	197.2	197.2	201.9	199.8	198.6	147.7	90.7
Boston, Mass.....	204.2	198.4	191.7	188.4	187.7	184.8	186.6	189.5	193.2	193.7	197.1	194.6	194.2	138.0	93.8
Bridgeport, Conn.....	212.6	206.8	201.8	197.8	197.0	192.8	195.5	197.9	200.3	198.2	204.8	201.1	200.3	139.1	93.2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	208.0	203.2	195.9	193.3	193.0	189.6	189.8	189.3	193.2	195.1	198.2	199.5	200.2	140.2	94.8
Butte, Mont.....	209.1	206.9	201.3	198.5	195.9	194.8	194.1	194.1	199.8	200.2	201.4	200.8	202.1	139.7	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ¹	215.6	212.1	208.6	202.3	201.9	201.0	200.3	200.3	203.4	201.2	205.2	203.9	205.1	148.2	95.1
Charleston, S. C.....	193.5	189.4	186.7	185.2	186.1	183.3	1.85.3	187.9	189.2	190.5	193.0	193.9	190.3	140.8	95.1
Chicago, Ill.....	218.0	211.1	208.2	201.5	201.5	198.6	199.9	202.2	208.3	206.5	212.1	209.2	207.4	142.8	92.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	212.9	206.9	202.9	196.7	197.9	196.8	197.4	197.3	198.7	198.7	205.4	201.6	200.5	141.4	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	219.4	213.7	206.3	203.1	201.6	201.8	202.6	203.2	206.0	209.2	211.1	210.4	208.9	149.3	93.6
Columbus, Ohio.....	192.9	186.3	183.3	179.1	179.0	177.7	177.2	179.3	180.8	183.6	187.9	186.2	182.9	136.4	88.1
Dallas, Tex.....	207.9	202.0	198.8	196.3	196.3	197.6	198.4	201.9	205.0	204.8	207.0	205.3	204.8	142.4	91.7
Denver, Colo.....	208.6	207.0	203.8	198.6	198.9	196.2	198.8	198.2	200.2	196.0	200.2	199.1	204.5	145.3	92.7
Detroit, Mich.....	210.6	205.2	198.7	194.2	190.8	190.4	191.8	193.4	198.5	192.4	197.4	197.2	197.9	145.4	90.6
Fall River, Mass.....	210.0	203.4	197.2	193.7	192.3	190.7	191.9	193.8	198.1	194.7	201.7	201.2	199.3	138.1	95.4
Houston, Tex.....	212.1	207.3	205.5	205.1	208.3	205.6	207.7	210.5	212.7	212.4	212.2	211.6	211.0	144.0	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	205.5	198.5	197.1	192.6	193.0	191.2	192.3	194.5	196.9	198.9	200.8	199.3	195.7	141.5	90.7
Jackson, Miss.....	205.5	200.0	199.7	198.0	198.7	196.1	199.9	204.5	208.5	204.4	206.0	205.8	207.8	180.6	95.8
Jacksonville, Fla.....	213.5	207.0	202.7	200.0	201.2	198.7	200.7	202.8	206.9	205.9	208.8	206.0	207.0	150.8	95.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	196.1	190.1	187.3	184.0	182.2	182.7	183.6	184.5	186.9	186.0	190.7	187.2	188.5	134.8	91.8
Knoxville, Tenn.....	228.8	223.7	220.5	217.5	217.3	216.1	216.7	220.0	223.3	223.6	227.3	226.8	222.3	165.6	91.1
Little Rock, Ark.....	205.5	201.0	197.4	194.6	194.5	194.5	196.4	197.0	198.8	198.2	201.4	201.6	196.8	139.1	94.0
Los Angeles, Calif.....	204.1	200.3	199.8	200.6	197.7	198.3	201.4	197.2	200.5	200.6	202.8	201.7	202.3	154.8	94.6
Louisville, Ky.....	199.8	194.1	188.9	183.4	184.2	183.1	183.7	185.0	188.3	189.7	194.3	192.4	189.4	135.6	92.1
Manchester, N. H.....	207.1	200.9	197.5	192.1	193.1	189.9	191.6	192.9	195.5	197.2	203.3	202.1	200.3	144.4	94.9
Memphis, Tenn.....	212.0	206.4	204.3	201.3	202.7	202.2	203.1	206.9	210.2	204.7	213.0	214.3	217.1	153.6	89.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	213.8	207.6	203.9	197.6	198.2	196.6	196.3	196.1	199.3	199.4	203.7	200.0	201.6	144.3	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	198.3	194.9	192.2	187.9	188.1	188.3	189.1	188.7	192.0	191.1	192.8	190.1	190.6	137.8	95.9
Mobile, Ala.....	205.3	201.1	199.5	199.1	198.6	194.8	196.4	201.3	203.6	204.8	207.0	206.6	205.8	149.8	95.5
Newark, N. J.....	206.5	203.2	197.2	193.4	192.0	190.3	192.4	196.1	198.6	198.2	201.2	198.5	198.5	147.9	95.6
New Haven, Conn.....	206.3	201.3	195.7	191.5	191.1	189.6	190.6	193.1	198.4	197.9	198.3	194.2	194.7	140.4	95.7
New Orleans, La.....	218.3	211.6	209.3	209.3	207.9	206.0	206.6	211.7	213.2	210.0	215.3	214.4	214.0	157.6	97.6
New York, N. Y.....	209.9	204.3	200.1	197.1	195.7	195.3	195.9	198.8	201.5	201.0	203.8	204.1	204.1	149.2	95.8
Norfolk, Va.....	211.7	207.0	202.2	197.0	197.9	195.0	194.8	198.0	200.8	203.5	208.9	206.1	202.0	146.0	93.6
Omaha, Nebr.....	201.6	199.1	197.3	190.8	190.4	188.9	189.8	190.9	194.7	195.7	197.9	196.4	196.2	139.5	92.8
Peoria, Ill.....	226.2	220.4	214.3	208.8	208.2	206.9	205.9	206.5	210.0	211.9	214.4	214.9	214.6	151.3	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	205.9	201.5	194.6	191.5	191.9	189.8	191.3	193.8	196.8	197.9	199.9	198.3	196.2	143.5	95.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	213.2	209.1	205.9	200.8	198.7	198.8	199.7	200.8	205.4	204.8	208.0	207.9	205.3	147.1	92.8
Portland, Maine.....	199.1	193.5	189.7	187.8	190.8	186.7	187.3	187.2	188.4	189.7	193.8	194.8	194.7	138.4	95.9
Portland, Ore.....	225.0	219.4	217.2	213.0	211.1	211.8	210.4	206.3	207.5	209.7	211.1	211.6	213.6	158.4	96.1
Providence, R. I.....	216.5	210.6	204.9	200.2	199.4	197.4	198.3	201.3	205.2	207.0	210.9	209.0	209.7	144.9	95.7
Richmond, Va.....	201.7	197.0	192.0	188.2	190.5	188.5	188.3	191.3	195.0	197.4	202.4	200.7	195.8	138.4	92.2
Rochester, N. Y.....	204.5	198.8	195.1	189.6	191.0	190.0	190.7	192.0	193.5	193.7	198.1	198.6	197.8	142.5	92.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	223.8	212.4	208.4	202.5	204.5	202.9	204.6	206.2	208.6	207.5	211.6	210.6	206.8	147.4	95.8
St. Paul, Minn.....	194.3	192.7	190.4	186.9	187.5	185.8	188.4	186.0	187.9	187.5	190.3	188.8	189.1	137.3	94.3
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	201.3	201.8	198.4	195.1	196.5	196.4	198.7	196.6	202.0	202.6	203.1	201.0	204.9	151.7	94.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	217.1	214.3	213.2	212.9	211.6	212.2	214.3	210.1	212.9	213.1	213.7	209.9	212.6	155.5	95.8
Savannah, Ga.....	214.8	209.6	205.5	200.8	200.9	197.1	197.0	201.8	207.1	208.2	218.3	212.5	210.2	158.5	96.7
Seranton, Pa.....	211.0	205.1	199.6	192.6	193.8	191.0	192.4	193.2	198.1	200.9	208.3	206.1	202.7	144.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash.....	211.3	208.6	206.8	205.2	204.2	205.6	203.8	205.1	207.4	205.0	208.0	205.5	205.8	151.6	94.8
Springfield, Ill.....	225.5	214.3	209.0	202.0	201.5	201.4	200.9	201.6	204.4	204.7	209.6	210.1	208.4	150.1	94.1
Washington, D. C.....	207.0	204.1	198.4	193.3	193.6	193.6	194.4	196.1	202.6	200.1	203.8	202.5	200.4	145.5	94.1
Wichita, Kans.....	216.6	210.4	207.6	204.2	206.8	205.1	205.9	207.8	210.9	211.2	211.8	211.9	210.7	154.4	95.8
Winston-Salem, N. C.....	200.7	197.5	192.9	191.5	191.8	188.6	191.0	196.3	197.5	197.5	200.6	200.6	198.9	145.3	95.8

¹ June 1940=100.² Estimated index based on half the usual sample of reports. Remaining reports lost in the mails. Index for December 15 reflects the correct level of food prices for New Haven.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price July 1950	Indexes 1935-39=100															
		July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Dec. 1949	Nov. 1949	Oct. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	July 1949	Aug. 1939		
Cereals and bakery products:																	
Cereals:																	
Flour, wheat..... 5 pounds.....	Cents	49.2	100.6	190.4	190.1	189.2	188.2	187.7	187.3	188.6	186.3	184.8	184.2	183.6	183.9	82.1	
Corn flakes..... 11 ounces.....		16.7	176.9	176.3	176.7	176.6	176.7	177.3	177.8	177.9	177.7	177.3	177.8	178.0	179.0	92.7	
Corn meal..... 9 pounds.....		9.0	188.5	180.6	178.7	178.9	175.8	175.8	177.7	178.2	178.2	179.8	182.2	182.4	181.7	90.7	
Rice ¹ do.....		16.4	91.9	92.8	92.6	92.5	92.2	92.4	92.2	93.5	94.1	98.4	103.3	106.1	104.9	(7)	
Roll oats..... 20 ounces.....		16.0	145.6	145.5	145.5	145.8	146.2	146.2	146.4	146.7	147.4	148.0	148.1	148.4	149.0	(7)	
Bakery products:																	
Bread, white..... pound.....		14.2	166.1	163.9	164.1	164.1	164.1	163.9	163.8	164.0	164.1	164.1	164.2	164.1	164.2	93.2	
Vanilla cookies..... do.....		43.1	192.8	191.1	191.1	189.6	189.6	190.0	189.9	190.6	190.4	190.1	193.2	191.3	190.8	(7)	
Meats, poultry, and fish:																	
Meats:																	
Beef:																	
Round steak..... do.....		100.3	297.1	288.7	275.3	256.1	252.9	249.2	252.1	257.5	262.2	260.8	269.2	264.7	263.1	102.7	
Rib roast..... do.....		78.4	272.5	264.4	255.2	241.4	239.4	237.0	238.5	242.1	243.7	241.7	237.8	237.0	237.0	97.4	
Chuck roast..... do.....		65.5	292.2	281.1	265.1	249.9	248.9	245.7	245.1	254.5	260.3	261.3	263.8	248.1	249.6	97.1	
Hamburger ² do.....		58.4	188.8	181.5	176.1	167.4	166.2	164.6	164.6	165.7	166.8	166.8	168.0	167.2	167.2	(7)	
Veal:																	
Cutlets..... do.....		109.9	275.3	271.3	264.8	258.4	262.1	261.4	255.8	248.3	250.8	252.1	254.6	252.6	249.7	101.1	
Pork:																	
Chops..... do.....		80.1	270.3	244.8	239.4	207.3	210.6	201.4	186.9	182.7	201.6	228.3	264.0	253.6	254.6	90.8	
Bacon, sliced..... do.....		65.3	171.6	162.1	157.5	154.2	155.0	154.6	154.7	160.8	170.7	183.9	177.6	173.5	169.4	80.9	
Ham, whole..... do.....		67.7	230.4	216.0	206.9	193.5	198.0	195.2	192.5	194.2	195.1	208.5	233.0	232.7	222.5	92.7	
Salt pork..... do.....		34.3	164.5	160.3	152.5	148.3	152.2	149.9	153.2	169.0	181.8	176.1	171.3	169.5	163.7	69.0	
Lamb:																	
Leg..... do.....		77.6	273.6	272.9	268.9	256.2	250.6	242.4	238.1	236.9	245.8	250.1	258.7	251.7	269.7	95.7	
Poultry:																	
Frying chickens ³ do.....		48.2	189.4	184.6	183.8	187.5	180.4	163.1	158.9	179.5	184.5	184.6	192.5	191.5	182.8	94.6	
New York dressed ⁴ do.....		48.2														(7)	
Dressed and drawn ⁵ do.....		50.7														(7)	
Fish:																	
Fish (fresh, frozen) ⁶ do.....	(7)	275.8	274.1	270.6	276.0	281.2	285.1	272.2	267.1	266.4	268.4	260.1	254.4	251.1	98.8		
Salmon, pink ⁷ 16-ounce can.....		42.7	325.5	325.3	327.8	328.2	332.1	345.6	355.9	359.8	367.9	385.7	428.8	434.1	439.0	97.4	
Dairy products:																	
Butter..... pound.....		71.1	195.5	195.4	196.0	197.5	200.6	201.5	201.8	201.9	201.3	200.4	200.1	198.5	192.9	84.0	
Cheese..... do.....		51.1	226.3	226.2	227.7	228.9	230.1	230.7	231.1	232.2	232.4	232.2	230.2	228.6	228.8	92.3	
Milk, fresh (delivered) ⁸ quart.....		20.1	164.1	160.1	160.5	161.7	165.4	166.9	167.9	171.1	171.3	172.3	169.8	169.8	168.4	97.1	
Milk, fresh (grocery) ⁹ do.....		18.7	165.5	161.6	162.5	165.0	168.4	169.7	170.2	173.4	174.2	175.6	174.1	174.6	172.2	96.3	
Milk, evaporated..... 14½-ounce can.....		12.4	173.8	174.1	174.1	174.4	174.9	174.8	175.1	175.7	178.1	179.3	177.3	177.5	179.2	96.9	
Eggs, fresh..... dozen.....		56.9	164.3	149.1	144.4	150.5	150.2	141.1	132.3	178.0	207.8	227.5	232.6	222.2	204.1	90.7	
Fruits and vegetables:																	
Fresh fruits:																	
Apples..... pound.....		18.2	347.0	307.5	290.0	221.9	206.0	187.7	178.6	174.9	165.8	165.0	184.7	192.1	248.1	81.6	
Bananas..... do.....		16.2	268.4	272.2	274.8	274.8	278.5	278.3	273.1	273.9	277.9	277.9	271.4	275.0	280.7	97.3	
Oranges, size 200..... dozen.....		51.5	181.8	172.6	167.9	173.2	177.1	176.3	156.5	146.8	167.3	185.3	183.4	200.1	215.5	96.9	
Fresh vegetables:																	
Beans, green..... pound.....		17.9	164.3	153.9	211.4	201.8	180.4	219.2	274.9	245.9	198.1	137.4	156.4	154.1	168.5	61.7	
Cabbage..... do.....		6.0	157.1	173.0	172.4	167.4	178.2	169.6	175.9	164.0	143.0	147.9	168.1	176.3	164.2	103.2	
Carrots..... bunch.....		10.5	195.2	181.5	178.3	178.5	177.0	184.3	202.6	206.8	219.9	202.0	197.0	191.3	187.2	84.9	
Lettuce..... head.....		11.6	140.7	167.5	189.5	158.8	155.8	170.9	220.1	158.3	222.9	199.7	254.7	209.3	186.5	97.6	
Onions..... pound.....		8.1	197.0	186.3	161.2	143.8	155.5	184.8	216.9	220.9	204.9	191.9	179.3	160.3	186.6	88.8	
Potatoes..... 15 pounds.....		78.5	217.4	220.6	208.9	195.4	195.6	196.5	195.3	194.1	196.0	208.4	222.1	233.5	235.1	91.9	
Spinach..... do.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	118.4	
Sweetpotatoes..... do.....		10.2	196.4	207.4	218.5	210.2	209.5	205.5	205.6	195.8	182.6	183.0	206.1	270.8	322.6	115.7	
Tomatoes ¹¹ do.....		33.2	217.9	212.8	153.8	177.2	141.4	187.4	165.3	175.4	168.8	170.0	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	
Canned fruits:																	
Peaches..... No. 2½ can.....		37.4	142.4	140.0	138.4	138.6	139.4	140.1	141.8	148.2	149.8	182.4	155.6	158.3	161.6	92.3	
Pineapple..... do.....		37.5	172.8	171.9	171.9	173.1	173.9	173.6	174.2	175.2	177.0	179.4	180.9	183.0	183.7	96.0	
Canned vegetables:																	
Corn..... No. 2 can.....		17.1	137.6	138.4	137.3	138.8	139.7	142.1	144.1	149.8	152.4	153.1	155.1	155.3	155.7	88.6	
Peas ¹² No. 303 can.....		20.6	112.7	114.3	113.0	114.7	114.8	114.0	113.1	112.5	112.6	112.8	112.3	112.9	113.5	89.8	
Tomatoes..... No. 2 can.....		14.5	161.2	161.7	161.7	159.9	159.3	167.7	158.2	157.8	158.4	158.4	158.8	161.4	171.8	92.5	
Dried fruits: Prunes..... pound.....		24.0	236.0	237.5	236.6	234.9	232.9	231.7	232.5	231.8	230.7	232.0	231.3	230.2	228.9	94.7	
Dried vegetables: Navy beans..... do.....		14.9	203.4	202.4	202.7	201.9	202.9	204.3	206.9	209.0	211.7	219.2	224.4	224.7	223.1	83.0	
Beverages: Coffee..... do.....		76.4	303.9	283.1	298.6	307.0	311.0	303.9	298.9	291.9	294.8	213.4	210.6	208.4	207.8	93.3	
Fats and oils:																	
Lard..... do.....		17.7	118.8	115.9	112.6	109.5	110.6	110.0	113.1	114.2	119.3	130.4	133.9	129.4	120.1	65.2	
Hydrogenated veg. shortening ¹³ do.....		32.5	156.9	155.2	151.7	148.6	147.4	146.3	148.8	154.3	158.5	159.1	159.3	158.9	163.7	93.9	
Salad dressing..... pint.....		34.4	142.2	142.2	140.5	139.1	137.7	138.0	138.3	138.6	139.3	140.9	142.6	139.3	140.2	(7)	
Margarine..... pound.....		29.8	163.7	161.3	160.8	160.2	156.6	154.4	155.3	156.1	157.9	161.0	171.8	169.0	157.7	93.6	
Sugar and sweets:																	
Sugar..... 5 pounds.....		47.5	176.9	175.2	175.4	176.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.7	179.8	178.4	177.7	177.4	177.1	93.6	

¹ July 1947=100.² Index not computed.³ February 1943=100.⁴ Not priced in earlier period.⁵ New specifications introduced in April 1949, in place of roasting chickens.⁶ Priced in 29 cities.⁷ Priced in 27 cities.⁸ 1938-39=100.⁹ Average price not computed.¹⁰ Discontinued October 1949.¹¹ October 1949=100.¹² First inclusion in retail food price index.¹³ No. 303 can fancy grade peas introduced in April 1950, in place of No. 2 can standard grade peas.¹⁴ Formerly published as shortening in other containers.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

(1926=100)

Year and month	All commodities ²	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products ³	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products ⁴	All commodities except farm products ⁵	All commodities except farm products and foods ⁶
1913: Average.....	69.8	71.6	64.2	68.1	67.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July.....	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	65.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	66.7	65.7
1918: November.....	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	96.2	142.3	138.4	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.0
1920: May.....	167.2	169.8	147.3	169.2	188.3	159.8	185.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	163.4	170.6
1929: Average.....	95.3	104.9	96.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.0	97.6	92.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average.....	84.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	66.3	70.2
1939: Average.....	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.5
August.....	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.5	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	83.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average.....	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	72.8	71.7	96.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average.....	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December.....	90.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average.....	98.8	106.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.8
1943: Average.....	132.1	122.6	106.6	117.6	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average.....	104.0	125.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	90.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average.....	103.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	119.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August.....	105.7	126.0	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average.....	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	118.1	114.9	109.8
June.....	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	90.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November.....	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	129.7
1947: Average.....	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	138.2
1948: Average.....	165.1	188.3	170.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average.....	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
July.....	153.6	166.2	161.3	177.8	138.0	130.1	167.9	189.0	118.0	143.0	110.3	163.2	146.0	149.8	150.6	145.1
August.....	172.9	162.3	160.6	178.9	138.1	128.6	168.2	188.3	119.6	142.9	109.4	161.3	147.9	149.4	150.6	145.0
September.....	153.5	163.1	162.0	181.1	139.6	126.9	166.2	186.4	117.6	142.9	109.6	162.0	147.8	150.1	151.2	145.3
October.....	152.2	159.6	159.6	181.3	134.0	130.6	167.3	189.3	115.9	145.0	106.0	160.4	145.3	149.1	150.3	145.0
November.....	151.6	156.8	158.9	180.8	138.0	130.2	167.3	189.6	115.8	143.4	109.7	160.4	145.1	148.2	150.3	145.0
December.....	151.2	154.9	155.7	179.9	138.4	130.4	167.8	190.4	115.2	144.2	110.7	159.5	144.7	147.9	150.1	145.4
1950: January.....	151.5	154.7	154.8	179.3	138.5	131.4	168.4	191.6	115.7	144.7	110.0	159.8	144.8	148.2	150.5	145.8
February.....	152.7	159.1	158.7	179.0	138.2	131.3	168.6	192.8	115.2	145.2	110.0	162.4	144.3	149.1	151.1	145.9
March.....	152.7	159.4	155.5	179.6	137.3	131.6	168.5	194.2	116.3	145.5	110.7	162.8	144.1	148.9	151.0	146.1
April.....	152.9	159.3	155.3	179.4	136.4	131.2	168.7	194.8	117.1	145.8	112.6	162.5	143.9	149.4	151.2	146.4
May.....	155.9	164.7	159.9	181.0	136.1	132.1	169.7	198.1	116.4	146.6	114.7	166.3	145.6	152.2	153.7	147.6
June.....	157.3	165.9	162.1	182.6	136.8	132.7	171.7	202.1	114.5	146.9	114.8	167.7	148.1	153.5	155.2	148.8
July.....	162.9	176.0	171.4	187.0	142.8	133.4	172.2	207.2	118.1	149.0	119.0	178.8	152.6	158.0	159.7	151.5

¹ BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 1-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929-31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Mimographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. The weekly wholesale price indexes are

available in summary form since 1947 for all commodities; all commodities less farm products and foods; farm products; foods; textile products; fuel and lighting materials; metals and metal products; building materials, and chemicals and allied products. Weekly indexes are also available for the subgroups of grains, livestock, and meats.

² Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

* Corrected.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1950					1949					1948	1946	1939		
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Aug.
All commodities ¹	162.9	157.3	155.9	152.9	152.7	152.7	151.5	151.2	151.6	152.2	153.5	152.9	*153.6	112.9	75.0
Farm products.....	176.0	165.9	164.7	150.3	159.4	159.1	154.7	155.9	156.8	159.6	162.1	162.3	169.3	140.1	61.0
Grains.....	173.5	169.3	172.3	169.6	165.4	161.3	160.2	169.9	156.4	155.3	156.4	150.4	154.1	151.8	81.5
Livestock and poultry.....	215.8	197.5	194.6	178.0	180.3	170.9	170.5	167.0	160.6	177.7	158.6	186.3	188.5	147.4	98.0
Livestock.....	222.5	202.4	200.6	187.9	199.7	200.6	192.0	187.0	188.3	197.6	207.5	206.6	209.4	143.4	67.7
Poultry.....	87.6	77.2	79.6	84.0	89.7	81.4	66.7	71.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Other farm products.....	151.8	145.0	143.7	144.2	144.2	144.9	142.6	145.0	145.2	148.8	149.8	150.1	153.0	137.5	60.1
Eggs.....	103.8	91.3	85.4	90.7	94.6	87.3	86.0	99.1	132.5	147.5	158.3	146.7	138.7	97.3	47.5
Foodstuffs.....	171.4	162.1	159.9	155.3	155.5	156.7	154.8	155.7	158.9	159.6	162.0	160.6	161.3	112.9	67.2
Dairy products.....	141.8	135.9	138.0	141.1	144.8	147.5	148.8	154.4	154.7	154.6	153.5	152.7	149.2	127.3	67.0
Cereal products.....	151.2	145.5	146.0	145.9	145.6	144.8	144.3	144.6	144.6	144.6	143.7	142.8	146.1	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	137.0	140.5	139.2	137.6	134.9	134.2	134.3	132.4	130.7	128.0	126.9	130.3	145.4	136.1	58.5
Meats, poultry, fish.....	240.7	223.7	217.1	200.6	200.0	201.6	194.8	193.5	198.9	205.0	215.1	210.7	212.2	110.1	73.7
Meats.....	260.1	241.4	234.0	214.7	213.6	216.3	208.3	206.5	212.9	219.6	230.4	224.4	227.3	116.6	78.1
Poultry.....	97.9	91.5	90.0	89.9	92.7	86.8	83.1	88.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Other foods.....	145.1	133.1	130.9	129.3	129.8	129.6	131.0	132.6	139.6	137.4	137.8	136.5	139.5	98.1	60.9
Hides and leather products.....	187.0	182.6	181.0	179.4	179.6	179.0	178.3	179.9	180.8	181.3	181.1	178.9	177.8	122.4	97.0
Shoes.....	185.6	184.8	185.0	184.3	184.2	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	183.4	183.8	183.8	183.8	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins.....	219.3	202.1	194.4	186.2	190.4	188.2	189.0	192.8	196.5	204.8	194.8	184.7	123.8	77.2	71.9
Leather.....	185.3	180.6	178.3	179.1	177.9	176.6	177.6	177.0	176.5	175.5	173.7	175.4	110.7	78.0	84.0
Other leather products.....	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	142.4	118.2	97.1
Textile products.....	142.8	136.8	136.1	136.4	137.3	138.2	138.5	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	109.2	67.8
Clothing.....	144.8	143.8	143.8	144.2	143.5	143.1	143.9	144.0	144.2	144.6	144.8	144.8	144.8	122.3	81.5
Cotton goods.....	191.9	173.8	172.0	172.8	173.5	178.4	178.7	178.4	177.9	176.5	174.8	170.2	167.3	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear.....	99.2	97.7	97.7	97.7	98.0	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	75.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon.....	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	30.2	28.8
Silk.....	60.3	49.3	49.3	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	44.3
Woolen and worsted.....	150.3	148.3	146.2	146.1	146.3	147.2	147.0	146.9	146.0	145.1	150.4	152.6	157.6	112.7	75.5
Other textile products.....	168.5	164.5	164.6	165.8	166.9	170.3	171.7	171.5	169.0	175.6	181.5	180.9	178.8	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials.....	133.4	132.7	132.1	131.2	131.5	131.3	131.4	130.4	130.2	130.6	129.9	129.6	130.1	87.8	72.6
Anthracite.....	141.0	140.1	139.2	142.6	141.9	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.1	138.9	138.9	135.4	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal.....	191.9	192.1	192.6	193.4	198.5	196.7	196.2	194.1	192.4	191.2	190.5	188.8	188.9	132.6	98.0
Coke.....	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	224.7	223.7	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.0	222.0	133.5	104.2
Electricity.....	(4)	82.2	87.2	86.8	88.3	87.4	85.0	87.2	88.3	87.8	89.3	88.9	89.5	70.6	78.8
Petroleum and products.....	115.5	113.9	112.6	109.5	108.6	109.4	109.4	108.5	108.5	109.9	109.1	109.7	110.2	64.0	81.7
Metals and metal products ¹	172.2	*171.7	*169.7	168.7	168.5	168.6	168.4	167.8	167.3	167.3	168.2	168.2	167.9	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	143.9	*143.8	*143.7	143.4	143.1	143.1	143.0	143.0	143.1	143.5	143.8	143.9	144.0	104.5	93.5
Farm machinery.....	146.2	*146.1	*146.0	145.8	145.6	145.7	145.7	145.6	145.7	146.3	146.4	146.4	146.5	104.0	94.7
Iron and steel.....	169.3	*169.1	*168.5	168.9	169.0	168.8	167.3	165.4	163.4	163.3	164.0	163.8	164.2	110.1	95.1
Steel mill products.....	172.3	172.2	171.8	171.7	171.2	171.7	171.1	167.6	163.9	163.9	166.8	166.0	166.7	112.2	96.6
Semi-finished.....	185.4	185.4	184.9	184.7	184.7	184.7	182.2	178.1	173.4	173.2	180.7	180.7	180.7	108.9	96.0
Finished.....	170.6	170.4	170.1	170.1	170.0	170.0	169.7	166.3	162.7	162.7	162.7	162.7	162.7	112.8	95.0
Motor vehicles.....	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.6	176.8	176.7	176.7	177.0	177.7	177.2	177.2	135.5	92.5
Passenger cars.....	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.7	186.7	186.7	186.7	187.0	187.0	187.0	187.0	142.8	98.4
Trucks.....	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.7	143.8	143.8	143.8	144.7	144.6	144.6	145.0	145.0	145.0	104.3	77.6
Nonferrous metals.....	150.6	148.4	146.3	148.9	147.2	148.1	148.6	149.2	151.7	151.7	153.7	153.9	152.1	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating.....	156.3	156.3	156.4	154.7	151.9	148.7	141.7	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.7	154.7	106.0	70.3
Building materials.....	207.2	*202.1	198.1	194.8	194.2	192.8	191.6	190.4	189.6	189.3	189.4	188.3	189.0	129.0	80.6
Brick and tile.....	166.9	164.3	163.9	163.4	163.3	163.2	163.5	161.9	161.9	161.8	161.8	161.5	161.5	121.3	90.5
Cement.....	135.3	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.8	134.5	134.5	134.5	135.0	135.0	133.1	102.6	91.3
Lumber.....	337.9	*322.6	310.8	290.4	295.9	292.1	287.5	285.2	283.5	282.0	279.8	277.4	277.4	178.0	90.1
Paint, paint materials.....	138.7	137.7	136.8	136.7	138.2	139.0	139.0	139.0	140.1	141.4	141.4	141.4	141.4	108.6	82.1
Framed join.....	138.6	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	90.3	92.9
Paint materials.....	141.3	139.5	137.6	137.3	140.3	142.2	142.2	143.4	144.6	147.2	153.0	152.8	153.8	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating.....	156.3	156.3	156.4	154.7	151.9	148.7	141.7	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.7	154.7	106.0	70.3
Structural steel.....	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	120.1	107.3
Other bldg. materials.....	177.2	*175.0	172.7	172.0	172.2	171.1	170.5	169.2	168.6	168.1	168.9	167.3	168.8	118.4	80.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	118.1	114.5	116.4	117.1	116.3	115.2	115.7	115.2	115.8	115.9	117.6	119.6	118.0	96.4	74.2
Chemicals.....	119.3	117.3	116.5	116.4	115.4	114.7	114.7	114.3	115.0	115.3	117.2	117.8	117.9	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials.....	129.1	122.7	122.3	122.0	121.9	121.4	121.8	121.6	123.0	123.1	125.0	125.0	124.7	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials.....	110.3	108.4	116.8	117.4	117.3	116.9	117.4	117.9	118.3	120.2	120.4	120.7	120.7	82.7	85.5
Mixed fertilizers.....	102.9	*103.3	*103.3	103.5	103.5	103.5	104.6	106.5	107.0	107.1	108.2	107.9	108.3	96.6	73.1
Oil and fats.....	125.7	111.9	122.2	127.5	125.6	120.9	122.7	118.2	118.3	115.6	118.4	130.3	118.5	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods.....	149.0	*146.9	146.6	145.8	145.5	145.2	144.7	144.2	143.4	143.0	142.9	142.9	143.0	110.4	85.6
Furnishings.....	156.6	*154.2	154.1	152.6	152.2	151.8	151.5	151.2	149.9	149.2	149.1	149.1	149.1	114.6	90.0
Furniture.....	141.1	*139.4	138.9	138.8	138.6	138.4	137.8	137.0	136.8	136.7	136.6	136.6	136.8	108.5	81.1
Miscellaneous.....	119.0	114.8	114.7	112.6	110.7	110.0	110.0	110.7	109.7	109.0	109.6	109.8	110.3	98.5	73.3
Tires and tubes.....	68.2	67.0	65.8	65.0	64.3	64.3	64.3	64.3	62.5	60.7	60.6	60.6	60.6	65.7	59.5
Cattle feed.....	240.5	213.2	235.5	215.6	193.7	177.3	179.3	192.3	184.9	182.1	190.3	197.9	204.7	197.4	77.3
Paper and pulp.....															

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1940.....	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	1.47
1941.....	4,085		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1942.....	3,693		2,170,000		34,000,000	.41
1943.....	3,419		1,950,000		34,100,000	.37
1944.....	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.50
1949: July.....	343	603	110,000	240,000	2,350,000	.23
August.....	365	643	134,000	232,000	2,140,000	.27
September.....	267	536	267,000	603,000	6,270,000	.87
October.....	256	475	670,000	977,000	17,500,000	2.49
November.....	197	288	56,600	914,000	6,270,000	.93
December.....	170	323	45,500	417,000	1,350,000	.19
1950: January ²	225	340	185,000	306,000	2,600,000	.38
February ²	210	325	78,000	815,000	7,850,000	1.27
March ²	200	400	80,000	530,000	3,750,000	.49
April ²	400	550	160,000	200,000	3,150,000	.47
May ²	450	650	325,000	580,000	3,000,000	.40
June ²	425	650	290,000	490,000	2,750,000	.36
July ²	425	650	225,000	400,000	2,900,000	.41

¹ All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or

more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary estimates.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)													
	1950							1949						
	Aug. ²	July ³	June ⁴	May	Apr	Mar.	Feb.	Jan	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total
Total new construction ¹	\$2,730	\$2,650	\$2,615	\$2,250	\$1,950	\$1,750	\$1,618	\$1,712	\$1,552	\$2,044	\$2,177	\$2,214	\$2,195	\$22,504
Private construction.....	2,012	1,970	1,961	1,665	1,453	1,313	1,202	1,298	1,401	1,484	1,506	1,513	1,514	16,204
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,250	1,225	1,149	1,010	852	741	717	742	806	837	832	809	782	8,290
New dwelling units.....	1,140	1,129	1,015	915	770	675	655	660	740	740	715	698	7,280	7,590
Additions and alterations.....	93	96	90	82	70	66	61	81	61	72	76	78	77	825
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	17	15	14	13	12	11	11	11	15	18	16	16	16	185
Nonresidential building (nonfarm).....	330	325	306	275	249	249	252	257	267	270	264	262	271	3,278
Industrial.....	89	83	78	73	70	60	70	69	68	68	68	60	71	972
Commercial.....	114	118	110	92	76	77	77	79	86	89	84	83	89	1,027
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	35	32	28	26	24	25	27	28	28	27	24	23	27	321
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	79	86	82	66	52	52	50	51	54	61	60	60	62	706
Other nonresidential building.....	127	124	118	110	103	103	105	109	113	114	112	110	111	1,229
Religious.....	37	35	33	31	28	28	29	31	32	34	33	33	33	360
Educational.....	25	24	23	21	20	21	22	23	24	24	24	23	23	269
Social and recreational.....	21	23	21	19	17	17	18	20	21	21	22	23	24	262
Hospital and institutional ⁶	29	30	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	20	19	292
Miscellaneous.....	11	12	11	10	10	10	10	12	12	11	11	11	12	136
Farm construction.....	116	113	108	100	88	79	75	74	75	87	104	127	140	1,292
Public utilities.....	305	296	285	267	253	235	209	216	248	283	299	308	313	3,316
Railroad.....	30	29	28	27	26	21	16	22	22	29	26	30	32	332
Telephone and telegraph.....	45	45	42	41	40	34	32	30	37	40	40	40	43	533
Other public utilities.....	230	222	215	199	187	176	161	164	186	214	230	238	238	2,431
All other private ⁷	11	11	13	13	11	9	9	9	7	7	7	7	8	78
Public construction.....	718	680	654	585	506	437	356	414	451	560	671	701	681	6,390
Residential building ⁸	27	24	28	28	28	28	26	35	34	36	41	40	37	359
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	204	200	190	187	178	170	154	155	158	179	215	218	187	2,056
Industrial ⁹	19	18	16	17	13	11	7	7	0	11	11	11	11	177
Educational.....	97	95	92	88	87	84	79	80	80	82	85	90	87	934
Hospital and institutional.....	46	45	44	42	40	40	38	37	40	44	48	45	47	477
Other nonresidential.....	42	42	41	40	38	35	30	31	29	42	71	69	42	488
Military and naval facilities.....	11	11	10	9	9	8	9	9	12	14	16	15	15	177
Highways.....	300	270	259	200	145	100	85	90	117	154	233	255	275	2,129
Sewer and water.....	55	54	53	52	51	49	46	49	49	51	56	57	55	619
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹⁰	19	19	17	15	13	11	10	12	13	10	22	25	23	293
Conservation and development.....	94	94	94	85	74	62	49	86	60	71	80	81	80	792
All other public ¹¹	8	8	9	9	8	9	7	8	8	6	8	10	9	85

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Industry and Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

The estimates shown in this table represent extensive revisions in the series as published prior to July 1950, primarily to include segments of expenditures formerly omitted because of inadequate source data. The entire revised series (showing data annually from 1915, and monthly from 1939) is available on request.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁶ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁷ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁸ Includes privately owned sewer and water systems, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

¹⁰ Represents primarily expenditures to construct facilities under the atomic energy program.

¹¹ Covers primarily airports and publicly owned electric light and power systems and local transit facilities.

¹² Includes publicly owned parks and playgrounds, memorials, etc.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction ¹

Period	Total new construction ¹	Air-ports ²	Value (in thousands)										Conservation and development				
			Building										Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control	Highways	All other ⁴
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential					Administrative and general ⁵	Other non-residential						
					Total	Educational ⁶	Hospital and institutional	Veterans	Other								
1935	\$1,478,073	(7)	\$442,782	\$7,833	\$434,949	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	\$438,725	\$158,027	\$280,698	\$381,037	\$215,529
1936	1,533,439	(7)	561,394	63,465	497,929	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	189,710	73,797	115,913	611,685	270,650
1937	990,410	(7)	344,567	17,239	327,328	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	133,010	59,031	73,959	360,865	151,968
1938	1,609,208	(7)	676,542	31,809	644,733	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	303,874	175,382	128,492	372,238	256,554
1939	1,586,694	\$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,505
1940	2,316,467	137,112	1,537,910	244,671	1,293,239	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	197,569	69,028	128,581	964,048	70,808
1941	5,931,530	499,427	4,422,131	322,248	4,099,883	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	199,684	41,880	157,504	446,903	363,391
1942	7,775,497	579,176	6,130,389	549,472	5,580,917	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	217,705	150,708	67,067	947,968	500,149
1943	2,506,786	243,443	1,698,079	375,471	1,322,608	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	152,737	101,270	51,467	161,432	247,678
1944	1,297,602	110,872	875,002	101,491	773,511	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	112,415	66,679	45,736	111,805	87,508
1945	902,265	41,219	617,001	53,133	563,868	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	72,180	30,765	41,385	100,969	70,026
1946	1,450,312	15,068	564,743	445,647	119,096	\$14,664	\$14,241	\$6,032	\$5,249	\$9,713	\$80,438	200,163	149,870	140,263	534,653	45,665	
1947	1,298,015	25,075	278,698	61,399	227,369	47,759	101,992	96,140	5,852	32,550	45,067	307,095	75,483	232,212	659,645	26,972	
1948	1,722,157	55,577	358,809	8,355	350,454	1,424	263,296	168,616	94,080	29,926	55,808	494,871	147,732	347,139	767,490	48,440	
1949	1,937,110	49,317	638,628	30,317	608,311	1,041	353,671	123,967	229,704	88,856	164,743	501,937	189,183	312,754	690,469	50,759	
1948: January	119,951	892	14,664	149	14,535	305	8,945	8,626	319	1,974	3,310	54,113	4,878	49,239	47,666	2,564	
February	165,435	1,586	47,132	890	46,272	164	41,781	41,557	224	1,735	2,592	63,119	1,229	61,890	50,194	1,404	
March	149,480	5,675	66,262	60	66,202	257	59,417	56,214	3,203	1,229	5,259	22,439	4,839	15,800	11,562	3,622	
April	161,316	3,850	10,245	562	9,683	12	8,773	8,049	724	1,871	2,027	84,888	56,984	27,904	58,247	4,086	
May	120,771	5,634	26,538	463	26,075	466	21,783	20,044	1,739	1,869	1,955	10,495	4,738	5,757	75,645	2,459	
June	146,665	4,930	43,918	790	43,128	92	19,201	13,876	5,325	9,735	14,100	24,564	8,887	15,677	68,569	4,684	
July	147,509	5,201	17,405	272	17,133	6	11,887	1,697	10,190	1,413	3,827	41,947	1,327	40,620	78,428	6,478	
August	136,447	6,616	13,770	119	13,651	4	10,453	872	9,581	1,054	2,140	22,305	4,269	18,250	91,310	2,246	
September	134,778	8,142	27,690	68	27,633	31	18,711	13,287	5,424	3,184	5,707	29,191	2,959	26,232	65,978	2,771	
October	146,999	3,678	44,369	785	43,584	0	36,316	6,498	29,818	3,312	3,656	37,178	19,371	17,787	55,747	6,047	
November	118,293	3,792	21,741	3,374	19,377	84	11,830	436	11,394	891	6,572	25,409	13,895	21,514	51,972	8,339	
December	174,543	5,531	25,036	1,855	23,181	0	17,199	460	16,739	1,659	4,323	67,041	22,558	44,483	74,095	2,840	
1949: January	94,454	5,520	37,817	101	37,716	148	8,192	428	7,764	25,008	4,368	15,141	7,599	7,545	34,465	1,511	
February	98,637	242	42,397	1,970	40,427	625	12,651	5,477	7,174	22,719	4,422	24,032	3,083	20,949	29,000	2,966	
March	176,245	4,288	39,304	1,773	36,531	0	26,693	9,612	17,081	1,747	8,121	84,342	22,546	61,796	41,646	7,665	
April	131,007	4,212	31,629	2,809	28,721	18	21,352	1,204	20,148	949	6,402	39,899	18,778	21,121	82,099	3,177	
May	238,444	7,533	31,993	6,245	25,748	30	23,497	1,045	22,452	13,638	8,411	86,536	61,637	27,969	83,769	5,913	
June	286,661	12,262	114,534	14,955	99,579	0	64,985	14,914	50,171	10,564	24,030	80,530	26,603	53,927	80,348	8,987	
July	140,007	4,418	35,218	871	34,397	10	22,756	202	22,554	2,018	0,613	22,115	6,822	15,293	75,448	2,408	
August	233,211	3,385	95,988	49	95,939	140	43,544	25,492	18,052	969	50,386	52,304	12,375	39,929	79,020	3,414	
September	173,519	1,902	70,526	416	70,090	0	56,125	26,500	29,625	538	22,417	25,059	14,550	10,500	63,035	8,997	
October	102,474	3,413	35,576	672	34,904	0	15,904	7,737	6,267	4,333	15,567	12,914	1,091	11,823	49,916	661	
November	116,346	790	25,964	9	25,955	60	16,600	7,387	9,213	5,308	3,967	42,186	5,677	36,509	38,100	9,365	
December	136,105	1,252	50,591	377	50,214	0	42,150	23,069	19,081	1,045	7,019	13,879	8,516	5,363	63,629	6,754	
1950: January	122,600	4,383	42,805	86	42,719	144	27,477	19,328	8,149	12,905	2,293	25,578	17,933	7,645	40,998	8,836	
February	111,613	2,869	34,865	127	34,738	138	30,676	17,302	13,374	1,052	2,872	25,577	7,087	18,450	42,357	8,958	
March	265,333	7,967	26,584	1,036	25,548	20	19,901	14,391	5,510	3,457	2,170	101,266	69,797	31,469	61,026	6,469	
April	133,352	5,156	41,310	717	40,593	70	35,797	21,459	14,358	2,364	4,902	19,063	2,703	16,360	63,453	3,970	
May	201,494	3,258	43,467	1,109	42,358	0	27,558	13,269	14,289	2,474	12,296	67,473	7,726	59,747	80,618	6,644	
June ⁷	292,736	3,066	86,011	3,502	84,509	1,430	41,655	7,629	34,026	14,483	26,941	76,808	43,629	33,278	110,963	13,798	
July ⁸	125,262	(9)	30,931	62	30,869	94	25,779	7,314	18,465	1,711	3,285	12,550	10,123	2,427	77,725	4,053	

¹ Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military, and all construction for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both the owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done, not through a contractor, but directly by a government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

² Includes major additions and alterations.

³ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

⁴ Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary re-use educational facilities program.

⁵ Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses. Includes contract awards for construction at United Nations Headquarters in New York City, the principal awards having been for the Secretariat Building (January 1949: \$23,810,000), and for the Meeting Hall (January 1950: \$11,236,000).

⁶ Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, forestry projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

⁷ Included in "All other."

⁸ Unavailable.

⁹ Revised.

¹⁰ Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)										Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only						
	Total all classes ¹	New residential building						Publicly financed dwelling units	Non-house-keeping ²	New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed	
		Housekeeping				Privately financed dwelling units						Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴		
Total	1-family	2-family ⁵	Multi-family ⁶														
1942	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$42,620	\$77,293	\$296,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946			
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,027	630,195	358,151	24,526	47,718	98,319			
1947	5,561,754	2,892,063	2,562,680	156,757	372,646	35,177	29,831	1,712,817	991,926	503,094	393,720	34,105	75,299	5,100			
1948	8,971,574	3,422,937	2,745,919	181,495	495,225	139,326	38,334	2,366,730	1,674,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,113			
1949 ⁷	7,379,899	3,717,215	2,839,222	132,332	745,661	285,419	39,727	2,400,693	938,545	574,100	412,656	36,415	135,119	32,140			
1949: June	748,046	356,816	256,544	10,547	89,725	28,782	3,850	259,474	99,124	55,331	36,947	2,131	16,253	3,373			
July	598,943	307,631	231,617	8,711	67,303	22,342	2,837	181,367	83,666	48,425	34,324	1,765	12,336	2,791			
August	683,898	368,133	278,260	11,044	78,843	12,889	3,074	297,335	92,467	57,051	40,340	2,282	14,429	1,567			
September	722,056	401,433	302,265	12,119	87,049	17,825	3,144	215,695	84,049	43,316	43,982	2,316	17,018	2,116			
October	678,540	376,556	297,200	13,803	65,493	18,987	3,675	196,076	83,286	51,320	41,794	2,747	12,779	2,254			
November	619,910	353,262	292,227	10,626	50,409	18,492	2,662	181,081	64,423	52,357	41,562	2,095	8,790	2,037			
December	559,540	276,820	218,851	9,838	48,131	10,350	4,069	212,214	55,457	43,333	31,349	1,984	10,030	1,287			
1950: January	858,374	318,529	243,446	11,354	60,729	8,564	2,421	166,233	65,627	49,128	36,041	2,267	10,800	668			
February	572,404	352,248	283,164	11,888	57,196	1,506	2,971	156,049	50,690	52,818	40,300	2,377	10,241	1,177			
March	855,618	545,953	442,035	21,040	82,590	6,197	9,011	265,704	86,041	79,498	59,785	4,209	15,414	1,135			
April	920,983	577,757	482,238	17,778	77,741	13,591	4,725	237,412	87,498	81,207	63,478	3,293	14,526	1,626			
May ⁸	1,062,337	643,980	534,758	20,000	80,231	27,995	31,184	258,355	100,814	88,642	69,377	3,859	15,406	3,268			
June ⁹	982,185	613,210	517,347	16,413	79,450	8,173	5,093	248,921	109,789	83,144	66,790	2,946	13,408	830			

¹ Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country, estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

² Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and non-residential building.

³ Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

⁴ Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

⁵ Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

⁶ Totals for 1949 include revisions which do not appear in data shown for January through December. Revised monthly data will appear in a subsequent issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

⁷ Revised.

⁸ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,¹ by General Type and by Geographic Division²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)															
	1950								1949							
	June ⁴	May ⁴	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Total	Total	
All types.....	\$248,921	\$258,355	\$237,412	\$205,704	\$156,049	\$166,233	\$212,214	\$181,081	\$198,076	\$215,608	\$207,335	\$181,367	\$259,474	\$2,400,603	\$2,396,730	
New England.....	11,600	17,078	15,648	10,377	17,552	17,361	13,095	6,467	7,178	12,194	10,192	6,683	13,859	113,834	148,039	
Middle Atlantic.....	36,470	41,984	32,117	25,617	26,195	32,357	30,907	28,105	35,337	33,335	37,061	28,496	55,772	491,550	511,794	
East North Central.....	61,778	59,853	68,708	47,228	28,422	23,693	29,005	50,274	40,910	41,852	38,796	55,772	491,550	511,794	511,794	
West North Central.....	31,894	24,910	22,186	15,939	10,674	9,977	15,094	15,327	14,153	34,351	17,668	17,824	19,736	203,498	173,182	
South Atlantic.....	28,120	33,230	28,515	26,591	22,332	23,454	21,362	24,630	25,993	23,330	19,414	19,538	29,257	306,418	269,427	
East South Central.....	9,951	9,264	10,483	10,637	10,506	12,886	9,124	11,748	8,027	13,155	15,638	8,279	16,128	129,686	100,718	
West South Central.....	29,664	27,795	22,864	22,513	16,980	23,529	16,894	18,419	13,789	8,344	10,256	7,676	6,847	172,298	83,458	
Mountain.....	8,807	7,310	6,971	16,307	5,740	3,078	10,478	26,591	25,670	22,470	27,033	24,341	38,838	348,780	412,106	
Pacific.....	30,637	36,031	29,921	30,496	24,548	25,219	28,737	26,591	25,670	22,470	27,033	24,341	38,838	348,780	412,106	
Industrial buildings ³	24,558	20,893	18,962	15,353	11,856	14,008	14,832	10,896	18,792	17,160	15,817	15,645	16,473	202,440	299,266	
New England.....	928	1,225	1,415	431	328	190	321	209	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	
Middle Atlantic.....	3,909	5,219	2,734	3,000	1,406	3,522	1,804	2,259	5,111	2,201	2,743	8,650	2,281	40,367	65,911	
East North Central.....	9,077	6,955	6,217	5,457	4,706	4,453	8,442	8,462	8,275	8,674	8,826	8,959	77,037	100,038	100,038	
South Atlantic.....	1,109	2,200	1,329	844	984	709	785	792	956	2,328	1,150	780	1,995	15,089	15,089	
West North Central.....	3,298	778	1,201	1,019	482	864	1,149	841	2,529	942	1,369	718	910	18,132	27,778	
East South Central.....	417	234	1,708	1,264	885	416	753	170	180	796	1,435	773	612	8,736	9,054	
West South Central.....	1,411	691	1,064	851	783	1,262	308	495	1,117	249	495	645	533	6,859	18,804	
Mountain.....	1,430	288	330	349	90	135	113	239	242	345	100	142	320	4,264	2,770	
Pacific.....	2,960	3,022	2,363	2,139	2,101	2,454	1,178	1,969	2,994	1,319	2,569	2,794	2,499	24,999	42,044	
Commercial buildings ³	97,015	90,893	83,198	85,507	85,507	85,507	85,507	85,507	85,507	85,507	85,507	85,507	85,507	85,507	85,507	
New England.....	4,767	6,327	6,241	4,348	1,379	1,785	2,004	1,849	2,953	5,513	3,903	4,137	3,195	38,564	65,960	
Middle Atlantic.....	16,336	12,825	13,228	11,071	10,059	22,521	10,398	9,618	9,123	14,596	13,905	7,230	8,333	127,033	133,219	
East North Central.....	20,683	18,857	15,242	16,952	9,930	7,538	10,110	9,991	10,635	15,951	14,542	11,229	13,037	147,620	177,322	
South Atlantic.....	8,813	10,780	10,371	8,299	4,554	3,185	2,818	5,014	4,170	4,604	4,732	8,139	4,240	52,907	72,808	
West North Central.....	13,016	11,678	10,994	11,442	10,331	5,411	6,365	9,434	8,420	9,291	9,502	8,444	12,883	108,199	121,452	
East South Central.....	5,062	4,060	3,512	3,395	2,893	2,747	2,507	2,756	2,879	1,976	3,271	2,833	3,268	36,020	39,301	
West South Central.....	12,645	11,236	10,431	10,144	6,290	10,006	8,207	9,399	11,660	10,522	9,022	11,453	9,705	101,025	126,064	
Mountain.....	3,425	3,662	3,639	5,560	4,070	1,483	1,214	1,446	1,763	2,167	1,467	2,436	2,584	25,034	38,274	
Pacific.....	11,668	11,469	9,611	14,187	7,154	7,103	9,432	9,809	10,148	9,274	9,013	9,529	8,798	119,805	165,361	
Community buildings ³	93,701	111,558	107,270	85,294	70,841	68,718	105,298	74,737	73,706	98,681	96,164	83,691	138,831	1,005,376	788,601	
New England.....	4,451	5,301	5,757	4,977	5,335	14,515	4,622	3,110	586	4,783	5,385	3,129	6,293	42,343	47,255	
Middle Atlantic.....	12,105	19,158	12,297	9,544	7,370	3,744	44,000	20,452	14,199	13,731	15,845	11,236	19,215	176,099	153,473	
East North Central.....	24,592	24,807	22,620	20,053	9,967	10,150	15,541	10,110	21,923	16,015	15,424	10,317	30,333	206,074	154,846	
South Atlantic.....	18,256	8,585	7,287	5,101	4,458	2,438	4,438	7,201	8,569	23,380	7,823	9,451	11,976	100,396	54,207	
West North Central.....	6,770	18,294	13,369	12,586	8,320	15,470	7,344	6,069	4,116	9,422	10,887	4,371	6,748	67,423	36,314	
East South Central.....	3,109	4,702	3,749	5,153	3,352	3,302	5,613	6,509	4,799	7,074	18,432	16,172	18,617	138,128	106,305	
West South Central.....	12,085	10,600	7,273	8,798	6,728	7,061	8,613	6,451	2,940	5,452	3,722	4,350	14,205	88,773	34,577	
Mountain.....	2,022	2,587	1,564	9,287	1,142	746	7,692	8,852	2,940	5,452	3,722	4,350	17,374	123,204	121,360	
Pacific.....	10,311	15,024	13,556	9,293	11,173	9,137	7,612	8,011	8,461	8,690	11,922	6,800	12,641	100,075	74,414	
Public buildings ³	9,187	5,438	5,562	1,542	4,159	2,490	16,223	12,790	9,684	3,904	2,761	5,270	17,374	123,204	121,360	
New England.....	430	90	546	110	82	552	294	745	154	128	18	292	707	8,600	8,600	
Middle Atlantic.....	1,209	992	714	334	177	268	2,792	372	1,416	175	175	381	1,105	263	9,532	
East North Central.....	1,630	663	331	234	177	268	2,792	372	1,416	175	175	381	1,105	263	9,532	
South Atlantic.....	640	262	425	58	300	192	1,871	281	1,416	175	175	381	1,105	263	9,532	
West North Central.....	2,758	98	1,317	68	1,823	369	1,748	8,567	1,377	937	0	500	0	28	5,120	
East South Central.....	160	92	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
West South Central.....	485	145	954	477	71	126	146	243	774	229	292	361	1,731	8,641	6,132	
Mountain.....	412	235	70	56	54	799	2,059	28	1,371	5	121	55	121	55	1,371	
Pacific.....	1,463	2,862	1,130	581	1,682	771	6,845	3,372	1,249	280	826	954	2,746	27,297	15,070	
Public works and utility buildings ³	6,403	6,681	5,404	5,558	5,153	8,908	15,474	11,721	11,424	6,527	10,045	8,508	13,928	189,642	148,681	
New England.....	249	49	599	296	187	436	3,615	345	2,135	53	702	129	778	16,010	11,458	
Middle Atlantic.....	325	1,385	1,534	532	307	823	5,444	899	513	319	3,467	1,986	2,743	39,494	16,651	
East North Central.....	1,111	2,348	424	2,287	2,112	301	920	2,031	390	1,828	1,839	1,396	1,815	22,393	35,409	
South Atlantic.....	1,207	318	760	319	977	150	1,735	927	1,106	5,484	1,031	459	1,039	799	22,706	
West North Central.....	623	592	540	366	765	204	4,070	1,108	4,981	1,112	70	0	20	7,223	3,750	
East South Central.....	257	221	80	308	0	638	41	638	41	638	41	638	41	70	2,223	
West South Central.....	709	1,239	812	663	292	2,392	1,693	1,034	1,357	700	499	1,234	2,431	11,944	12,792	
Mountain.....	472	41	468	2	73	333	121	126	138	219	164	243	177	2,569	2,055	
Pacific.....	1,356	488	480	845	440	2,049	2,765	3,212	896	270	940	2,128	4,960	26,059	31,721	
All other buildings ³	18,067	22,890	17,022	12,450	8,478	10,219	8,284	11,629	15,991	15,435	12,701	10,903	11,704	131,806	129,197	
New England.....	775	1,086	1,734	385	324	283	494	768	1,438	2,628	2,382	1,592	1,063	18,336	15,490	
Middle Atlantic.....	2,585	2,405	1,792	1,390	1,012	1,195	1,531	1,58	2,632	4,050	4,665	3,838	3,420	35,460	32,430	
East North Central.....	4,685	6,223	4,512	2,245	1,531	1,58	871	1,899	2,632	4,050	4,665	3,838	3,420	35,460	32,430	
South Atlantic.....	1,870	2,765	1,074	1,408	501	218	747	1,115	1,647	1,867	1,517	1,067	1,373	703	9,254	
West North Central.....	1,656	1,489	1,164	910	611	1,146	985	738	660	806	677	773	303	4,027	3,240	
East South Central.....	345	554	1,102	510	375	3,393	241	888	369	349	314	271	360	670	9,914	
West South Central.....	2,240	3,884	1,730	1,580	1,916	1,062	957	887	1,703	825	981	670	726	6,184	4,817	
Mountain.....	1	055	697	962	594	1,909	1,704	2,004	2,177	2,233	2,728	2,492	2,146	27,326	36,515	
Pacific.....	1,466	3,786	2,962	3,451	1,909	1,704	2,004	2,177	2,233	2,728	2,492	2,146	2,146	27,326	36,515	

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds ¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm			
1925.....	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 ³	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 ⁴	706,100	634,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,400	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,705	\$295,130
1944 ⁵	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	83,200	55,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946 ⁶	670,500	463,700	206,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,799,767	3,713,776	85,991
1947.....	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	8,642,798	8,617,425	25,373
1948.....	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,110	7,028,980	174,130
1949 ⁶	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1948: First quarter.....	180,000	103,000	77,000	177,700	100,800	78,900	2,300	2,200	100	1,315,287	1,296,612	18,675
January.....	55,500	30,800	22,700	52,500	29,800	22,700	1,000	1,000	(7)	383,634	374,984	8,650
February.....	50,100	29,100	21,000	48,900	28,000	20,900	1,200	1,100	100	368,985	359,420	9,565
March.....	76,400	43,100	33,300	76,300	43,000	33,300	100	100	(7)	562,668	562,208	460
Second quarter.....	297,600	165,100	131,500	293,900	164,600	129,300	3,700	3,500	200	2,287,624	2,252,991	34,633
April.....	99,500	55,000	44,500	98,100	54,100	43,500	1,400	1,400	1,000	748,976	736,186	12,790
May.....	100,300	56,700	43,600	98,200	56,100	43,100	1,100	600	500	799,309	798,635	674
June.....	97,800	54,400	43,400	95,600	53,900	42,700	1,200	600	700	769,279	758,140	11,139
Third quarter.....	264,000	144,200	119,800	259,300	140,100	119,200	4,700	4,100	600	2,113,498	2,065,770	47,728
July.....	96,000	52,200	42,800	93,700	51,000	42,700	1,300	1,200	100	750,977	738,659	12,318
August.....	86,700	47,700	39,000	85,100	46,600	38,500	1,600	1,100	500	729,523	703,066	26,457
September.....	82,300	44,300	38,000	80,500	42,500	38,000	1,800	1,800	(7)	641,996	624,045	17,951
Fourth quarter.....	180,000	111,600	78,400	182,600	104,500	78,100	7,400	7,100	300	1,486,712	1,413,637	73,075
October.....	73,400	41,300	32,100	71,900	39,800	32,100	1,500	1,500	(7)	573,950	560,347	13,603
November.....	63,700	38,100	25,600	61,300	35,800	25,500	2,400	2,300	100	698,298	671,336	26,962
December.....	82,900	32,200	20,700	49,400	28,900	20,500	3,500	3,300	200	414,466	381,954	32,512
1949: First quarter.....	169,800	94,200	75,600	169,400	84,100	75,300	10,400	10,100	300	1,287,228	1,189,640	97,588
January.....	50,000	29,500	20,500	46,300	25,800	20,500	3,700	3,700	(7)	374,020	340,973	33,047
February.....	50,400	28,000	22,400	47,800	25,500	22,300	2,600	2,500	100	382,778	357,270	25,508
March.....	66,400	36,700	32,700	65,300	32,800	32,500	4,100	3,900	200	530,430	491,397	39,033
Second quarter.....	279,300	157,300	121,900	267,200	147,800	119,400	12,000	9,500	2,500	2,120,637	2,007,563	113,074
April.....	86,300	49,500	35,800	85,000	46,700	38,800	3,300	2,800	500	699,909	657,170	39,739
May.....	95,400	53,000	41,500	91,200	50,600	40,400	4,200	3,300	900	733,967	692,063	41,904
June.....	97,500	54,800	44,600	91,000	50,500	40,500	4,500	3,400	1,100	719,701	678,330	41,371
Third quarter.....	298,000	171,600	126,400	289,900	164,500	125,400	8,100	7,100	1,000	2,222,103	2,153,937	68,166
July.....	96,100	53,300	42,800	92,700	50,100	42,600	3,400	3,200	200	710,341	682,863	27,478
August.....	99,000	55,000	43,100	96,600	54,300	42,500	2,400	1,600	800	713,389	722,298	21,181
September.....	102,900	62,400	40,500	100,600	60,100	40,500	2,300	2,300	(7)	766,373	748,866	19,507
Fourth quarter.....	278,100	165,700	112,400	272,300	160,200	112,100	6,800	6,800	300	2,073,003	2,023,129	49,874
October.....	104,300	60,000	44,300	101,000	57,700	44,200	2,400	2,300	100	776,674	756,712	19,962
November.....	95,500	56,700	38,800	93,400	54,700	38,700	2,100	2,000	100	723,097	704,220	18,877
December.....	78,300	49,000	29,300	77,000	47,800	29,200	1,300	1,200	100	573,232	562,197	11,035
1950: First quarter.....	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,700	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,636	2,138,565	24,071
January.....	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	589,907	581,497	8,400
February.....	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,753	632,600	5,153
March.....	117,300	68,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,886	924,378	10,508
Second quarter.....	415,400	245,400	169,700	413,100	244,100	168,700	6,300	5,300	1,000	3,449,557	3,394,837	54,720
April.....	133,400	78,800	54,500	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,920	1,075,644	18,276
May.....	140,000	(7)	(7)	138,700	(7)	(7)	3,300	(7)	(7)	1,167,809	1,139,269	28,540
June.....	142,000	(7)	(7)	141,100	(7)	(7)	900	(7)	(7)	1,187,768	1,179,924	7,844

¹ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in nonpermit issuing areas. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000 the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Depression low year.

⁴ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁵ Last full year under wartime control.

⁶ Housing peak year.

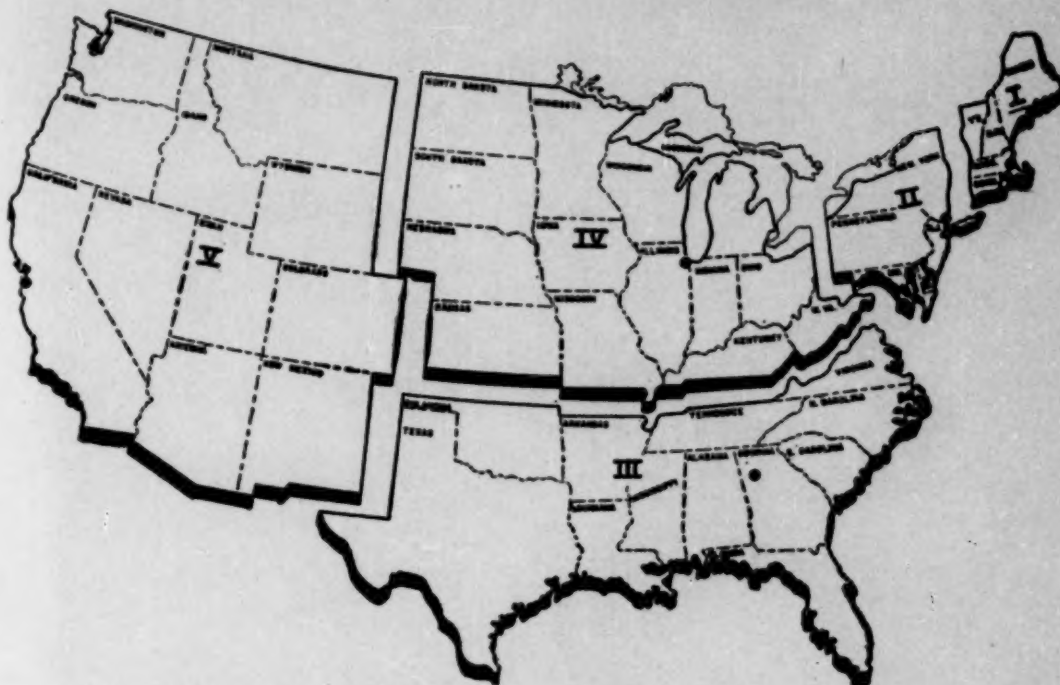
⁷ Less than 50 units.

⁸ Revised.

⁹ Not available.

¹⁰ Preliminary.

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